

RIS

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Policy research to shape the international development agenda



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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Chairman's Message



Ambassador Shyam Saran
Former Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs

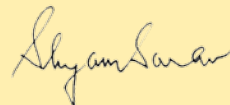
RIS has re-doubled its efforts to serve as a think tank of developing countries by addressing a number of critical issues that are facing these countries in a period when the global economy is undergoing unprecedented transformation. The emergence of the advanced developing countries, and the agenda brought forth by them to change the principles of global governance, particularly through forums like the BRICS and IBSA, are areas in which RIS has made its contributions.

India's neighbourhood is witnessing significant changes. The winds of change sweeping over Myanmar have brought with them enormous opportunities for India. As a result, not only will India be able to extend its support to the re-building of Myanmar, India will also be able to provide more substance to its Look East Policy. However, the biggest potential beneficiaries from this transformation is the country's North-East, as the region stands to gain from the enhanced activities with the neighbouring countries. RIS has been deeply engaged in these issues and has produced, during the financial year, studies on border trade involving India's North East connectivity with the ASEAN and the East Asian Summit members and Mekong-India cooperation.

RIS has been among the think tanks that have provided the lead on the thinking on issues of regional cooperation. While South Asian integration continues to be one of its main areas of focus, the institute has been deepening its involvement in the more recent regional cooperation efforts like the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). RIS is chairing the Academic Group of the IOR-ARC during India's Chairmanship of the grouping.

The focus of the research agenda of RIS continues to be on the broad objective of South-South cooperation and issues of current relevance. It includes bilateral economic cooperation, regional economic groupings, and multilateral negotiations in areas of trade and climate changes, among others.

RIS is determined to execute the directive of providing analytical support to the Government of India on various bilateral, regional and multilateral economic issues of vital concern. RIS faculty through the effective network interacts with major institutions in a number of countries and engages in joint research activities and events aimed at promoting policy dialogues. I am sure that under the guidance of the Director-General, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, and with the support of the research faculty and other staff members, RIS will continue to strive hard to achieve its objective of serving the developing countries as an effective think tank.



Shyam Saran

Director-General's Report



Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

As in the past, the research agenda of RIS has been focusing on issues covering the major themes, which include global economic governance, economic integration in Asia, South-South cooperation and strategic responses to globalisation. As mentioned in the report, RIS is working on various aspects of these broad areas. The institute has provided policy inputs to the Government of India and is engaged in several Track-II processes. RIS continues to work closely with the network of institutions with which it is linked in order to achieve the objectives of strengthening policy coherence on international economic issues.

Fostering policy dialogue is an important part of RIS work programme. The institute organised a number of Conferences and Workshops, which are reported in detail in the relevant section of Annual Report. As in the past, RIS organised its major capacity-building programme on “International Economic Issues and Development Policy”, under the ITEC programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. Besides, the institute organised other capacity building programme which, among others, included, the “Capacity Building Workshop on the

Use of Gravity Modelling” that was organised jointly with the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network (ARTNeT).

This year, RIS re-launched the ASEAN-India Eminent Persons’ Lecture Series, a programme entrusted to it by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the ASEAN Secretariat. The institute had first organised the Lecture Series with much distinction between 1996 and 2004. RIS is now initiating a Visiting Fellowship Programme under which young scholars from India’s neighbourhood will be invited.

RIS research faculty has contributed immensely to the thinking on the issues the institute is involved in, which finds reflection through their publications. The faculty members delivered lectures at outside training programmes and have contributed to outside publications. The Data and Information Centre, which is a well-stocked library and an interactive databank, continues to serve the research staff of the RIS and researchers from other institutions and policy makers.

RIS is committed to serve as a foremost policy think tank of developing countries under the able leadership its Chairman, Ambassador Shyam Saran, and other members of the Governing Council and the Research Advisory Council, headed by Dr. Sudipto Mundle. We remain grateful to the Ministry of External Affairs, other Department of the Government of India on our Governing Council, the Departments of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Science and Technology who have provided valuable guidance for shaping up our research programme. We would also express our sincere appreciation to our partner organisations for having collaborated with us. The challenges that we have met so successfully during the year could not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the RIS faculty and the administrative staff. My compliments to each one of them.



Biswajit Dhar

The focus of RIS research activities continues to be on the following four broad areas: (a) Global Economic Governance; (b) Regional/Bilateral Economic Integration; (c) South-South Cooperation, New Technologies and Development; and (d) Strategic Responses to Globalisation. This Report presents the details of major research programme undertaken at RIS during 2011-12.

A. GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

A.1. Climate Change, Border Measures and Their Impact on India

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

Of the most important issues that have fuelled the debates on the climate-trade interface over the past several years, perhaps the most contested one is the proposed use by developed countries of border measures on imports from advanced developing countries (read India and China) not implementing comparable GHG (green house gas) emissions reduction policies on the grounds of addressing the risk of what has been coined as 'carbon leakage'.

According to the developed countries, such carbon leakage could end up undermining the environmental integrity of the carbon constraining domestic policy measures. In view of this, the lawmakers in both the US and the EU have proposed introduction of carbon tariffs in order to "neutralise" the disadvantages that their domestic products may face vis-à-vis imports as a result of emission reduction measures being adopted by them. Concerns have emerged among the advanced developing countries, the main target of such measures, that carbon tariffs could act as a discriminatory market access barrier affecting their exports to the developed countries, particularly in the energy intensive sectors. There are also concerns that these measures are motivated by protectionist tendencies rather than the environmental concerns.

The sectors that are likely to face substantial carbon leakage were identified in a Decision of the European Commission. RIS is conducting a study to analyse the implications of this Decision on India. Disaggregated estimates of the likely impact on trade and employment are being obtained.

A paper has been accepted for publication in the Journal of World Trade. A more detailed paper is also under preparation.

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

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

Technology is the core of development process of any country. The lion's share of technology originates in developed countries, thus technology transfer (TT) in adequate scale and at affordable prices from developed to developing countries has a significant role in the economic and technological development of developing countries in general. The scenario is no different in the context of climate change. Dissemination and transfer of clean and low-carbon technologies are essential prerequisites for achieving the deep cuts in green house gas (GHG) emissions or to undertake adequate and effective adaptation actions. Endeavours on the part of developing countries towards following a clean development trajectory are contingent in large measures upon access to appropriate technology at affordable prices. However, there certain hurdles that have to be cleared. Importantly, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has recognised these constraints faced by developing countries in a number of its provisions (e.g. Article 4.5) and has over the years undertaken several initiatives towards implementing them albeit without much success. While efforts are underway at the UNFCCC towards addressing these issues, potential of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a vehicle for TT has emerged as an area worth exploring.

RIS has launched a study that attempts to explore issues governing TT under the CDM. It will carry out an in-depth analysis of multi-country empirical evidence on TT under the CDM on the basis of information derived from the first 1000 CDM projects that got registered with the UNFCCC. The study will use a database that is being prepared by extracting information from the UNFCCC website on all the projects under consideration, as well as the Project Design Documents (PDDs) of those projects. On the basis of rigorous research and analysis of the empirical evidence the study explores the

prospects and challenges of TT to developing countries through the offsets route and put forward appropriate policy recommendations in this regard. First draft of a paper being prepared is at an advanced stage.

A.3. Development Cooperation Policies of Emerging Economies: Implications for India

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

In providing development assistance to its partners India has played an important part. With the country establishing itself as one of the leading economies during the past couple of decades, there has been change in the nature of development assistance that India was providing in the past, which has been reflected both in qualitative and quantitative terms. In this process, India has strongly emerged as a major provider of development assistance, and in so doing, the delicate balance it was maintaining by being both a recipient and a provider of development assistance is no longer there.

The assistance provided by India includes training, technical advice, fellowship and scholarships at different levels of education, and provision of life saving medicines. In the recent past, project-related activities encompassing infrastructure construction and maintenance have also increased substantially. Besides project-related assistance, India has also been extending concessional trade credits to a range of countries.

The scope of India's development assistance has expanded considerably, but there remains a gap in the available data and information on the nature and magnitude of development assistance provided by the country. At present, data on the development assistance programmes provided by the Ministry of External Affairs and the contribution that India makes to the international development agencies are not easily available. However, data and information on the contributions that several administrative ministries are making in the development programmes of several developing countries are not readily available. There is, therefore, an urgent need to undertake an exercise aimed at collating the information that captures fully the development assistance being provided by various agencies in India. This exercise also

involves a detailed analysis that would focus on two sets of issues: (i) effectiveness of the India's development assistance from the point of view of the donors; and (ii) measures that may be required for enhancing effectiveness of India's assistance for development.

A Conference was held in collaboration with Asia Foundation and Korea Development Institute in March 2012. Another Conference would be held in collaboration with the World Bank in June 2012.

A.4. Monitoring the Growth of Technical Standards in the WTO

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

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

Since the establishment of the WTO, there is a proliferation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) has emerged as the most formidable challenges in the global markets. The increase in these standards can be gauged from the fact that since the WTO was established, the notifications on technical standards issued by the member countries of the organisation have increased nearly five-fold: from less than 400 in 1995 the total number of notifications has increased to 1900 in 2009. In case of sanitary and phytosanitary standards, the increase in total notifications has been more than five-fold.

The proposed study would analyse the implications of the Agreement on SPS and TBT for India. The following issues would be dealt with in the study: (i) Implications of country-specific vis-à-vis multilaterally evolved/evolving standards; (ii) Possible approaches for

harmonisation of standards on India's trade prospects; and (iii) Analysis of the relationship between technology transfer and harmonisation of standards through TBT and SPS Agreements.

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

A.5 Export Sophistication in Developing Countries: Emerging Trends and Challenges

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

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

Many observers also argue that foreign direct investment has been a key ingredient to export sophistication by facilitating transfer of productivity-enhancing techniques and knowledge from industrialised to developing nations. A strong group of existing literature shows on how sophistication of goods exports affects growth. Hausmann, Hwang and Rodrik (2007, hereinafter referred to as HHR) have shown that it is not the specialisation alone, but the sophistication of goods export that matter for growth. They have argued that rich countries are those that have latched on to rich-country products, while countries that continue to produce poor country goods remain poor. There are, however, many critics to this findings.

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

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

B. REGIONAL/BILATERAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

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

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

Myanmar represents a significant opportunity for India to position itself as a key economic partner of Myanmar, a country rich in resources, in close proximity to India and its being bridge to the rest of South East Asia. Recent political changes and economic reforms in the country offered new openings that should be pursued, but we will now find ourselves in a much more

competitive environment as the country begins to open up to the rest of the world. A coordinated strategy involving the government and corporate sector is essential, with a clear set of priorities and a willingness to follow through on decisions made. It was recommended in this workshop that RIS should conduct a study on “development corridors” in Myanmar.

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

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

B.2. Strategic Partnership for Policy Development and Action to Foster Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Dr. Prabir De and Prof. I.N. Mukherji

The Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) of the ADB has been designed with four features. First, it provides researchers, policy makers and private sector partners the opportunity to collaborate and deepen work on areas identified as significant to regional cooperation. Second, it facilitates exchange of relevant

strategies and experiences between South Asia and other regions such as ASEAN, where regional cooperation and integration is far more advanced. Third, it aims to support systematic discussion and debate on issues on regional and global importance among senior policy makers and to use this process for them to jointly identify initiatives for SAARC, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) and other regional forums. Fourth, it aims to incorporate ongoing research findings into ADB's policy dialogue with developing member country governments and other important stakeholders involved in regional economic integration in South Asia.

In view of the aforesaid perspective, studies in three areas have been conducted, which are: (i) Economic Corridors in South Asia; (ii) Indo-Lanka Free Trade Agreement, and (iii) Expanding Regional Production and Trade in South Asia with Global Production Network. The first two components are going through the process of detailed review by the ADB. Papers prepared in the third component are being peer reviewed.

B.3. Trade Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty

The study is continuation of the RIS ongoing research programme on Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). It examines synergies existing between member countries in the areas of trade and investment within the region. Taking into account the trade and investment linkages between different sub-regions within the broad regional caucus, key sectors are identified for close sectoral tie-up between member countries. One of the reasons for the slow progress in the regional process is the lack of strong institutional mechanism within the regional forum. Such institutional mechanism would oversee and monitor day-to-day functioning of the regional trade. The study envisages deepening of integration in the region in the framework of open regionalism since most of the member countries are deeply

engaged with the regional process within their respective sub-regions. The empirical findings suggest that potential gains from the regional liberalisation could be substantial in invigorating trade and investment flows within the region; but these potential gains may not be realised unless certain institutional mechanisms are put in place by IOR-ARC. The study is being conducted on the request of the Ministry of External Affairs for the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG). A report has formally been submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs.

B.4. India-ASEAN Connectivity: The Emerging Architecture

Research Team: Dr. Prabir De

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

B.5. Policy and Implementation Measures to Enhance India-Myanmar Border Trade

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Prabir De

Myanmar, India's gateway to the East in the contemporary period, is emerging as its trade partner. India comes next to China as Myanmar's largest trade partner. The two-way trade between the two countries increased from US\$ 637 million in 2005-06 to US\$ 1,500 million in 2009-10, witnessed almost 40 per cent annual growth, perhaps the highest among India's eastern neighbours. India imports more from Myanmar than what it exports; India's export to Myanmar in 2009-10 was US\$ 208 million and import was US\$ 1290 million.

The most important feature of trade between India and Myanmar is that despite their geographical proximity, they do not trade overland. Most of India's trade with Myanmar is shipped through ocean. The overland trade, presumably to pass through land border, did not take off ground. The trade at India-Myanmar border is restricted only to 40 items at present.

The many factors contributing to low volume of trade at India-Myanmar border, among others, include: (i) trade is restricted to odd 40 items, mostly for the consumption of local people; (ii) unfriendly exchange rate; (iii) lack of trade facilitation at border; and (iv) inadequate connectivity and infrastructure at border.

Keeping this in view, the study would analyse the scope of utilising identified Land Custom Stations (LCSs) for improving border trade with Myanmar. Specifically, it would assess the pattern of border trade between India and Myanmar, and the possibilities of expanding it, given the existing market conditions. While taking note of the earlier studies, it will also attempt to identify such products, based on supply-demand balances in the region.

It would also examine the feasibility of using the Indian rupee as a currency of trade settlement, through commercial banks being set up at the border in the same way as the Thai Baht and Chinese Yuan are being used in Myanmar's border trade with Thailand and China, respectively. The study would look

into how relative success has been achieved in Myanmar's trade with these two countries while the same has failed between India and Myanmar. The study is being conducted on behalf of the Department of Commerce, Government of India. The draft report has been submitted to the Department of Commerce.

B.6. India-China Trade Relations: The Emerging Scenario

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty

China has emerged as India's largest trading partner and this is possibly the single most important development in the country's external economic relations. The significance of this development should be seen in light of the fact that China is showing signs of moving away from the major markets in the industrialised world in the wake of the economic downturn post-2008. What does this intensification of trade links with China mean for India? The study would look at the various facets of this scenario.

The study, in particular, will examine the following issues: (i) evolution of India-China trade since the mid-1990s; (ii) the pattern of trade emerging between the two countries; and (iii) factors affecting India's market penetration in China: (a) the role of trade policy in China; (b) how important is the under-valued Yuan a contributory factor; and (c) export competitiveness of major Indian products.

B.7. Deepening India-Maldives Economic Cooperation

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

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

B.8. Trade in Traditional Medicines: Prospects for Cooperation in SAARC

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

SAARC countries are rich in terms of knowledge and practice of traditional medicinal systems. However, traditional medicines are not part of an integrated trade system in the SAARC region and are yet to be mainstreamed. This study would provide a brief policy template to help enhance regional trade in products belonging to indigenous medicine systems.

B.9. Trade in Services in SAARC: Creating an Institutional Mechanism for Data and Information Management

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

Services have been a key driver of overall economic growth in South Asia since the 1990s, outpacing the growth in the manufacturing and the agriculture sectors. Yet, the data relating to this sector is sparse and not managed in a manner that facilitates research analysis, informed policy choices and business decisions. The study, being conducted for the SAARC Secretariat, aims at creating an institutional mechanism for data collection, storage and dissemination among the SAARC countries based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

B.10. Broader Regional Economic Integration in Asia: The Agenda for East Asia Summit

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

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

The EAS member, during their meeting held in October 2010, decided to invite the United States and Russia to participate in the meetings of the grouping from 2011. This development would have an important effect on the dynamics of the grouping, which RIS proposes to analyse. The participation of these non-Asian countries would also be significant from the point of view of the development of the Asian Economic Community. Over the years India has been backing this idea.

B.11. India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under the GATS

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

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

B.12. Production Networks in ASEAN: What is Missing in South Asia?

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

This study is being conducted to better understand the production networks in the South-east Asian region and to identify factors that have largely been overlooked in the South

Asian region. With this exploratory study, being conducted for the Australian National University, an attempt would be made to suggest ways and means to create production networks in the South Asian region by assessing their feasibility.

B.13. India-Japan CEPA and Implications for East Asian Economic Integration

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

In view of the importance of the EAS, and with the implementation of the India-Japan CEPA, the study would explore as to how the Indo-Japan economic partnership could help strengthening the EAS process by building consensus on various complex issues of negotiations such as rules of origin, tariff liberalisation, non-tariff barriers' reduction, etc.

B.14. Analysing the Effect of Potential FTA between India and the EU on FDI: An Empirical Analysis

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Gurpreet Bhatia

India-EU FTA that is being proposed has its roots in the bilateral process that commenced in June 2000 in the form of the first India-EU summit held in Lisbon. In June 2007, the European Union and the Government of India started a dialogue on Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the aim of deeper economic and trade cooperation. Thereafter, a series of high level meetings have taken place between India and the EU officials on the wide range of issues such non-tariff barriers, government procurement and intellectual property rights.

The EU and India share immense strategic interests, both in terms of trade and investment. The EU is experiencing slow economic growth in the wake of global economic crisis and India provides opportunities for the EU-based firms to invest in a vastly expanding market. At the same time, Indian firms have also come of age and are looking to invest in other countries; hence the EU is also a big market for Indian firms where they can engage in outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) and reap the benefits of associated positive spill-overs. The purpose of this study is to conduct an empirical analysis of the likely impact of India-EU FTA on

investment flows. Ford Foundation is supporting this project.

B.15. Programme on Biotechnology and Development

Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. Ravi K. Srinivas and Mr. Reji K. Joseph

The Asian Biotechnology and Development Review has continued to lead RIS work programme in this area. Each year three issues are published, of which one is a special issue with a specific theme. Articles published in ABDR have discussed many issues relating to biotechnology and development, inter alia, national regulation, biotechnology policy, biosafety and trade, food security and biotechnology, performance of Bt cotton at the field level, and, access and benefit sharing. In 2010, a special issue on Biodiversity was published on account of 2010 being Global Biodiversity Year. The 2011 special issue was on Small Island Developing States of the Indian Ocean.

In 2012, the Special Issue, Vol. 14, No 3 will be on Socio-Economic Aspects of Living Modified Organisms and will be released in the Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference to be held at Hyderabad on 6-7 October 2012. ABDR has been continuously supported by UNESCO through a contribution of \$4000 for publishing the Special Issue. The copies of the special issue are sent to UNESCO's MIRCEN Network.

Since 2010, RIS has been organising Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference (ABDC) in association with various agencies including national governments. In December 2010, the 5th ABDC was held at Kandy, Sri Lanka in association with inter alia, IDRC, Michigan State University, and Sri Lankan Council for Agricultural Policy and Research.

The Sixth ABDC is to be held at Hyderabad on 6-7 October in conjunction with COP-MOP of Convention on Biological Diversity, hosted by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

The project proposal submitted by RIS on undertaking a three year research project on Socio-Economic Assessment of Living Modified Organisms under GEF funded project has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The project will be executed in partnership with

other research institutions including agricultural universities, Institute for Socio-Economic Change, IFPRI.

The final report for the UNESCO, Jakarta project is now cleared for publication. The report is titled as: 'Survey on Biotechnology Capacity in Asia-Pacific: Opportunities for National Initiatives and Regional Cooperation'. RIS would be publishing the report in due course.

B.16. Financial Cooperation between ASEAN+3: Implications for India

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

In May 2011, the most significant milestone in financial cooperation amongst the ASEAN+3 members was reached through the establishment of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO). Regional financial cooperation among ASEAN+3 has assumed an entirely different dimension with the establishment of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) as an independent surveillance unit. AMRO will be tasked to: (i) monitor, assess, and report on the macroeconomic situation and financial soundness of the ASEAN+3 Countries, (ii) assess macroeconomic and financial vulnerabilities in any of the ASEAN+3 Countries and provide assistance in timely formulation of policy recommendations to mitigate such risks, and (iii) ensure compliance of swap requesting parties with the lending covenants under the CMIM Agreement.

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

B.17. Review of India's Bilateral Investment Treaties

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

Recent disputes involving foreign investors in

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

India is not the only country that is witnessing such a development. In fact, disputes with foreign investors worldwide have increased substantially in recent years. UNCTAD has reported that in 2011, the number of known treaty-based investor-State dispute settlement (ISDS) cases filed under international investment agreements (IIAs) grew by at least 46, bringing the total number of known treaty based cases to 450 by the end of 2011.

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

A study is being conducted to critically assess the BIPAs that India has signed and suggest changes that may be incorporated given the emerging relations between the States and foreign investors.

B.18. China Monitor

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

The increasing presence of China in the global economy and the likely implications of this development for India need to be monitored constantly. RIS has launched a quarterly review

of China's economy, particularly in respect of its macroeconomic developments, including the developments in financial sector. The emergence of the Renminbi as an international currency is being specially monitored through this exercise.

C. SOUTHSOUTH COOPERATION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENT

C.1. DAC Terms of Reference and Development Partnership Policies

Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

The OECD through the High level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF) and its Committee on aid called Development Assistance Committee (DAC), have initiated a major global effort to get countries extending development cooperation to abide by the principles of Paris Declaration. It needs to be analysed how this would affect Indian interests and how best to counter arguments are to be evolved taking cognisance of the framework of South-South cooperation framework. The study aims to provide a comprehensive account of India's development cooperation programme, analyse the nuances of South-South Cooperation (SSC) and contextualise it in light of the evidences from various programmes launched by India. The study would also highlight the areas in which the recipient countries have benefited from and the likely impact of these benefits for their development prospects in the long-term.

The purpose is to bring out four studies under this programme. Two of these studies would be on the field based data and two should respond to the growing global debate on DAC principles. The first of these would be: (a) India's policy of supporting smaller development projects in Nepal; and (b) cogent field data based analysis of South's position on various DAC policies like 'effectiveness', etc.

C.2. Comparative Study of Indian S&T and Innovation Policy

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

RIS has initiated a comparative study of Indian science & technology and innovation policy as a part of Global Ethics in Science and

Technology (GEST) Project funded under the FP-7 programme of European Commission. Partner institutions are from Germany (KIT), Netherlands (Rathenau Institute), UK (University of Central Lancashire), and China (CASTED). The other countries participating in the study are China, the UK, Germany and the Netherlands. The study will look into the respective S&T policies in context of issues related to access, equity and inclusion. Apart from this broad overview, the project also has provision for case studies in three emerging technologies, i.e., food technologies, nanotechnology and synthetic biology.

The project team has undertaken extensive consultations with subject experts, government officials and with other specialised agencies. A draft overview paper is being sent across for comments to various people who were consulted during the preparation of the paper. In November 2012, a conference workshop would be organised in India where the overview paper and the papers on sectoral studies would be presented. Before the initial results from three case studies would be presented in Beijing during September 2012, where the entire project team would meet for collective deliberations. The deliverable 1.2 of the project on Global Ethics in Science & Technology (GEST) project report on "Science and Technology Policy in India: Policy Contours, Institutional Framework and Ethical Considerations" was submitted in November 2011.

As part of this project a Panel discussion was organised at the 99th Indian Science Congress held at Bhubaneswar in January 2012. The panellists were Dr. Y. S. Rajan, Prof. Pranav Desai, Dr. Miltos Ladikas, Dr. Jan Staman and Prof. Ronald Herring.

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

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

Over the past couple of years developments in the world of finance have unerringly pointed to the fact that the major economies need to enhance their policy coordination so as to ensure that the global economy does not encounter

further uncertainties as it tries to get back its pre-crisis momentum. The need for such policy coordination arises particularly in the context of the events that have unfolded since the outbreak of the most recent episode of the financial crisis in 2008, which, unless addressed with a degree of alacrity, could have far reaching implications for the most of the countries.

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

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

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

C.4. India-COMESA Economic Cooperation: A feasibility study

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

COMESA has been one of the most important trade destinations of India in Africa. It is one of the large trading blocs in Africa, extended from East to North of Africa, covering twenty

countries from the continent. India's bilateral trade with the region had almost stagnated over the last two and half decades; however, two-way trade started surging significantly since 2004-05. Between 1980 and 2008, India's market shares in imports and exports with the region were almost unchanged. In 1980, India's bilateral imports and export ratios with the region with respect to that of the world were 1.4 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively and similar market shares were reported for imports and exports in 2008.

The Department of Commerce has approached RIS to prepare the Joint Study Group Report between India and COMESA. The study is to examine the feasibility of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the two countries/regions.

The study would cover the following elements:

1. Identify the strategic and economic benefits that India and COMESA can derive from the establishment of a CEPA;
2. Develop a proposed policy framework for enhancing trade in goods, services and investment;
3. Review the existing institutional framework, infrastructure and mechanisms in bilateral trade and economic relations and how to optimise such cooperation;
4. Identify opportunities to expedite the expansion of trade in services, and progressively liberalise trade in services on a preferential basis with substantial sectoral coverage;
5. Evolve modalities for investment cooperation with a view to creating a favourable climate for encouraging investment flows across borders;
6. Explore the possibilities and scope of a CEPA, covering all areas of the bilateral economic relationship as listed in the following non-exhaustive list:
 - a. Trade in Goods;
 - b. Investment;
 - c. Intellectual Property Rights;
 - d. Non-Tariff Barriers, in particular Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues;
 - e. Mutual Recognition Agreements;
 - f. Trade Facilitation and Customs Procedures;

- g. Competition Policy, Monopolies and State Enterprises;
 - h. Dispute Settlement;
 - i. Opportunities to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual interest.
7. Make other recommendations for closer cooperation on issues of common interest in multilateral and commercial forums.
 8. Trade in services Chapter may be conducted by the Ministry to prepare a comprehensive draft, which may be consistent with the broad policy framework of the Ministry of Finance, RBI and the Ministry of Commerce.

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

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

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

International cooperation on issues relating to access to medicines

Many developments at the bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral forums deter developing countries from exercising flexibilities provided under the TRIPS agreement to meet their public health needs. The bilateral free trade agreements and investment treaties have provisions, which prevent countries from using the TRIPS flexibilities on the one hand, and on the other requiring them to make TRIPS Plus commitments. The Anti Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) is a plurilateral agreement seeking strong enforcement of IPRs. The scope of the Agreement is such that it even affects legitimate trade in generic drugs between non-Parties.

A key aspect of access to affordable medicines is local production. This would bring down the cost of medicines. A number of countries, especially in Africa, emphasise on local production and many Indian companies have established manufacturing units in a few African countries through joint ventures Cipla

in South Africa, Uganda and Morocco; Cadila in Ethiopia; Ajantha Pharma in Mauritius; Ranbaxy in Nigeria and South Africa.

The Africa-India Framework for Cooperation is committed to deepen partnerships to achieve inclusive growth, socio-economic development and self-reliance. India is committed to substantially contribute to building African capacities through supporting education and building institutional capacities. Specifically, the RIS-UNDP India partnership aims to help: (a) Identify knowledge and capacity gaps around issues of Intellectual property rights and access to health in the select African countries and facilitate capacity development as needed; (b) Appreciation of the gaps in and revision of the problematic anti-counterfeiting legislation in East Africa; (c) Advocate for legislative policy coherence between importing and exporting countries to facilitate access to medicines and to incentivise continued interest/investment from Indian generic industry; (d) Explore possibility of increased co-ordination on IP negotiating positions at WTO where there may be matters of mutual interest; (e) Provide platforms for Governments, Industry to come together and forge partnerships for investments; and (f) Explore opportunities (in private and public sector) to facilitate technology transfer to enable local production of medicines in select African countries.

Setting up of affordable health care system in developing countries

We perceive three aspects to the issue of affordable healthcare in developing countries. The first aspect is access to affordable medicines. Medicines account for a significant share of hospital/medical expenses. In India, more than 70 per cent of the private expenditure on health care is on medicines alone. This is despite the fact that India has a highly competent generic pharmaceutical industry providing drugs at prices one of the lowest in the world. In many parts of the developing world there are deliberations on providing universal health care and medicines become a core issue to be considered. The High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage in India has submitted its report and the Planning Commission of India is deliberating on the ways in which health care is provided to all in the country.

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

The third aspect is research and development (R&D) for new drugs for diseases which do not attract the market forces. Diseases like TB and Malaria, which afflict primarily the developing countries, have treatment regimen that is more than three decades old. Only less than 10 per cent of global R&D dedicated to development of drugs goes for neglected diseases. The R&D for these diseases will have to be undertaken by developing countries themselves. Given the scarcity in financial and well and scientific and technical skills, efforts will have to be made aiming at their pooling and coordination for effective utilisation. The WHO "Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination" has submitted its report recommending for a global regime that is legally binding (R&D Treaty). Now regional consultations will be held to identify the ways in which the treaty can be implemented. RIS would organise a consultation in May 2012 to discuss the recommendations of the CEWG report.

D. STRATEGIC RESPONSES TO GLOBALISATION

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

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

That growth reduces poverty has been widely accepted. Hence, mostly, the poverty reduction strategies that have been followed are the

pro-growth policies at the core. While there is a vast literature available establishing the poverty-reducing effect of growth, the growth-enhancing effect of poverty reduction is not that well scrutinised. The bidirectional relationship between growth and poverty must be well understood for the policies to be effective. To the extent the answer to the question that how the reduction in poverty leads to higher economic activity is clear and rich may elucidate the volume of aid allocations targeted towards poverty reductions in terms of benefiting not only the receiving country but the donor country as well. It is often argued that in the long run all pro-growth policies are pro-poor, nevertheless, it is no less important to enquire whether the pro-poor policies may also end up being pro-growth policies. Country specific understanding of the channels through which poverty effects growth is of critical importance in identifying the existence of vicious circles and exploring the possibility of suitably converting them into virtuous circles in which poverty reduction and high economic performance reassures each other through the set of appropriate policy interventions.

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

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

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Gurpreet Bhatia

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

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

D.3. India 2050: Long Term Prospects, Implications and Challenges

Research Team: Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala

This study aims to address the question: what

will it take for India to be able to celebrate the centenary of its independence as a developed country and a role model for holistic development? The null hypothesis it will test and elaborate is that with earnest but entirely feasible efforts India can, by 2047, achieve the per capita income levels (in purchasing power parity terms) of the developed countries today. However, in order to achieve sustained high growth over such a long period, India will have to develop a pattern of consumption, and production that is significantly different from its present pattern and that of the developed countries today. That pattern will be in line with ideas often presented under the title of 'holistic' development and in that area, India could well become a role model for other countries. On most of the issues connected with holistic development, there are many promising ideas in India and abroad and there are many (though often small and isolated) success stories of implementation of these ideas. The study will aim at pulling together the promising ideas in quantified macro-framework and assess the possibilities of up scaling success stories.

The principal themes emerging from the study would, among others, be: (i) India should aim at celebrating the centenary of its Independence as a developed country; (ii) Social development with particular emphasis on education sector will be a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for achieving the rapid growth required for the purpose; and (iii) The current developed country lifestyle is neither sustainable nor healthy. By drawing upon its traditions, India should try to develop a low-carbon lifestyle, which is both more sustainable and healthier. A set of nine discussion papers is under review. Meanwhile, a discussion paper on "India 2050: Can We Celebrate the Centenary of the Republic as a Developed Country?" has been published.



Policy Advisory Services

RIS continues to respond to the policy needs of the Government of India on different issues of international economic cooperation. RIS, among others, provided the following inputs:

India-Africa

- A Note on “India-Africa Economic Relations: New Vistas of Partnership” was prepared and sent to PMO in May 2011 for Prime Minister’s visit to Ethiopia for the Africa-India Forum Summit.

IBSA Academic Forum

- As India’s representative on the IBSA Academic Forum, RIS participated in the meeting of the Forum that was held on the sides of the IBSA Summit in Pretoria, South Africa. In this Forum, RIS has discussed policy issues related to IBSA cooperation in the larger context of global governance and South-South cooperation.

Rules of Origin

- RIS has been participating in the Workshops on Rules of Origin being organised by the East Asia Summit (EAS) Members. The Workshops are intended to provide a basis for moving towards harmonisation of rules of origin among EAS Members. The third workshop in the series was hosted by RIS in July 2011.

SAARC

- RIS contributed background papers on South Asian Economic Integration and Trade in Services for the First South Asia Forum meeting held in New Delhi.

India-Myanmar

- A Note on “Introducing Rupee in India-Myanmar Trade Transactions” was prepared and sent to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in August 2011.

Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

- RIS is India’s focal point of the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG) and in this capacity, it assumed the Chairmanship of the IORAG. In the 17th Meeting of the IORAG, held in Bengaluru on 11 November 2011, RIS submitted a study on “Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region”.

Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expression and Genetic Resources

- DG, RIS was negotiator in the Inter-governmental Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, Geneva, 14-22 February 2012.

Fostering Policy Dialogue: Conferences, Symposia and Workshops

International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicines: Role of Innovation and Institutions

RIS, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, and UCLAN-University of Central Lancashire, with the support of the European Commission, organised the International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicine: Role of Innovation and Institutions in New Delhi on 12-13 May 2011. H. E. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India, delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Dr. K. Satynarayana, Deputy Director General, ICM; and Dr. Miltos Ladikas, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK also spoke at the inaugural session. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS extended the vote of thanks.

The conference had sessions on the following broad themes: Public Policy and Access to Health, Pharmaceutical Innovation: Issues and Challenges; Health Impact Fund and Innova Project; Mainstreaming Traditional Medicine in Public Health Discourse; Panel Discussion: Perspectives from Chairs of Different Sessions. Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science



H. E. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India, delivering the inaugural address at the International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicine: Role of Innovation and Institutions in New Delhi on 12-13 May 2011. Also seen in the picture (from left to right) Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS.

and Technology, Government of India; Dr. Sun Xiao Yun, Deputy Director General, CASTED, Beijing; and Ms. Anita Das, Former Secretary, Department of AYUSH, New Delhi chaired the different sessions.

The speakers at the conference included: Dr. Andrew Alexendra, University of Melbourne; Prof. Fatima Alvarez-Castillo, Professor of Politics, University of the Philippines, Manila; Dr. Miltos Ladikas, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK; Dr. David Coles, Wageningen University, The Netherlands; Dr. Jon Pedersen, Head of Research and Deputy Managing Director, FAFO Institute for Applied International Studies, Norway; Prof. Gao Zhiqian, CASTED; Dr. Sun Xiao Yun, Deputy Director General, CASTED; Dr. Vasantha Muthuswamy, Retd. Senior Deputy Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Chennai; Mr. Tapan Ray, Director General, Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI), Mumbai; Dr. D. G. Shah, Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance, Mumbai; Dr. G. N. Qazi, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi; Dr. Swati Bal-Tembe, Vice-President, Piramal Life Sciences, Mumbai; Dr. G. J. Samadhanam, Adviser, Department of Science and Technology (DST), New Delhi; Dr.

Arvind Chopra, Director, Center for Rheumatic Diseases (CRD), Pune; Dr. D. C. Katoch, Adviser, AYUSH, New Delhi; Dr. Dinesh Abrol, NISTADS, New Delhi; and Dr. Nandini Kumar, Consultant, ICMR. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General; Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow; Mr. T. C. James, Consultant; and Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow participated in the conference.

Brainstorming Session on Development Cooperation and Emerging Economies

On the eve of HLF-4 Busan, RIS organised a Brainstorming Session on Development Cooperation and Emerging Economies in New Delhi on 9 November 2011. The session began with welcome remarks by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS delivered the inaugural address.

Prof. W. P. S. Sidhu, Senior Fellow, Center on International Cooperation, New York University chaired the inaugural session. Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance also addressed the inaugural session.



(From right to left) Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS; Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance; and Prof. W. P. S. Sidhu, Senior Fellow, Center on International Cooperation, New York University at the Brainstorming Session on Development Cooperation and Emerging Economies held in New Delhi on 9 November 2011.

Ms. Elizabeth Warfield, Mission Director, US Agency for International Development (USAID), chaired the session on Emerging Economies and Development Cooperation. The prominent speakers were: Mr. Bernd Dunnzloff, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Sam Sharpe, Head, DFID-India; and Mr. Metasebia Tadesse, Minister Councillor, Embassy of Ethiopia, New Delhi.

Mr. Navdeep Singh Suri, Joint Secretary (PD), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, chaired the session on New Actors and New Debates. The main speakers were: Mr. Nick Langton, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation, New Delhi; Dr. Ruchita Beri, Senior Research Associate and Coordinator, West Asia and Africa, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi; Prof. Thomas De Hoop, GDN 3ie Program, New Delhi; Prof. W. P. S. Sidhu; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

Meeting of the Working Group of ASEAN-India Connectivity: Comprehensive Asian Development Plan, Phase 2 and An Open Dialogue on ASEAN-India Connectivity

RIS has been entrusted by the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia

(ERIA) to carry out the India country report of India-ASEAN Connectivity (IAC) project. The IAC is the second phase of the Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP), which was prepared in response to the request from the East Asia Summit (EAS) leaders. To discuss the initial findings of this study, RIS in collaboration with ERIA organised a workshop in New Delhi on 22-23 May 2011. The first day (22 May 2011) of the workshop was devoted to ASEAN-India Connectivity: Comprehensive Asian Development Plan, Phase 2, which was attended by the ERIA Research Project FY2010 Working Group Members, while an Open Dialogue on ASEAN-India Connectivity was organised on the second day (23 May 2011). Ms. Renu Pall, Joint Secretary (ASEAN), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, made special remarks at the Dialogue. The workshop on the second day was attended by selected representatives of the Government of India and the ERIA Research Project FY2010 Working Group Members. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow participated.

Workshops on South Asian Regional Cooperation

RIS, with support of Asian Development Bank (ADB), organised a Stakeholders Consultation on South Asian Regional Cooperation in New Delhi on 13 June 2011. Similarly, stakeholder consultations were organised jointly: with Centre for Indo-Lanka Studies and ADB in Colombo, Sri



Participants at the Meeting of the Working Group of ASEAN-India Connectivity: Comprehensive Asian Development Plan in New Delhi on 22-23 May 2011.



RIS Research Team at a session of the Stakeholders Consultation on South Asian Regional Cooperation.

Lanka; with Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 11 July 2011; with the Institute for Policy Research and Development in Kathmandu, Nepal on 15-16 July 2011; and with the South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM) and supported by ADB, Manila in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 23 July 2011. These were parts of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) RETA 6472 titled Strategic Partnership for Policy Development and Action to Foster Regional Cooperation in South Asia, which was extended to RIS by the ADB. These meetings were attended by research scholars and senior policy makers. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General; Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow; Dr. Prabir De, Fellow; and Prof. I. N. Mukherji, Senior Consultant, participated. The detailed agendas of these meetings are available on the RIS website.

International Conference on Mekong-India Cooperation: Linking Markets, Fostering Trade

RIS has been supporting the process of regional economic integration in Asia with its studies and research. Besides its pioneering contribution to the process of economic integration in South Asia and on broader regional cooperation in Asia, it has been supporting the ASEAN-India economic partnership with special emphasis on India-Mekong cooperation. As its flagship

initiative to enhance deeper cooperation between India and Mekong countries, RIS has been implementing a project on Building Capacity through South-South Cooperation: Case of Mekong-India Cooperation since 2007, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).



(From right to left): Mr. Shyamal Kumar Sen, Formerly Governor of West Bengal, Chief Justice of Uttar Pradesh, and Chairperson, West Bengal Human Rights Commission; Mr. Michel Gressot, Senior Adviser, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Bern; Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS at the inaugural session of the International Conference on Mekong-India Cooperation: Linking Markets, Fostering Trade held in Kolkata on 23-24 June 2011.



Prof. Saugata Roy, Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development, Government of India, delivering Special Address at the International Conference on Mekong-India Cooperation: Linking Markets, Fostering Trade held in Kolkata on 23-24 June 2011.

Overall objective of this project is to strengthen trade and investment related capacity of Mekong countries through information sharing, dissemination of knowledge and experiences, networking and transfer of skills. Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief has been launched by RIS within the framework of this project. It seeks to disseminate the policy-related research, news, viewpoints, and information about resources among the policy circles and think-tanks to promote the

cause of deeper cooperation between India and Mekong countries.

Being a part of this project, RIS organised the International Conference on Mekong-India Cooperation: Linking Markets, Fostering Trade in Kolkata on 23-24 June 2011, in collaboration with the Institute of Foreign Policy Studies (IFPS), Calcutta University with participants of Think-Tanks of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Prof. Saugata Roy, Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development, Government of India, delivered a special address at this conference. Mr. Shyamal Sen, formerly Government of West Bengal, Chief Justice of State of Uttar Pradesh and Chairperson of West Bengal Human Rights Commission, inaugurated the event. This international conference was attended by senior policy makers, research scholars and government officials of the Mekong countries and India, UNESCAP officials and students. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, participated in the conference.

Meeting on Regional Cooperation in South Asia

A Meeting on Regional Cooperation in South Asia was held in RIS on 13 April 2011. Senior officers from the Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Commerce and



Participants at the Meeting on Regional Cooperation in South Asia held in RIS on 13 April 2011.

the Asian Development Bank, New Delhi office participated. From RIS, Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow; Prof. I. N. Mukherji; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow made presentations.

International Conference on ASEAN- India Connectivity: Towards Deeping Asian Integration

RIS, jointly with the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia and CII, organised the International Conference on ASEAN-India Connectivity: Towards Deeping Asian Integration in Chennai on 12 November 2011. The conference began with the opening remarks by Mr. B. Ramaswamy, Chairman, Infrastructure Sub-Committee CII Southern Region, and President and Head, Infrastructure and Facilities Management, Feedback Infrastructure Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Prof. Fuku Kimura, Chief Economist, ERIA and Keio University, Tokyo, made special remarks. Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; and Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS also addressed the opening session. The RIS Study on ASEAN-India Connectivity Report: India Country Study was also released during the opening session.

Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS chaired the first working session on Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) and ASEAN-India Connectivity. It had lead presentations by: Dr. So Umezaki, Senior Research Fellow, IDE-JETRO, Singapore and ERIA, Jakarta; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS. The panelists included: Mr. Adil Zaidi, Associate Director, Ernst & Young, New Delhi; Dr. M. Suresh Babu, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai; Mr. Muraleemohan M., Assistant General Manager (Business Development), L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited, Chennai; and Dr. Nilanjan Banik, Associate Professor, Institute of Financial Management and Research (IFMR), Chennai.

The second working session on ASEAN-India Connectivity: Opportunities for Southern India was chaired by Prof. N. S. Siddharthan, Honorary Professor, Madras School of Economics, Chennai, and Member, Research Advisory Council, RIS. In this session, the lead presentation was made by Mr. Sanjeev Moholkar, Lead Development Specialist, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) India Office, New Delhi. The panelists were: Mr. B. Suresh, President and CEO, Mahindra



Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS addressing the International Conference on ASEAN-India Connectivity: Towards Deeping Asian Integration held in Chennai on 12 November 2011.

Consulting Engineers Ltd., Chennai; Dr. Subash S., Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai; and Dr. Madhuri Saripalle, Assistant Professor, Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai. The conference concluded with vote of thanks extended by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS.

Consultation on Access to Essential Medicines: Opportunities for Co-operation among the BRICS and Global South

RIS and UNDP jointly organised two-day programme of Consultation on Access to Essential Medicines: Opportunities for Co-operation among the BRICS and Global South in New Delhi on 20-21 March 2012. Ms. Caitlin Wiesen, Country Director-UNDP India, gave the welcome address and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS and Mr. Tenu Avafia, Policy Advisor UNDP, stated the issues to be deliberated during the consultation. The consultation dwelt on three themes: (a) Increasing Policy Coherence Between Producers of Pharmaceutical Products and Importing Countries Drug Innovation; (b) De-linking Research & Development costs from medicine prices; and (c) Significance of local production

and the role of technology transfer and identified possible areas of collaboration among the BRICS countries for facilitating innovation and access to medicines. The identified areas of collaboration were to be fed into the deliberations during the BRICS Summit held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012. Participants included representatives from Government of India, pharma industry associations, scientific institutions, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, and South Centre. Mr. Reji K. Joseph, Consultant, RIS presented on APIs/ Formulations and Manufacturing—Challenges or Opportunities and Mr. T. C. James, Consultant, RIS, initiated the deliberation of the second day by providing recap from day one. Mr. L. C. Goyal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, chaired the last session which synthesised the recommendations from the two day consultation.

Workshop on Capacity Building for Research and Information Exchange on Socio-Economic Impacts of Living Modified Organisms Under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

RIS, in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India; CBD



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS addressing the Workshop on Capacity Building for Research and Information Exchange on Socio-Economic Impacts of Living Modified Organisms Under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety held in New Delhi on 14-16 November 2011.



(From left to right): Mr. Reji K. Joseph, Consultant, RIS; Mr. T.C. James, Consultant, RIS; K. S. Chalapati Rao, ISID; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS New Delhi at the Workshop on Public Health and Pharma Industry held in New Delhi on 6 February 2012.

Secretariat; and Government of Norway, organised a three day workshop on Capacity Building for Research and Information Exchange on Socio-Economic Impacts of Living Modified Organisms Under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in New Delhi on 14-16 November 2011. This workshop was an outcome of the Decision V/3.IV of COP-MOP 5 held at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010. Dr. T. Chatterjee, Secretary (E&F), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India, delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Casper Linnestad, Senior Adviser in the Ministry of Environment, Norway, made statement on behalf of the Minister. Mr. Hem Pande, Joint Secretary, MoEF and Mr. Charles Gbedemah, Senior Programme Officer, CBD Secretariat also addressed the inaugural session. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS, proposed the vote of thanks. Dr. P. G. Chengappa, National Professor ICAR at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore was the co-chair from India. The two themes of the workshop were: (a) exchange and analysis of information on socio-economic considerations; and (b) identification of capacity building activities, needs and priorities regarding socio-economic considerations. Each session involved break-out group discussion. From RIS, Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, and Mr. Reji K. Joseph, Consultant, participated in the workshop as members of Indian delegation.

Discussion Meeting on India 2050

A Discussion Meeting was organised on the RIS study India 2050 on 24 May 2011. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS chaired the meeting. Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS made a presentation on the study. The members of the RIS faculty took part in the discussion.

Workshop on Public Health and Pharma Industry

RIS organised one-day Workshop on Public Health and Pharma Industry in New Delhi on 6 February 2012. This programme was organised in the context of growing challenges facing the Indian generic pharmaceutical industry such as lack of R&D for neglected diseases, unaffordable prices of drugs especially new drugs, takeovers of leading Indian generic firms, growing dependence on imports for bulk drugs, etc. Participants were from pharma industry, civil society groups, and academia. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, initiated, the programme by presenting the overview of challenges facing Indian pharmaceutical industry. Mr. T. C. James, Consultant, RIS, made presentation on Section 3(d) of Indian Patents Act and Compulsory Licenses and Mr. Reji K. Joseph, Consultant, RIS, made presentation on status of Indian generic industry.

Panel Discussion on Ethics in Science and Technology Policy

As a part of the Global Ethics in Science and Technology (GEST) project, RIS organised Panel Discussion on Ethics in Science and Technology Policy on 6 January 2012 during the Indian Science Congress held in Bhubaneswar, Orissa. Dr. Y. S. Rajan, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Distinguished Professor, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Bangalore chaired and Dr. D. Yogeswara Rao, Adviser, Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, co-chaired the event. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS, gave an introduction about the GEST project. The main speakers who took part in the panel discussion were: Dr. Miltos Ladikas, University of Central Lancashire, UK; Prof. Dr. Jan Staman, Director, Rathenau Institute, The Hague, the Netherlands; Dr. Ma Ying, CASTED, Beijing, China; and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS. The discussants included Dr. C. S. Prakash, Tuskegee University, USA and Prof. Ron Herring, Cornell University, USA.

Meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group

India has assumed the Chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) in 2011 for the next two years. RIS being the focal point of the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG), which is an integral body of the First Track initiative, has assumed the Chairmanship of the IORAG. In the 17th Meeting of the IORAG, held in Bengaluru on 11 November 2011, RIS submitted a study on "Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region". The report highlights the economic complementarities of the region and sketches the roadmap for forging further cooperation among Member countries in the region.

The main findings of the study are the following: (i) Considering the economic profile of the economies and their engagements with other regions, any form of regional cooperation, including Preferential Trading Arrangement or Free Trade Arrangement, may not be a suitable for regional cooperation amongst 19 countries, spread out from Australia in the east to Kenya in the west. (ii) Taking into account heterogeneity in size of Member countries and their diverse economic interests, sectoral cooperation in

the framework of 'open regionalism' could be an ideal alternative economic strategy for the region. Various schemes of sectoral cooperation have been identified in the study for economic cooperation.

As the Chair of the IORAG, RIS has proposed several strategies for making the grouping respond to the challenge of making IOR-ARC a vibrant organisation. IORAG will continue to focus on various streams of research and other activities relevant for the Association including economic, strategic and science and technology related issues in the next two years.

Third Workshop on Rules of Origin (ROO)

RIS, jointly with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, organised the Third Workshop on Rules of Origin in New Delhi on 25-26 July 2011. Dr. Rahul Khullar, Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry inaugurated the Workshop. The high-level representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Australia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam; and the senior officers from the Department of Commerce, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and DGFT, Government of India, took part in the deliberations. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, and Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, took part. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was also the Coordinator of the workshop.

Workshop on India-Norway Relations and Potential for Partnership

RIS, jointly with the Research Council of Norway and the Centre for the Study of Mind in Nature, ANU, Canberra, organised a Workshop on India-Norway Relations and Potential for Partnership in New Delhi on 29-30 April 2011. It took up the following themes for discussion: Do Norwegians have a Responsibility to fight Poverty in India?; Inclusive Growth: Moral Imperatives; the Nature of Moral Obligation and Duties to the Distant Needy; Poverty Alleviation: Aid, Autonomy and Ethical Agency; Global Poverty: Duties of Assistance versus Duties of Contribution; Threshold Theories of International Obligation; Global Poverty, Inequality and Aid Flows; Economic Growth, Agrarian Distress,



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS addressing the Third Workshop on Rules of Origin held in New Delhi on 25-26 July 2011.

Casualisation of the Workforce and Family Migration in India; Traditional Resource Rights: There and Yet Not There – Pushing it Forward Through ‘Disclosures’; Poverty, Global Regimes and Norway-India Collaboration: Insights from Agriculture at WTO Negotiations; Tackling Poverty Through International Connectedness; and the Role of Civil Society Coalitions in the Fight Against Poverty.

The participants were: Mr. Ole Koksvik, CSMN, ANU, Canberra; Dr. Rajshree Chandra, IDMC, Delhi University; Mr. Amitabh Behar, NSWC, New Delhi; Dr. Shashi Motilal, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Delhi; Prof. S. Subramanian, MIDS, Chennai; Prof. D. Jayaraj, MIDS, Chennai; Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Asst. Professor, Delhi College of Arts & Commerce, Delhi University; Dr. Ratna M. Sudarshan, Director, Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi; Mr. Ajay S. Mehta, E.D., NFI, IHC; Ms. Neelima Khetan, Seva Mandir, Udaipur; Prof. Sanjay G. Reddy, The New School, New York; and Prof. Neera Chandhoke, Delhi University. From RIS, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, took part.

Workshop on India and Its Eastern Neighbours: Reviewing the Relationships

RIS, jointly with Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Singapore and the National University



Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS addressing the Workshop on India and its Eastern Neighbours: Reviewing the Relationships held in New Delhi on 5 December 2011.

of Singapore, organised the Workshop on India and its Eastern Neighbours: Reviewing the Relationships in New Delhi on 5 December 2011. The Workshop began with the opening remarks by Prof. Tan Tai Yong, Director, Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Singapore; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS. The Workshop addressed the following themes: India and East Asia: Strategic Overview; India and ASEAN: Issues and Perceptions; and India and East Asia: Bilateral Relationships. Prof. Tan Tai Yong,

Director, ISAS, Singapore; Commodore (Retd.) C. Uday Bhaskar, Director, National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, chaired the different sessions of the workshop. The main speakers included Dr. Sinderpal Singh, Research Fellow, ISAS, Singapore; Prof. G. V. C. Naidu, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Prof. S. D. Muni, Visiting Research Professor, ISAS, Singapore; Dr. Pankaj Jha, Research Fellow, Indian Council for World Affairs, New Delhi, and Dr. Amitendu Palit, Head (Development & Programmes) and Visiting Senior Research Fellow, ISAS, Singapore. From RIS, Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow; Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, participated.

Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation

RIS, the Asia Foundation and the Korea Development Institute (KDI) jointly organised the Fifth Meeting of Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation in New Delhi on 5-7 March. The discussions in New Delhi on 5-7 March 2012, highlighted India's important role as a growing development cooperation partner. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS; Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute; and Dr. Gordon Hein, Vice President, The Asia Foundation, opened the meeting. Expressing their wishes

for a productive and successful dialogue, they reiterated the significance that these discussions hold in the evolving global landscape. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, moderated the welcome session.

The session on pro-poor growth: conceptual framework and key challenges framed the discussion with an overview of contemporary conceptual frameworks and challenges for achieving PPG. Moderated by Dr. George Mavrotas, Chief Economist, Global Development Network, the session featured: Dr. Yongseong Kim, Research Fellow, Department of Public Finance and Social Policy, KDI; and Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, India.

Next session on development cooperation approaches to pro-poor growth discussed how development cooperation efforts can contribute to PPG. Moderated by Mr. Peter Beck, Country Representative, Korea, The Asia Foundation, the session featured: Dr. Wenping He, Professor and Director of African Studies Section, Institute of West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Mr. Masahiro Tawa, Senior Advisor to the Director General, Operations Strategy Department, JICA; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The session on developing country strategies for pro-poor growth discussed partner countries' national strategies for addressing PPG and highlighted modalities and lessons. Moderated



(From left to right): Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS; Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute; and Dr. Gordon Hein, Vice President, The Asia Foundation at the inaugural session of the Fifth Meeting of Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation held in New Delhi on 5-7 March.



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS addressing the Fifth Meeting of Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation.

by Mr. Gavin Tritt, Country Representative, Cambodia, The Asia Foundation, the session featured: Mr. Chou Heng, Senior Policy Specialist, Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board, Council for Development of Cambodia; Dr. Yuba Raj Bhusal Member Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal; and Mr. Banchong Amornchewin, Director, International Organisations Partnership, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency.

The discussion on the theme measuring the impact of inclusive growth efforts featured experts' experiences of seeking to measure and assess the impact of inclusive and PPG strategies. Moderated by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, the session featured: Dr. Manmohan Agarwal, Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation, Canada; and Dr. Thomas de Hoop, Evaluation Officer, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation.

The session on lessons from Asia's experience on pro-poor growth sought to explore the lessons that Asia can offer to the ongoing debate on fostering inclusive growth. It also sought connections between Asian countries' domestic development processes and international development cooperation programs. Moderated by Dr. Jonathan Stromseth, Country Representative, China, The Asia Foundation, the session featured: Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University, Thailand; Mr. Taidong Zhou, Programme Officer in Law, The Asia



(From left to right): Mr. Peter Beck, Country Representative, Korea, The Asia Foundation and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS at the Fifth Meeting of Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation.

Foundation, China on behalf of Dr. Xiaoyun Li, China Agricultural University; Dr. Yihuan Wang, China Agricultural University; and Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI.

Ambassador Sudhir Vyas, Secretary (Economic Relations) in India's Ministry of External Affairs, delivered the keynote address at the welcome dinner hosted on 6 March 2012 on the eve opening of the event Post-Busan Development Cooperation: New Architecture, Actors and Opportunities, held on 7 March 2012. Bearing on India's experiences, he provided commentary on the impact that the debate on development cooperation has had on donor approaches. Mr. Vyas highlighted SSC as a



Ambassador Sudhir Vyas, Secretary (Economic Relations) in India's Ministry of External Affairs, delivered the keynote address at the welcome dinner hosted on 6 March 2012.

Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS addressing the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid-Effectiveness, held in Busan, Korea on 29 November-1 December 2011.

partnership modality based on solidarity that is a complement to the continued critical role of North-South cooperation. He noted that a Development Partnership Administration (DPA) is being established under the Ministry of External Affairs to help coordinate India's development cooperation activities.

Discussions in the session on Post-Busan reflections summarised the major outcomes and implications from HLF4, addressing specifically the areas of: (i) effective institutions and policies; (ii) development architecture; and (iii) inclusive partnerships. Moderated by Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI, the session featured: Mr. Carlos Duarte, Ambassador to India, Embassy of Brazil, New Delhi; Ms. Enna Park, Director-General, Development Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea; Mr. Ravi Bangar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, India; and Mr. Metasebia Tadesse, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Ethiopia, New Delhi.

The session on capacity development and South-South cooperation discussed the interrelated priorities of capacity development and SSC. Moderated by Dr. Jennifer Adams, Development Counselor, USAID, China, the session featured: Dr. Pankaj Sharma, Joint Secretary, Technical Cooperation and Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, India; Ms. Natalie Shobana Ambrose, Analyst, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia; Dr. Ifar Subagiyo, Head, International Office, Professor, Brawijaya University, Indonesia; and Mr. Jitendra Hargovan, Senior Technical Advisor, National Treasury, South Africa.

In the session on Asian approaches to development cooperation participants shared the outcomes of the AADC dialogues and the contributions of Asian approaches to the global development discourse. Moderated by Dr. Gordon Hein, Vice President, The Asia Foundation, the session featured: Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, KDI; Ms. Xiaojing Mao, Associate Research Fellow, Department of Development Assistance, Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The session on lessons and experiences from DAC countries shared DAC country reflections on the evolving development cooperation arena and discussed the challenges that lie ahead. Moderated by Mr. C. Raja Mohan, Strategic Affairs Editor, The Indian Express, the session featured: Mr. Bernd Dünzlaff, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, Embassy of Germany, New Delhi; Mr. Ian Shapiro, Head of Global and National Programmes, DFID, India; Ms. Joanne Sharpe, Communications Manager, Office of Development Effectiveness, AusAID; and Ms. Elizabeth Warfield, Deputy Mission Director, USAID, India.

Mr. Anthea Mulakala, Country Representative, The Asian Foundation, Malaysia moderated the concluding session. Dr. Wonhyuk Lim, Director of Global Economy Research, Center for International Development, Korea Development Institute; Dr. Gordon Hein, Vice President, The Asia Foundation, and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS, addressed.

India-ASEAN Eminent Persons' Lecture Series

The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the ASEAN Secretariat have entrusted RIS the task of organising India-ASEAN Eminent Persons' Lecture Series. In fact, this is the Phase II of the Lecture Series that was launched between 1996 and 2004, and is a part of the agreement between India and ASEAN Members for establishing continued dialogue between India and the ASEAN experts. During the first phase of the Lecture Series RIS had organised 22 lectures; of them 15 lectures were delivered in India and seven in different ASEAN countries. The following table gives the details of India-ASEAN Eminent Lectures delivered so far in the second phase.

Name of Speaker	Date and the country	Topic
Prof. Indira J. Parikh, President, Foundation for Liberal And Management Education (FLAME), Ahmedabad	11 October 2011, Malaysia	Leadership in organisation of the 21st Century in India and ASEAN Countries
	12 October 2011, Malaysia	Role and Identity patterns of Youth in Indian and ASEAN countries
Justice Shri J. S. Verma, Former Chief Justice of India	29 October 2011, Malaysia	Human Governance: Imperative for Human Rights
	31 October 2011, Singapore	Improving Governance Through The Judicial Process
	31 October 2011, Singapore	The Rule of Law and the Government Lawyer
Ambassador Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi	20 October 2011, Vietnam	Sustainable Development: Promoting Growth to Protect the Environment
Admiral Arun Prakash, PVSM, AVSM, VrC, VSM (Retd), Chairman, National Maritime Foundation	9 November 2011, Philippines	Rise of the East; the Maritime Dimension

Contributions of RIS Faculty to Outside Policy Dialogues

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General

- Participated in the panel discussion on Export Opportunities through Land Custom Station (LCS), Moreh, held in Manipur on 18 April 2011.
- Presented the initial findings of the Study Report on Border Trade in North-East, in a stakeholder consultation organised by North East Council, Ministry of DoNER, Shillong on 16 May 2011.
- Participated in the Discussion Meeting on Potential Initiatives for India for South Cooperation, organised by the Council for Social Development, New Delhi on 20 May 2011.
- Panelist in the Second Asian Development Forum, organised by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan in Tokyo on 30 May-2 June 2011.
- Delivered Keynote Address at the Workshop on the Future of Food and Agriculture in India, organised by the Council for Social Development, New Delhi on 4 July 2011.
- Participated in the Consultative Workshop on Second National Report on Cartagena Protocol on Bio-diversity (CPB), organised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 8 July 2011.
- Participated in the Discussion Meeting on ASEAN Plus Working Group, set up under the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East-Asia (CEPA), organised by the Department of Commerce, New Delhi on 8 July 2011.
- Launched the World Investment Report-2011 of the UNCTAD in New Delhi on 26 July 2011.
- Participated in the Meeting of ERIA Research Institute Network (RIN), organised by Bangkok Research Centre, JETRO, Bangkok between 19-21 August 2011.
- Participated in Meeting of the South Asia Forum on Integration in South Asia: Moving towards South Asian Economic Union, organised jointly by FICCI/MEA/SAARC in New Delhi on 7 September 2011.
- Delivered a lecture on Trade and Climate Change at the India Carbon Market Conclave, organised by FICCI and Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 8 September 2011.
- Panelist in the 2011 Australia-India Roundtable organised by the Lowy Institute, Sydney on 19-20 September 2011.
- Panelist in the Conference "Reluctant Superpower: Understanding India and its aspirations" organised by Australia-India Institute in Melbourne on 22 September 2011.
- Panelist in the International Symposium on Seeking a New Balance in the Regional Integration of the Asia-Pacific Region, organised by Japan Economic Foundation and Taiwan Institute of Economic Research in Taipei (Taiwan) between 10-14 October 2011.
- Participated in the Fourth South Asia Economic Summit, held at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Dhaka, Bangladesh on 22 October 2011.
- Made a presentation on Innovation and Intellectual Property in the Conference on Global Innovation Roundtable, organised by the National Innovation Council, New Delhi on 11 November 2011.
- Participated in the Workshop on The Rise of the South and New Opportunities and Challenges of Development, organised by the World Health Organisation, Geneva between 21-23 November 2011.
- Moderated the Session on "Briefing on the Outcomes of the National Consultation on Generic Drug Production and Access to Medicines", organised by CENTAD and UNDP, New Delhi on 7 December 2011.
- Participated in the National Consultation on Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions, organised by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), New Delhi on 17 December 2011.

- Participated in the Panel Discussion on International Macro Economic Developments at the SIAM Conclave, held in New Delhi on 4 January 2012.
- Participated in Research Institutes Network Meeting, organised by Bangkok Research Centre in Phuket on 13-15 January 2012.
- Moderated the Session on Universal Access to Health Care, in the Fourth BRICs Academic Forum organised by ORF in New Delhi on 6 March 2012.
- Delivered the keynote address at the National Seminar on 'Current Status of Border Trading System between Manipur and Myanmar–Infrastructure and Border Trade', organised by Department of Economics, Manipur University on 23 March 2012.
- Delivered Special Address at the Annual Finance Forum BRICS Summit 2012, organised by EXIM Bank of India in New Delhi on 28 March 2012.
- Participated in the Inception Workshop for the SAARC Studies on Trade, Economics and Finance, organised by the SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu on 23-24 June 2011.
- Presented a Paper at the Workshop on East and South Asia Economic Integration, organised by the Australian National University, Canberra between 17-19 August 2011.
- Prepared background papers on South Asian Economic Integration: Some Dimensions; and on Trade in Services in SAARC: Analytical Rationale, Select Potential Sector and Constraints, at the First South Asia Forum, held in New Delhi in September 2011.
- Participated in the discussion meetings on Institutional Mechanism for Trade in Services Statistics at the Ministry of Trade, Government of Singapore and ISEAS, Singapore between 14-19 September 2011.

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow

- Participated in the High-Level Meetings on India-Maldives Economic Cooperation, held between 3-7 April 2011 in Male, Maldives.
- Speaker at the conference on Regional Architecture for Security and Economic Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific, co-hosted by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and India Institute of Foreign Affairs & National Security (IFANS), Republic of Korea in New Delhi on 21 April 2011.
- Presented a paper on Some Unexplored Issues in Regional Economic Integration at the Workshop on International Political Economy and Cross Border Effects, organised by the Centre for Globalisation Research, School of Business and Management, Queen Mary University of London at Goodenough College, London on 28 April 2011.
- Participated in the Meeting on Rules of Origin under ASEAN+6, organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in New Delhi on 9 May 2011.
- Participated in the High-Level Meetings on India-Maldives Economic Cooperation, held in Male, Maldives between 10-14 June 2011.
- Presented paper on India-Myanmar Economic Relations during the visit of H E U Win Myint, Minister for Commerce, Government of Union of Myanmar, organised by CII in New Delhi on 27 September 2011.
- Presented a paper at the Conference on Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI), hosted by SAARC Secretariat, Asian Development Bank, and Government of Maldives, in Male, Maldives on 8 October 2011.
- Participated in the High-Level Meetings on "India-Maldives Economic Cooperation", in Male, Maldives between 17-19 October, 2011.
- Participated in the Eighth Meeting of the Expert Group on SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services, organised by SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu between 16-19 January 2012.
- Participated in the Inaugural Conference of the Australia India Youth Dialogue held in New Delhi on 30 January 2012.
- Participated in the Preparatory Workshop for the 2012 ADB Annual Meeting Governors' held in New Delhi on 1 February 2012.

- Participated in the Meeting on Institutional Mechanisms Relating to Trade in Services, organised by Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai on 29-30, March 2012.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow

- Made a presentation on IPR, TRIPs and Indian Experience at the Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP), JNU, New Delhi on 7 April 2011.
- Made a presentation on Traditional Medicine: IPR and Other Challenges at the workshop on Bioprocessing, Policy and Practice: Conservation and use of Medicinal plants of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Indian Ocean and Madagascar held in Mauritius between 20-22 April 2011.
- Made a presentation on Medicinal Plants, IPR and Benefit Sharing: Insights from Experiences of India & South Africa at the Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP), JNU, New Delhi on 27 April 2011.
- Made a presentation on In Quest for Inclusive Growth: India's Experience, Opportunities and Challenges at the MGG National Alumni Meet organised by GIZ held in New Delhi on 2 May 2011.
- Made a presentation on Traditional Medicine and HIF: Perspectives from India at the International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicine: Role of Innovation and Institution, New Delhi on 12-13 May 2011.
- Made a presentation on Indian Development Cooperation Policy and Post-Conflict States at the Engagement on Development and Security: New Actors, New Debates, organised by Center on International Cooperation in New York on 20 June 2011.
- Participated as a discussant in the session on "Perspectives of Selected DAC Donors on Asian Approaches" at the Asian Approaches Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation Dialogue: Lessons for Development Effectiveness held in Colombo, Sri Lanka between 15-17 June 2011.
- Made a presentation on The Rise of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry, organised by NISTADS in New Delhi on 29 June 2011.

- Made a presentation on Aid, Emerging Economies and Global Dynamic, organised by Jamia Millia Islamia University in New Delhi on 12 September 2011.
- Made a presentation on South-South Cooperation, DAC and Global Aid Architecture: Is there really a Gap? at the Sub-Working Group Development Aid of the Non-DAC donors, Joint EADI 13th General Conference and DSA Annual Conference, organised by University of York, UK on 20 September 2011.
- Made a presentation on Indian Development Cooperation Policy and Trends in Development Assistance at the Seminar on Emerging Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation, organised by the Korea Development Institute in Seoul, Korea on 29 September 2011.
- Made a presentation on Common but Differentiated Responsibilities for Global Development: Role for Established and Emerging Donors, at the PRE-HLF4 Conference: Toward a Global Compact for Development Effectiveness, organised by Korea Development Institute (KDI) in Busan on 28 November 2011.
- Made a presentation on Trade and Investment in Indo-Africa Relations: Trends and Prospects at the India-Africa Strategic Dialogue, organised by IDSA in New Delhi on 25 November 2011.
- Made presentations on Science and Technology Policy in India: Ethics, Institutions and Policy Framework; Ethics in Food Technologies: Perspectives from India and at the GEST Project-Meeting of researches from partners institutions, organised in collaboration with University of Central Lancashire at Preston, UK on 15-16 March 2012.

Dr. Prabir De, Fellow

- Presented a paper on India - BSR Trade Exchange and Connectivity: A Myth or Reality? at the Transbaltic Conference 2011, organised by the Transbaltic Authority and European Commission, held in Skelleftea, Sweden on 11-12 May 2011.

- Participated in the Meeting on Border Trade in Northeast Region of India, and made a presentation on RIS study Expansion of North East India's Trade and Investment with Bangladesh and Myanmar: An Assessment of Opportunities and Constraints, organised by the North Eastern Council (NEC), held in Shillong on 16 May 2011.
- Made a presentation on Corridor Development in Southeast Asia, at the International Conference on Regional Economic Integration: Role of Economic Corridors and the Emerging Architecture in Southern Region, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in Chennai on 30 August 2011 and also chaired the Session 1 on Emerging Trends & Need For Economic Corridors In Southern India.
- Presented a paper on India's International Economic Policy: Managing Diverse Challenges, at the 13th General Conference of EADI Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience, organised by the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), Development Studies Association of UK and Ireland (DSA) and the University of York, in New York University on 19-22 September 2011.
- Made a lead presentation in South Asia Session on Progress and Prospects of Trade Facilitation in South Asia, at the Asia Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum 2011, organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Bangkok and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, in Seoul on 3-7 October 2011.
- Participated in the Advisory Group Meeting of United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade for Asia and the Pacific (UNNEXT), organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Bangkok in Seoul on 5 October 2011.
- Prepared a paper on South Asian Common Market: Trade Facilitation Agenda for the 4th South Asia Economic Summit (SAES) 2011, held in Dhaka on 22-23 October 2011.
- Participated as a panelist and made a presentation on K2K Cooperation: Emerging Challenges and Agenda at the international dialogue on China-India Relations and West Bengal - Yunnan Cooperation, organised by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, on 29-30 December 2011 in Kolkata.
- Made a presentation on ASEAN-India Connectivity Report: India Country Study-Major Findings to the ASEAN Division of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), New Delhi on 2 February 2012.
- Presented a paper on Trade, Infrastructure and Regional Disparity in China and India at the International Conference on Analysing the Rise of India and China: Domestic, Regional and Global Implications, organised by the Institute of Foreign Policy Studies (IFPS), Calcutta University, Kolkata, in Kolkata on 12-16 February 2012.
- Made a presentation on ASEAN-India Connectivity Projects: Implications for India's Northeast, at the international conference on India-Myanmar Relations: Strengthening Ties and Deepening Engagements, organised by the Global India Foundation (GIF), Kolkata, in New Delhi on 16 February 2012.
- Participated in the 10th BCIM Forum (Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Forum) as Indian delegate and made a country presentation on Regional Economic Cooperation in BCIM: Challenges and Opportunities, organised by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), Delhi University, New Delhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, in Kolkata on 18-19 February 2012.
- Participated in the BCIM Business Forum and made a presentation on Regional Economic Cooperation in BCIM: Prospects and Opportunities, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in Kolkata on 20 February 2012.

- Participated as a discussant and commented on the study conducted by the Centre for WTO Studies (CWS) on Trade Facilitation Gap Analysis, organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi and Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), New Delhi on 29 February 2012.
- Made a presentation on Trade Facilitation and Poverty Reduction in India at the UNESCAP Consultation Meeting on Trade Facilitation for Poverty Reduction held in Bangkok on 5-6 March 2012 (via Skype).
- Participated as a discussant and commented on the paper on New Development in Myanmar and Prospects for Regional Cooperation on Transport Connectivity at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) Consultation Meeting on Recent Developments in Myanmar: New Opportunities for Regional Cooperation held in Dhaka on 15 March 2012.

Prof. I. N. Mukherji, Senior Consultant

- Participated in the Advisory Committee Meeting at the Centre for South & Southeast Asian Studies, Calcutta University on 23 August 2011.
- Presented a paper on SAFTA: An Overview at Asia-Pacific Forum on Regional Trade Agreements and Food Security, organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and Agriculture Trade Promotion Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, China, in Beijing on 25-26 October 2011.
- Made presentations on Food Security Concerns in Asia: How India Faces the Challenge; and India and China in ASEAN: A Comparative Perspective at the Institute of World Watch, Shanghai on 29 October 2011.
- Participated as a Panelist in Lok Sabha Television Panel Discussion on SAARC@25 on 4 November 2011.

Dr. Ravi K Srinivas, Associate Fellow

- Made a presentation on 'Obtaining, protecting and using essential environmental technologies-a holistic analysis' at the Experts Meeting of the British Academy Project held at Edinburgh Law School, Edinburgh UK on 13 April 2011.

- Made a presentation on Low Carbon Innovation, Technology Transfer and IPR at the International Seminar on Innovation, Sustainability and Development organised by NISTAD, New Delhi on June 28-30, 2011
- Made a presentation on Carbon Capture and Storage: The Importance of Perceptions of Risk at the Brainstorming on Public Risk Perception, organised by the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore on 29-30 September 2011.
- Made a presentation on Open Innovation and Open Source Models in Climate Change Technology Development and Transfer at the 2nd National Research Conference on Climate Change, organised by the IIT New Delhi on 5 November 2011.
- Made a presentation on Agricultural Biotechnology and IPR: Emerging Issues and Options at the International Seminar on Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture, held at CESS Hyderabad on January 18-19, 2012.
- Made a presentation on Synthetic Biology and Global Health: A Perspective from India at the Workshop on Synthetic Biology and Global Health: A Policy Discussion, organised by Rathenau Institute at The Hague on 10 February 2012.

Ms. Kasturi Das, Consultant

- Delivered a lecture on Climate Change Negotiations in the 54th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD), organised by the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi on 30 March 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Climate Change Negotiations in the 53rd Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats, organised by the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi on 9 January 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Climate Change Negotiations in the 6th Special Course for ASEAN Diplomats, organised by the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi on 23 November 2011.

- Delivered a lecture on Climate Change Negotiations in the 52nd Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats, organised by the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi on 29 August 2011.

Mr. Reji K. Joseph, Consultant

- Resource person in the One Day National Consultation on Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions, organised by the Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 26 April 2011.
- Participated in the brainstorming session on Strategy for CIS Countries: An Overview of Trade Patterns, organised by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 1 July 2011.
- Chaired the Asia-Pacific Regional Real-Time Conference on Socio-Economic Considerations in Decision Making Concerning LMOs organised by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and as required by the decision BS-V/3 of COP-MOP 5 on 7 July 2011.
- Discussant during the Workshop on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property in India: Status and Proposals, organised by National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies and WHO-India Office in New Delhi on 8-9 November 2011.
- Participated in the Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on the Nogoya-Kualalumpur supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, organised by the Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity, Ministry of Environment and Forests (GoI) and Biotech Consortium India Limited in New Delhi on 17-18 November 2011.
- Delegate to the Journals Editorial Round Table Conference 2011, organised by Taylor & Francis in New Delhi on 28 November 2011.
- Discussant during the National Consultation on Generic Drug Production and Access to Medicines: Current Challenges, organised by United Nations Development Programme, Centre for Trade and Development, Delhi Science Forum and Third World Network in New Delhi on 6-7 December 2011.
- Resource person to the Consultative Workshop to Discuss Second National Report on the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, organised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in New Delhi on 8 December 2011.
- Presented a paper on Policy Reforms in the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector since 1994: Impact on Exports and Imports at the CESP Young Scholars' Seminar, organised by CESP/JNU at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on 12-13 March 2012.
- Participated as delegate in the conference on The Global Economy in a Time of Uncertainty: Capitalist Trajectories and Progressive Alternatives, organised by IDEAS in Chennai on 24-26 January 2012.

Capacity Building and Training Programmes

RIS conducts a number of capacity building programmes on international economic issues. The annual programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP), meant for policy makers and academics of developing countries is its flagship programme. The institute also organises short-term courses from time to time for government officials, foreign diplomats, university teachers, etc. The capacity building programmes organised during the year are mentioned below:

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

RIS organised Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP), under the ITEC/SCAAP, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India in New Delhi between 13 February-9 March 2012.



Participants of the Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy held between 13 February-9 March 2012 with RIS faculty members.

- **Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives**

RIS organised the Capacity Building on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives, under the Refresher Course in Economics in collaboration with UGC-Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia Islamia in New Delhi on 26 September 2011.

- **ARTNeT/RIS Capacity Building Workshop on Use of Gravity Modelling**

RIS organised the ARTNet/RIS Capacity Building Workshop on Use of Gravity Modelling in New Delhi between 9-11 November 2011.

- **Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives**

RIS, on behalf of the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, organised the Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives, as a part of the 51st Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD) in New Delhi on 13 April 2011.

- **Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives**

RIS, on behalf of the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi organised the Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives for Foreign Diplomats under the 52nd Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD), in New Delhi 13-14 September 2011.

- **Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives**

RIS, on behalf of the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, organised the Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives under the 6th Special Course for ASEAN Diplomats in New Delhi on 13 December 2011.



Participants of the Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives held on 13-14 September 2011 with RIS faculty.



Participants of the Capacity Building Module on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives held on 13 December 2011 with RIS faculty.

Lectures Delivered by RIS Faculty Members at the Outside Training Programme

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General

- Delivered a lecture on Indian Economy at Special Briefing Session organised the delegation of Japanese Diplomats at the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi on 27 July 2011.
- Delivered a lecture on Potential, Prospects and Progress towards Regional Economic Integration in Asia, organised by the South Asian University, New Delhi on 27 August 2011.
- Delivered a lecture at the 44th Refresher Course in Economics, organised by the Academic Staff College of JNU, New Delhi on 13 March 2012.

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow

- Delivered lectures on various aspects of WTO and RTAs during the Personal Contact Programme under the ICAI's Post Qualification Course in International Trade Laws and WTO held in New Delhi on 16, 20, 23 July 2011.
- Delivered a lecture FTAs/PTAs and Implications for India, organised by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad on 22 February 2012.

Dr. Prabir De, Fellow

- Delivered two lectures on: (i) Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Emerging

Challenges; and (ii) ASEAN-India Integration, to the Indian Economic Service (IES) Probationers Batch-XXXII, organised by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi on 13 April 2011.

- Delivered three lectures on: (i) International Trade and Development: Trade Theory, Application and Policy; (ii) Globalisation, Institution and Development; and (iii) Look East Policy and India's Current Engagements with East Asia to the MPhil students-2nd Batch, Institute of Foreign Policy Studies (IFPS), Calcutta University, on 5-9 September 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Emerging Trade Facilitation Issues and Its Implications: Agenda for LDCs on 8 December 2011 at the Capacity Building Workshop on Trade Policy Analytical Tools for officers of Government of Nepal, organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), supported by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Bangkok, held at IIFT, New Delhi, during 5-9 December 2011.
- Delivered a lecture on Greater Mekong Subregional (GMS) Cooperation: Implications for Myanmar at the workshop on Capacity Enhancement of Myanmar Civil Servants, Organised by the Union Civil Service Board (USSB), Myanmar, and supported by the The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF), Tokyo, held at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 21-25 November 2011.

Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

Continuing its efforts to enhance its outreach and networking activities, RIS organised a number of policy dialogues jointly, that are reported in this report elsewhere.

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

RIS coordinates the New Asia Forum, a network of institutions and experts to promote regional economic integration in Asia. The institute brings out a quarterly journal *New Asia Monitor*, which serves as a forum for exchange of information, resources and analysis on regional economic cooperation.

Over the years, RIS has collaborated with a large number of institutions, including national, regional and international policy think-tanks and civil society organisations such as:

International Organisations

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

- ▶ World Health Organization, Geneva
- ▶ United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies, Yokohama

Regional Organisations

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

National Institutions in Other Countries

- ▶ International Development Research Centre, Ottawa
- ▶ South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment, Kathmandu
- ▶ Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies (LKIIRSS), Sri Lanka
- ▶ Development Research Centre for the State Council of China, Beijing
- ▶ Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, Dhaka
- ▶ Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Nanjing

- ▶ Coalition of Biotechnology, Manila
- ▶ National Science and Technology Development Agency, Bangkok
- ▶ National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies, Hanoi
- ▶ Danish Institute for International Studies Copenhagen
- ▶ Inha University, Incheon
- ▶ Kyoto University, Kyoto
- ▶ Council on East Asian Community, Tokyo
- ▶ International Institute for Trade and Development, Bangkok
- ▶ Thammasat University, Bangkok
- ▶ Australian National University, Canberra
- ▶ University of Melbourne, Melbourne
- ▶ Institute for Policy Studies, University Brunei Darussalam
- ▶ Institute of Foreign Affairs, Vientiane
- ▶ Asia Centre, University of the Philippines, Quezon City
- ▶ Institute of Security and International Studies, Bangkok
- ▶ Institute of Developing Economies, Chiba
- ▶ Institute for South East Asian Studies, Singapore
- ▶ Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore
- ▶ Singapore Centre for Applied Policy and Economics, National University of Singapore
- ▶ Institute for Policy Studies, Singapore
- ▶ LKY School of Public Policy, Singapore
- ▶ Singapore Institute for International Affairs, Singapore
- ▶ Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Kuala Lumpur
- ▶ Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta
- ▶ Academy of Social Sciences, Hanoi
- ▶ Institute for Development Studies, Sussex
- ▶ Research Centre for Economic Change, Buenos Aires
- ▶ Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales, Paris
- ▶ Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo
- ▶ Pakistan Institute for Development Economics, Islamabad

- ▶ Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, Seoul
 - ▶ Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada, Brasilia
 - ▶ Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Beijing
 - ▶ Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing
 - ▶ Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok
 - ▶ Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Kathmandu
 - ▶ Asia Pacific Foundation, Vancouver
 - ▶ University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
 - ▶ Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka
 - ▶ Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University, Medford
 - ▶ Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Canberra
 - ▶ Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
 - ▶ LIRNEAsia, Colombo
 - ▶ Cambodia Peace Research Institute, Phnom Penh
 - ▶ Institute of Public Policy, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
 - ▶ Gross National Happiness Commission, Thimphu
 - ▶ Centre for Science and Technology for Development, Beijing
 - ▶ National University (Philippines), Manila
 - ▶ Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Kathmandu
 - ▶ Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
 - ▶ National Centre for Contemporary Studies, Kathmandu
 - ▶ Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lahore
 - ▶ Japan Economic Foundation, Tokyo
 - ▶ Association of Indian Economic and Financial Studies, Nashville
 - ▶ Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development, Beijing
 - ▶ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn
 - ▶ South Asian Centre for Economic Journalists, Kathmandu
 - ▶ Japan External Trade Organization, Tokyo
 - ▶ MacMillan Centre for International Affairs, Yale University
 - ▶ Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry, New Haven
 - ▶ Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University
 - ▶ Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya
 - ▶ Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, Tokyo
 - ▶ Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo
 - ▶ The National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
 - ▶ Leverhulme Centre for Research on Globalisation and Economic Policy (GEP), University of Nottingham, Nottingham
 - ▶ Institute for Policy Research and Development, Kathmandu
 - ▶ Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka
 - ▶ South Asian Institute for Trade, Environment and Development, Islamabad
 - ▶ Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok
 - ▶ The South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg
- Institutions within India**
- ▶ Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi
 - ▶ Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
 - ▶ The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, New Delhi
 - ▶ PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
 - ▶ Federation of Indian Small and Medium Enterprises, New Delhi
 - ▶ Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, New Delhi
 - ▶ Indian Chambers of Commerce, Kolkata
 - ▶ Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
 - ▶ Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
 - ▶ Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
 - ▶ Delhi School of Economics
 - ▶ Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
 - ▶ Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh
 - ▶ Centre for SAARC Studies, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

- ▶ Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- ▶ Asia Centre, Kolkata
- ▶ Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi
- ▶ International Management Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Management Development Institute, Gurgaon
- ▶ Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- ▶ Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai
- ▶ Institute for Chinese Studies, New Delhi
- ▶ Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, India
- ▶ India International Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ Council for Social Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Asian Institute of Transport Development, New Delhi
- ▶ The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Sikkim University, Sikkim
- ▶ Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi
- ▶ National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi
- ▶ Centre for Policy Research, , New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Council of Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi
- ▶ Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai
- ▶ Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Technology, Silchar
- ▶ Schumacher Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
- ▶ Oxfam, New Delhi
- ▶ India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi
- ▶ International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs), New Delhi
- ▶ India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi
- ▶ Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi
- ▶ Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi
- ▶ National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad
- ▶ Institute of Marketing & Management, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
- ▶ University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- ▶ Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
- ▶ Calcutta University, Kolkata
- ▶ National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad
- ▶ Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram
- ▶ Manipur University, Imphal
- ▶ North-East Hill University, Shillong
- ▶ Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- ▶ Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
- ▶ Engineering Export Promotion Council, Kolkata
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata
- ▶ Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- ▶ National Institute of Rural Management, Hyderabad
- ▶ Centre for Economics and Social Studies, Hyderabad
- ▶ Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- ▶ Madras School of Economic, Chennai
- ▶ Institute for Human Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
- ▶ Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Manipur University, Imphal
- ▶ Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
- ▶ Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
- ▶ Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi

Report/Monograph

ASEAN-India Connectivity Report: India Country Study

Published by Bookwell, New Delhi. 2012. xii+144 pages. ISBN 978-93-80574-37-0

Expansion of North East India's Trade and Investment with Bangladesh and Myanmar: An Assessment of the Opportunities and Constraints

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, RIS and North Eastern Council, New Delhi. 2011. ISBN 81-7122-100-9.

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

by S. K. Mohanty and Priyadarshi Dash. 2011.

India's FDI Inflows: Trends and Concepts

by K. S. Chalapati Rao and Biswajit Dhar
Published jointly by RIS and ISID, New Delhi, 2011.

Policy Briefs

#53 Reserve Management in Asia: Changing Contours and Challenges

In the present US dollar-dominated global reserve system, a skewed distribution of reserve currencies exacerbates global imbalances and acts as disincentive to global production. While the self-insurance view justifies a minimum level of reserve stock for economies those experienced crises and/or facing the risk of financial crises, a conscious strategy of reserve accumulation may perpetuate contractionary real economy effects. This prompts the global policymaking community to envision a holistic approach towards reserve management. (For further details, please see RIS Policy Brief#53)

#52 Public Health and Pharmaceutical Industry: Making the Indian Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Vibrant

While there are many factors influencing access to medicines, in India at least three factors are of critical importance. These are: (i) the nature of the pharmaceutical industry; (ii) the ability of the R&D system to respond to the challenge of disease burden; and (iii) the optimal pricing mechanism that can ensure medicines at affordable prices. Coupled with this is the overarching presence of a product patent regime in the pharmaceutical sector. (For further details, please see RIS Policy Brief#52)

#51 Towards a Framework for Socio-economic Aspects in Biosafety Protocol

There is a need to develop capacity building in using the SE considerations in decision making. As more and more countries are using biotechnology for socio-economic development, it is essential that they develop the regulatory regimes that are sensitive to the SE issues. It is also in the interest of developing countries to use the Article 26 in such a way that use of biotechnology results in sustainable development and contributes to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. (For further details, please see RIS Policy Brief#51)

#50 Strategy for Sustainable Agriculture

The new strategy has to be much broader and substantially different as compared to the green revolution strategy. It should recognise different farming systems and bring in a paradigm shift in the agricultural research where the approach becomes participatory in nature instead of the current 'top down' approach and the public sector plays a prominent role. It should also create mechanisms for incentivising farmers for innovating and enabling them to join supply chains. Importantly, the new strategy will facilitate the use of ICTs in the skill formation of farmers and information dissemination. (For further details, please see RIS Policy Brief#50)

Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief No. 5

Discussion Papers

#178 Can We Celebrate the Centenary of the Republic as a Developed Country? by Ramgopal Agarwala

#177 BRICS and South-South Cooperation in Medicine: Emerging Trends in Research and Entrepreneurial Collaborations by Sachin Chaturvedi and Halla Thorsteinsdóttir

Abstract: Though there is huge spectrum of South-South collaboration, led by the economies from the BRICS countries in the medical field there is a lack of studies examining the extent and characteristics of these collaborations and evaluating their benefits. The authors' research on South-South research and entrepreneurial collaboration in health biotechnology shows relatively strong involvement of the emerging economies BRICS, apart from some of the other economies such as Cuba, also actively pursues South-South collaboration. This collaboration is generally mutually beneficial for both participating countries, and aimed at shared

health needs. As a result the collaboration does not necessarily consist of donor-recipient relationships but heavily reflect capacity-building efforts, where capacity in health biotechnology research and development was extended through South-South collaboration.

#176 The R&D Scenario in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry by Reji K. Joseph

Abstract: A set of policy reforms have been introduced in the Indian pharmaceutical sector since mid-1990s, aimed at incentivising the private sector R&D. Patent reforms was the most significant policy reform. An implicit assumption that the Indian pharmaceutical firms have become capable of developing new drugs underlined these reforms and it was expected that both the Indian firms and MNCs would invest in R&D on new drugs not only for diseases that are prevalent globally but also for diseases that are specific to India and other tropical countries. This discussion paper provides an analysis of the impact of these reforms on pharmaceutical R&D in India. It looks into the context in which the reforms were introduced, the nature and trends of R&D efforts and emerging R&D strategies.

#175 India-Baltic Sea Region Trade and Connectivity: Myth or Reality? by Prabir De

Abstract: India and Baltic Sea Region (BSR) may seem very different areas of the world, and indeed in many ways they are heterogeneous. But, there are many similarities. Both the regions enjoy diversity-of geography, culture, landscape, economy and language. Notwithstanding their vast achievement in the global trade, trade between BSR and India has been fairly low and unevenly distributed across BSR countries. Intuitively, efficient regional trade corridor between them - be it ocean, air or land - is important to increase trade volume, diversify exports, attain export sophistication, and strengthen economic integration. This paper suggests that the India-BSR trade exchange and connectivity shall aim to improve the performance of regional infrastructure and eliminate the technological asymmetry in transportation dealing the trade between them. While at the verge of another global financial crisis, this paper suggests that an integrated regional trade and transport corridor between India and Europe in general and with BSR, in particular, would yield much larger economic benefits. This study calls for a strategic partnership for policy development and an action plan to foster regional cooperation and integration between India and the Baltic Sea Region.

#174 Productivity in the Era of Trade and Investment Liberalisation in India by Ram Upendra Das

Abstract: Over recent years India has witnessed wide-ranging economic reforms in her policies governing international trade and FDI flows. Consequently, both trade and FDI flows have risen dramatically since 1991. Using firm-level panel data this paper finds that significant productivity improvements have taken place in the period since 2000. The paper further explores the important determinants of productivity improvements across a range of different categories. As per the findings of the paper, some of the important determinants of productivity measured by total factor productivity (TFP) include imports of raw materials and capital goods, size of operation, quality of employment captured by wage rates and technology imports measured by royalty payments. It also emerges that R&D in organised manufacturing remains at a nascent stage possibly because of the inadequate emphasis this sphere has been given by the private sector. However, further exploration of this issue is required in order to draw any firm conclusions. Broadly, foreign firms have catered to the Indian domestic market and as a result India is yet to develop as an export platform. Finally, the import-export linkage is not shown to be significant in the sample of import-dependent firms. However, the paper emphasizes that the issue of productivity gains needs to be kept in a balanced perspective. Towards the end, the paper makes some broad policy suggestions in the realm of regional integration focusing on trade in goods and services, investment cooperation, R&D cooperation and human resource development in order to harness regional sources of demand impulses.

#173 Assessing Barriers to Trade in Services in India by Prabir De

Abstract: International trade in services has become more important in recent years as advances in technology have permitted new means of providing services across borders. Services have emerged as crucial economic activities in India, more prominently since the last decade. Apart from providing the bulk of employment and income in India, the services sector also serves as vital input for producing other goods and services. While a large part of India's services sector is untapped and rarely explored to the international market, a growing number of barriers at the same time have been slowing down India's international market access in the services sector. There is little doubt that services trade is an essential ingredient to economic growth. It is widely accepted that it can only make such positive

contribution if appropriately liberalised and facilitated across countries. In this study, we have performed an empirical analysis of the linkages between India's services trade flow and its probable barriers. The results of the analysis show that the linkages between services export and services trade barriers are multiple and complex. One of the findings of this paper suggests that improved trade facilitation may help unlock the unrealised trade potential, and, therefore, more effective policy approaches toward improved services trade infrastructure would be needed to facilitate services export from India. The study finds that recreating favourable domestic policies that are responsible for services trade facilitation and reforming domestic regulations in trade and infrastructure sectors need utmost attention.

Journals from RIS

- South Asia Economic Journal**
Vol. 13, Number 1, March 2012

Contents: An Atypical Approach to Graduation from the LDC Category: The Case of Bangladesh by Debapriya Bhattacharya and *Lisa Borgatti*; All Foreign Direct Investment Is Local: Indian Provincial Politics and the Attraction of FDI by *Travis G. Coan and Tadeusz Kugler*; Twin Deficits or Distant Cousins? Evidence from India by *Artatrana Ratha*; Financial Liberalisation, Savings and the Banking Sector in Bangladesh by *Syed Mansoob Murshed and Iftekhar Ahmed Robin*; Measuring the Performance of Microfinancing Institutions: A New Approach by *Gemunu Nanayakkara*; Winner or Loser? A Post-Quota Case Study of Pakistan's Textiles and Clothing Exports by *Umair Hafeez Ghori*; Book Reviews.
- South Asia Economic Journal**
Vol. 12, Number 2, September 2011

Contents: An India-China FTA: Potential Economic Implications for the Asian and the North American Economies by *Manmohan Agarwal and Madanmohan Ghosh*; Are Public Universities of Bangladesh Cost Efficient? An Empirical Evidence by *Shamsul Arifeen Khan Mamun*; Income Convergence and Regional Growth in India: Before and After the Economic Liberalisation by *Rasika P. Chikte*; The Determinants of Inflation in Sri Lanka: An Application of the Vector Autoregression Model by *Ranjith Bandara*; The Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement and Agriculture in South Asia: A Sri Lankan Perspective by *Dilani Hirimuthugodage*; **Research Notes**; Winners and Losers of Services Liberalisation by *H.N. Thenuwara*; Household Labour Supply in Sri Lanka for Urban Young Couple with Pre-school Children by *S.P. Premaratne*; Book Reviews.

- Asian Biotechnology and Development Review** Vol. 14, No.1, March 2012

Contents: The Rise and Decline of Early Biotechnology Boom in Japan *by Shiaw Jia Eyo*; US Patent Holdings of Indian Non-corporate Entities *by Sajna Soby, Teena Sebastian and Gayatri Saberwal*; Relevance of *Azospirillum* Bio-innovation: Lessons from Eco-enterprises in Tamil Nadu, India *by Sunita Sangar and Wafa Singh*; **Forum** Food Security Needs Coordinated Efforts in the Developing World *by Rajneesh Kumar Gaur*; **Perspectives** Collaboration and Sharing: A New Culture of International Genomics Community *by Yeyang Su, Zhaozheng Guo and Huanming Yang*; **Report** Workshop on Capacity-building for Research and Information Exchange on the Socio-Economic Impacts of LMOs under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Book Review; Announcement of the Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference.
- Asian Biotechnology and Development Review** Vol. 13, No.3, November 2011

Contents: Small Island Developing States of the Indian Ocean: Towards An Action Plan for Medicinal Plants *by Ameenah Gurib-Fakim*; Drugs and Phytomedicines in Indian Ocean and Madagascar: Issues in Research, Policy and Public Health *by Philippe Rasoanaivo*; Biotechnology in Medicine in the 21st Century: Natural Medicine and Intellectual Property Rights *by Tomasz Twardowski*; Genetic Diversity in Mauritius and Antimicrobial Evaluation: Case Study of *Lomatophyllum* Species in the Mascarene Islands *by J. Govinden-Soulange, S. Khoiratty, M. Ranghoo-Sanmukhiya and H. Kodja*; Antimicrobial Activity of Some Endemic Species of *Albizia* (FABACEAE) from Madagascar *by Danielle A. Doll Rakoto, Clara Rajemiarimoelisoa, Ranjana Randrianarivo, Delphin Ramamonjison, Christian Raheirinaina, Noelinirina Raharisoa and Victor Jeannoda*; Conservation and Management of Medicinal Plants: Experiences from Seychelles *by D. Matatiken, L. Hoareau, M. Kante, J. Mougale, P. Rene, M. Rosalie, R. Spiro and F. Vidot*; Traditional Roles and Future Prospects for Medicinal Plants in Health Care *by Ameenah Gurib-Fakim*; Status of Conservation of Native Medicinal Plants of Mauritius and Rodrigues *by Vikash Tatayah*; Medicinal Plants from Reunion Island *by Emmanuelle Girard-Valenciennes, Isabelle Grondin and Jacqueline Smadja*; Value Addition to Aromatic Plants in Comoros *by Mohamed Said Hassani*; Support to the Basic Sciences in Developing Countries: Importance of Scientific Networks; *by Peter Sundin*; **Special IOR Forum** Role and Recognition of Local and Indigenous Practitioners' Knowledge: Perspective from Union des Comores *by Ali Ahmed*; Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge in Reunion Island: Case of "*Competition Zerbaz pé*" *by Héloïse Patiamia, Isabelle Duriez-Benefix, Stéphanie Brillant, Claude Marodon and Jean-Claude Pieribattesti*; Modelling Sustainable Valuation of Biodiversity in Madagascar: Case Study of Aromatic and Medicinal Plants *by Séverine Blanchais*; **Perspectives:** Regional Cooperation in Biodiversity and Biotechnology in Indian Ocean Rim: Challenges and Opportunities for IOR-ARC Countries *by S. K. Mohanty*.
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Contents: Perspectives: Harnessing Science and Technology for Development *by William G. Padolina*; An Evaluation of the National Capacity for Risk Assessment and Management of GMOs in Vietnam *by Nizar Mohamed and Le Thi Thu Hien*; Biotechnology for a Better World: An International Short Course for Developing Countries *by Karim M. Maredia, Joseph F. Guenther and Cholani K. Weebadde*; Constructing Agrarian Alternatives: The Case of Non-Pesticidal; Management in Andhra Pradesh *by Julia Quartz*; Public Engagement with Biotechnology *by Subhasis Sahoo and Manish Anand*.

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- *New Asia Monitor*, Vol. 8 No. 3, Vol. 9 No.1 January 2012
- *New Asia Monitor*, Vol. 8 Nos. 1 & 2, July 2011

Contributions to Outside Publications by the RIS Faculty Members

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

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

It has a large collection of research material which has been growing constantly. In recent years, the centre has been increasing its stock of on-line journals. RIS has introduced Delnet (Delhi Library Network) services for acquiring references and ascertaining the availability of the documents and journals in Delhi libraries.

RIS Online Documentation Centre

The institute keeps its website up-to-date for facilitating the dissemination of institution's research output. Research Reports, Policy Briefs, Discussion Papers, conference reports, journals and newsletters, and articles contributed by RIS faculty can be downloaded by users. The growing popularity of the institute among its peers and its website can be seen from the fact that most of the visitors come directly to the site than those being referred by search engines.





Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Ph.D.

Director-General

Specialisation: Trade and development issues; international finance; intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity; agriculture; and technical standards and food safety regulations, trade and environment.

Faculty



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

Senior Fellow

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



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

Senior Fellow

Specialisation: International economics, regional integration and development issues.



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Ph.D.

Senior Fellow

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



Dr. Prabir De, Ph.D.

Fellow

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



Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Ph.D.

Associate Fellow

Specialisation: IPRs and global trade.



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



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



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



Ms. Sreya Pan, M.A.
Research Assistant



Ms. Ramita Taneja, M.A.
Research Assistant



Mr. Anup Kumar Jha, M.A.
Research Assistant



Ms. Sunakshi Jain, M.A.
Research Assistant



Financial Statements

SINGH KRISHNA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

8, Ground Floor, Krishna Market, Kalkaji, New Delhi - 110 019
Tel.: 32500444, Telefax: 40590344, e-mail: skaca@airtelmail.in**AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Members of the General Body of

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as at March 31, 2012 and also the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of RIS. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

We report that:

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (ii) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by RIS so far as appears from our examination of the books;
- (iii) the Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (iv) in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report comply with the applicable accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;
- (v) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a) in the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of RIS as at March 31, 2012;
 - b) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the Surplus for the year ended on that date; and
 - c) in the case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of the receipts and payments for the year ended on that date.

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

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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.09.2012

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
(A Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860)
Balance Sheet as at 31-3-2012

(Amount in Rs.)

	Schedule #	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2011
LIABILITIES			
Research and Development Fund	1	77,451,252.76	61,639,994.40
Fixed Assets Fund (Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI)	}	22,701,058.00	24,100,350.00
Fixed Assets Fund (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects-Non-FCRA)		599,338.00	708,459.00
Fixed Assets Fund (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects-FCRA)		360,626.00	432,578.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	}	6,901,340.00	11,782,291.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		5,641,485.76	6,570,928.38
Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non- FCRA)	4	21,623,668.13	15,973,715.00
TOTAL		135,278,768.65	121,208,315.78
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI)	}	22,701,058.00	24,100,350.00
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects - Non-FCRA)		599,338.00	708,459.00
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects - FCRA)		360,626.00	432,578.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	}	7,446,514.00	2,945,537.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		-	-
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	}	53,087,900.97	53,361,607.68
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)		51,083,331.68	39,659,784.10
TOTAL		135,278,768.65	121,208,315.78

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

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Schedules 1 to 13 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

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

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

Sd/-
Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.09.2012

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 31-3-2012

	Schedule #	Year ended Amount (Rs.) 31-3-2012	Year ended Amount (Rs.) 31-3-2011
INCOME			
Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI		52,753,320.00	52,142,645.00
Grants transferred to meet expenditure on Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	}	17,661,632.00	20,501,725.00
Amount transferred from Sponsored Projects - Surplus amount transferred on completion of Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		3	399,416.00
Income from Royalty, Publications, etc. (Non - FCRA)		65,207.24	60,349.50
Interest Earned :			
On Term Deposits (FCRA)		4,037,893.22	67,050.03
On Term Deposits (Non - FCRA)		2,449,357.27	2,263,549.77
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (FCRA)		95,363.24	139,533.27
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (Non - FCRA)		433,008.78	309,638.57
On Loan to Employees (Non - FCRA)		1,904.00	2,856.00
Other Miscellaneous Income (Non - FCRA)		630.00	132,053.11
Excess Provision Written off (Non - FCRA)		3,998.00	-
Income on Sale of Fixed Assets (FCRA)		623.00	-
Amount transferred from Fixed Assets Fund - W.D.V. of Assets Sold/ Written off (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	}	241,537.00	48,091.00
Amount transferred from Fixed Assets Fund - Dep. on Fixed Assets Acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from GOI/ Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		2	2,085,508.00
Prior Period Interest Income on Term Deposits (FCRA)		8,361,926.74	-
TOTAL		88,591,324.49	77,853,543.25
EXPENDITURE			
Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	7	17,661,632.00	20,501,725.00
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA	8	37,312,618.00	34,313,745.00
Other Administrative Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA	9	15,640,795.13	17,907,064.00
Auditors Remuneration (FCRA)		54,047.00	-
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from GOI/ Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	5	2,085,508.00	2,186,052.00
Amount transferred from Sponsored Projects - Deficit amount transferred on completion of Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	3	25,466.00	2,417,363.00
Surplus/ (Deficit) transferred to Research and Development Fund (Non -FCRA and FCRA)		15,811,258.36	527,594.25
TOTAL		88,591,324.49	77,853,543.25

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

13

Schedules 1 to 13 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

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

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

Sd/-
Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.09.2012

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
(A Society Registered Under The Societies Registration Act of 1860)
Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31-3-2012

(Amount in Rs.)

	Receipts	Year ended 31-3-2012		Year ended 31-3-2011	
A	Opening Balances				
i)	Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	8,571.00		3,319.00	
ii)	Bank Balances :				
	In Savings Account -Andhra Bank	6,572.00		935.00	
	Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	26,066,097.08		14,259,086.90	
	Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	3,352,386.38		8,955,097.70	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	36,302,367.72		32,302,367.72	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	19,078,000.42		18,393,978.37	
iii)	Postage Stamp in Hand	71,578.00		33,754.00	
	Total A		84,885,572.60		73,948,538.69
B	Grants Received				
i)	From the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00	
ii)	From various Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	4,637,161.00		20,998,746.00	
iii)	From various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	3,087,050.38		3,959,773.38	
	Total B		61,224,211.38		78,458,519.38
C	Interest Received				
i)	Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	1,904.00		2,856.00	
ii)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (FCRA)	95,363.24		139,533.27	
iii)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (Non - FCRA)	5,961,678.88		84,022.05	
iv)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (FCRA)	9,929,493.36		67,050.03	
v)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (Non - FCRA)	432,715.78		309,524.57	
vi)	Interest on Savings Bank Account - Andhra Bank (Non - FCRA)	293.00		114.00	
	Total C		16,421,448.26		603,099.92
D	Other Income				
i)	Publication Sales (Non - FCRA)	9,150.00		12,224.00	
ii)	Royalty (Non - FCRA)	56,057.24		48,125.50	
iii)	Miscellaneous Income (Non - FCRA)	630.00		73,301.11	
	Total D		65,837.24		133,650.61
E	Advances & Deposits				
i)	Recovery of Loan/ Advances (Non - FCRA)	1,667,847.00		1,274,709.00	
ii)	Advances Recovered from Staff (Non - FCRA)	1,514,844.00		1,594,717.00	
iii)	Recovery of Loan/ Advances (FCRA)	251,868.00		91,339.00	
iv)	Stale Cheques (Non - FCRA)	71,252.00		86,847.00	
v)	Overdraft from Bank of India	12,250,000.00		-	
vi)	TDS Receivable (Non - FCRA)	-		53,140.00	
vii)	TDS Receivable (FCRA)	-		5,700.00	
	Total E		15,755,811.00		3,106,452.00
F	Others				
i)	Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off (Non - FCRA)	27,000.00		-	
ii)	Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off (FCRA)	8,312.00		-	
iii)	LIC Premium (Employees) Non-FCRA	-		215.00	
	Total F		35,312.00		215.00
	Total		178,388,192.48		156,250,475.60

(Amount in Rs.)

	Payments	Year ended 31-3-2012		Year ended 31-3-2011	
A	Expenditure out of Core Grant from MEA				
i)	Establishment Expenses (Schedule - 10)	36,612,479.00		29,880,170.00	
ii)	Administrative Expenses (Schedule - 11)	10,441,730.00		11,447,108.00	
iii)	Purchase of Fixed Assets	595,362.00		1,415,196.00	
	Total A		47,649,571.00		42,742,474.00
B	Auditors' Remuneration (FCRA)		54,047.00		-
C	Expenditure out of Sponsored Projects				
i)	Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA) (Schedule - 12)	13,652,363.00		15,634,643.00	
ii)	Programme Expenses (FCRA) (Schedule - 12)	4,009,269.00		5,861,543.00	
iii)	Purchase of Fixed Assets (Non - FCRA)	-		33,567.00	
	Total C		17,661,632.00		21,529,753.00
D	Advances & Deposits				
i)	Advances (Non - FCRA)	2,932,500.00		2,793,008.00	
ii)	Advances (FCRA)	249,368.00		4,564.00	
iii)	TDS Receivable (Non - FCRA)	19,968.00		19,712.00	
iv)	Stale Cheque	43,351.00		39,258.00	
v)	Overdraft Account, Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	12,250,000.00		3,300,000.00	
vi)	PF Pension and Leave Salary Contribution	-		890,263.00	
vii)	Interest on TDS	-		45,611.00	
	Total D		15,495,187.00		7,092,416.00
E	Others				
i)	Benevolent Fund Employees	-		150.00	
ii)	RIS GIS Employees	90.00		110.00	
	Total E		90.00		260.00
F	Closing Balances				
i)	Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	24,688.00		8,571.00	
ii)	Bank Balances :				
	In Savings Account - Andhra Bank	8,240.00		6,572.00	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	32,339,679.30		19,078,000.42	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	46,231,861.08		36,302,367.72	
	In Savings Account / Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	16,427,147.10		26,066,097.08	
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	2,378,614.00		3,352,386.38	
iii)	Postage Stamps in Hand (Non - FCRA)	117,436.00		71,578.00	
	Total F		97,527,665.48		84,885,572.60
	Total		178,388,192.48		156,250,475.60

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

(Schedule-13)

Schedules 1 to 13 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

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

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

Sd/-
Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.09.2012

Schedule 1
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Research and Development Fund

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2011
Opening Balance	61,639,994.40	61,112,400.15
Add : Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year transferred from		
Income and Expenditure Account		
Non - FCRA	3,354,586.16	3,055,047.95
FCRA	12,456,672.20	(2,527,453.70)
Closing Balance	77,451,252.76	61,639,994.40

Schedule 2
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Fixed Assets Fund

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2011
Fixed Assets Fund-Out of Grant-in-Aid received from Government of India		
Balance brought forward	24,100,350.00	24,771,448.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	746,680.00	1,357,355.00
	24,847,030.00	26,128,803.00
Less : Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off during the year		
(Amount transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c)	233,848.00	48,091.00
	24,613,182.00	26,080,712.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account)	1,912,124.00	1,980,362.00
Total A	22,701,058.00	24,100,350.00
Fixed Asset Fund - Out of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)		
Balance brought forward	708,459.00	804,245.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	-	33,567.00
	708,459.00	837,812.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account)	109,121.00	129,353.00
Total B	599,338.00	708,459.00
Fixed Asset Fund-Out of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		
Balance brought forward	432,578.00	508,915.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	-	-
	432,578.00	508,915.00
Less : Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off during the year		
(Amount transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c)	7,689.00	-
	424,889.00	508,915.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account)	64,263.00	76,337.00
Total C	360,626.00	432,578.00

Schedule 3
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
A. Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1-Apr-2011	Balance Recoverable as at 1-Apr-2011	Grants received during the year	Expenditure Incurred during the year	Surplus/ (Deficit) on completion of Projects (transferred to Income & Expenditure Account)	Unspent balance as at 31-Mar-2012	Balance recoverable as at 31-Mar-2012
1	ICSSR : Visiting Fellowship Programme	17,646.00	-	-	-	-	17,646.00	-
2	IFPRI : The Structure of Indian Seed Industry	52,991.00	-	-	-	-	52,991.00	-
3	RIS/ SACEPS Workshop, ADB	44,705.00	-	-	-	-	44,705.00	-
4	MOC - Study on Prospects of Making India's Mfg. Sector Export - Oriented	661,480.00	-	-	4,600.00	-	656,880.00	-
5	MOC - India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under GATs	-	50,861.00	-	-	-	-	50,861.00
6	MOC : India Pakistan Trade in Economic Relation	-	293,562.00	-	-	-	-	293,562.00
7	MEA : Delegation to China	225,000.00	-	-	-	-	225,000.00	-
8	ADB: Economic Cooperation between East and South Asia	-	315,342.00	-	2,648.00	-	-	317,990.00
9	UCLAN: Study on Pharma Innovation P-2	1,891,487.00	-	-	2,411,340.00	-	-	519,853.00
10	CWS : Capacity Building in Trade and Gender	601,363.00	-	-	14,030.00	-	587,333.00	-
11	MOC : Indo Australia JSG on FTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	EC : FP7 - NIB Project	1,402,562.00	-	-	-	-	1,402,562.00	-
13	MHA : Study on Border Trade in North East India	1,347,117.00	-	-	195,355.00	-	1,151,762.00	-
14	MOC : India Canada Bilateral Trade & Eco Relation	-	187,376.00	-	4,155.00	-	-	191,531.00
15	RBI : Study on Evolution of India's Trade Linkages	-	18,769.00	-	-	-	-	18,769.00
16	ADB/ RIS (RETA) Strategic Partnership Policy	971,014.00	-	-	2,854,009.00	-	-	1,882,995.00
17	MEA : India - East Asia Economic Integration	-	825,466.00	800,000.00	-	(25,466.00)	-	-
18	MEA : International Conference on SAARC @ 25	-	599,359.00	190,005.00	-	-	-	409,354.00
19	MEA : ITEC Fellowship Programme 2010-11	-	414,537.00	1,211,643.00	499,923.00	297,183.00	-	-

Schedule 3 continued...

Schedule 3 continued...

20	MEA - ASEAN India Cooperation Fund	1,386,376.00	-	-	1,131,295.00	-	255,081.00	-
21	MOA - IMPACT of WTA Agreements/ Modalities of India Agriculture	378,000.00	-	-	-	-	378,000.00	-
22	UCLAN : GEST(Global ethics in Science and Technology)	2,670,130.00	-	-	1,044,882.00	-	1,625,248.00	-
23	UNESCO: ABDR Vol. 12 No. 2	132,420.00	-	-	37,411.00	95,009.00	-	-
24	COP - 16 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	240,265.00	-	-	-	-	240,265.00
25	MEA : ITEC Fellowship Programme 2011-2012	-	-	-	1,473,605.00	-	-	1,473,605.00
26	MEA : SCAAP Fellowship Programme 2011-2012	-	-	-	1,018,791.00	-	-	1,018,791.00
27	Study on 'India's Border Trade with Myanmar	-	-	400,000.00	58,600.00	-	341,400.00	-
28	MOEF: Workshop on Socio Economic Impact of Leaving Modified Organisms	-	-	699,918.00	672,110.00	-	27,808.00	-
29	UNESCO: ABDR Vol. 13 No. 3	-	-	135,595.00	671.00	-	134,924.00	-
30	Workshop on Rules of Origin for ASEAN+6	-	-	1,200,000.00	2,228,938.00	-	-	1,028,938.00
	Sub - Total (A)	11,782,291.00	2,945,537.00	4,637,161.00	13,652,363.00	366,726.00	6,901,340.00	7,446,514.00

Schedule 3
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
B. Sponsored Projects (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 01.04.2011	Balance Recoverable as at 01.04.2011	Grant Received During the Year	Expenditure incurred During the Year	Surplus/ (Deficit) on completion of Projects (transferred to Income & Expenditure Account)	Unspent Balance as at 31.03.2012	Balance Recoverable as at 31.03.2012
1	International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports (ACIAR)	595,915.00	-	-	-	-	595,915.00	-
2	SADC : Building Capacity Through South - South Cooperation	3,259,756.00	-	-	2,758,606.00	-	501,150.00	-
3	Study on South-South Cooperation in Genomics Innovations (University of Toronto)	1,753,424.00	-	-	-	-	1,753,424.00	-
4	ERIA : ASEAN India Connectivity	401,124.00	-	991,371.00	1,172,151.00	-	220,344.00	-
5	Global Trade Alert Project	560,709.38	-	656,625.00	1,958.00	-	1,215,376.38	-
6	Support to a Dialogue on India Canada Economic Cooperation	-	-	1,355,276.38	-	-	1,355,276.38	-
7	Poverty and Indo - Norwegian Relations, Oslo University, Norway	-	-	83,778.00	76,554.00	7,224.00	-	-
	Sub - Total (B)	6,570,928.38	-	3,087,050.38	4,009,269.00	7,224.00	5,641,485.76	-
	Total (A)+(B)	18,353,219.38	2,945,537.00	7,724,211.38	17,661,632.00	373,950.00	12,542,825.76	7,446,514.00

Schedule 4
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Current Liabilities and Provisions

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2012
A. Current Liabilities		
Stale Cheques	102,083.00	74,182.00
Audit Fee Payable	140,000.00	170,000.00
Expenses Payable	6,428,116.00	5,791,390.00
PF, Pension and Leave Salary Contribution Payable	38,143.00	38,143.00
Consultancy Fee Payable	21,935.00	-
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) - Refer to Schedule - 4(a)	-	-
Payable to RIS - PF Trust for Shortfall in Income	593,391.13	-
B. Provisions	-	-
Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	14,300,000.00	9,900,000.00
Total	21,623,668.13	15,973,715.00

Schedule 4 (a)
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2012
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Grant-in-Aid Received During the Year	53,500,000.00	53,500,000.00
Less : Utilised for Revenue Expenditures (Transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c)	52,753,320.00	52,142,645.00
Less : Utilised for Depreciable Fixed Assets (Transferred to Fixed Assets Fund)	746,680.00	1,357,355.00
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid	-	-

Schedule 5
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Fixed Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Balance as at 1-4-2011	Addition during the Year	Sold/ Written off during the Year	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depreciation during the Year	Balance as at 31-3-2012
A	Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from Government of India							
	Building - Office space at IHC inclusive Interior Work	17,877,951.00	-	-	17,877,951.00	5%	893,898.00	16,984,053.00
	Computer Hardware	1,776,074.00	292,033.00	189,065.00	1,879,042.00	15%	294,887.00	1,584,155.00
	Microfisch Reader Printer	27,486.00	-	25,425.00	2,061.00	15%	2,061.00	-
	Motor Car	685,213.00	-	-	685,213.00	20%	137,043.00	548,170.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	644,516.00	-	7,629.00	636,887.00	10%	64,050.00	572,837.00
	Office Equipments	1,290,497.00	50,650.00	11,729.00	1,329,418.00	15%	196,646.00	1,132,772.00
	Library Books	947,152.00	215,479.00	-	1,162,631.00	20%	214,149.00	948,482.00
	Interior (Furniture and Fixtures)	851,461.00	68,768.00	-	920,229.00	10%	91,427.00	828,802.00
	Electric Installation	-	119,750.00	-	119,750.00	15%	17,963.00	101,787.00
	Sub - Total A	24,100,350.00	746,680.00	233,848.00	24,613,182.00		1,912,124.00	22,701,058.00
B	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)							
	Computer Hardware	573,070.00	-	-	573,070.00	15%	85,961.00	487,109.00
	Office Equipments	25,372.00	-	-	25,372.00	15%	3,806.00	21,566.00
	Word Perfect (PCL)	2,683.00	-	-	2,683.00	15%	402.00	2,281.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	16,876.00	-	-	16,876.00	10%	1,688.00	15,188.00
	Fax Machine	16,557.00	-	-	16,557.00	15%	2,484.00	14,073.00
	Library Books	73,901.00	-	-	73,901.00	20%	14,780.00	59,121.00
	Sub - Total B	708,459.00	-	-	708,459.00		109,121.00	599,338.00
C	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)							
	Mobile Phone	26,958.00	-	7,689.00	19,269.00	15%	3,420.00	15,849.00
	Laptop (Computer Hardware)	405,620.00	-	-	405,620.00	15%	60,843.00	344,777.00
	Sub - Total C	432,578.00	-	7,689.00	424,889.00		64,263.00	360,626.00
	Total Assets (A+B+C)	25,241,387.00	746,680.00	241,537.00	25,746,530.00		2,085,508.00	23,661,022.00
	Previous Year	26,084,608.00	1,390,922.00	48,091.00	27,427,439.00		2,186,052.00	25,241,387.00

Schedule 6
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non-FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2011
A. Current Assets		
1. Cash in Hand	24,688.00	8,571.00
2. Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Savings Account with Andhra Bank	8,240.00	6,572.00
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep Deposit with Bank of India	16,427,147.10	26,066,097.08
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with Bank of India	32,339,679.30	19,078,000.42
3. Postage Stamps and Balance in Franking Machine	117,436.00	71,578.00
Sub - Total A	48,917,190.40	45,230,818.50
B. Loans, Advances and Other Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good, Unless Otherwise Stated)		
1. Advances		
i) Staffs	153,229.00	41,493.00
ii) Others	49,113.00	398,346.00
2. Vehicle Loans - Staff	69,156.00	74,650.00
3. Pre-paid Expenses	1,734,533.00	1,959,267.00
4. Interest Accrued	2,087,391.57	5,599,713.18
5. Security Deposit	16,500.00	16,500.00
6. TDS Receivable	60,788.00	40,820.00
Sub - Total B	4,170,710.57	8,130,789.18
Total (A+B)	53,087,900.97	53,361,607.68

Schedule 6
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2012	As at 31-3-2011
A. Current Assets		
Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Auto Sweep/ Savings Account with Bank of India	2,378,614.00	3,352,386.38
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with Bank of India	46,231,861.08	36,302,367.72
Sub - Total A	48,610,475.08	39,654,754.10
B. Loans, Advances and Other Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good, Unless Otherwise Stated)		
1. Advances - Others	-	2,500.00
2. Interest Accrued	2,470,326.60	-
3. TDS Receivable	2,530.00	2,530.00
Sub - Total B	2,472,856.60	5,030.00
Total (A+B)	51,083,331.68	39,659,784.10

Schedule 7
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA and FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended (31-3-2012)			Year ended (31-3-2011)		
		Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total
1	Salaries and Wages	426,533.00	-	426,533.00	566,909.00	-	566,909.00
2	Consultancy Charges	1,045,269.00	1,546,016.00	2,591,285.00	3,412,786.00	1,832,026.00	5,244,812.00
3	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	6,079.00	-	6,079.00	5,808.00	-	5,808.00
4	Bank Charges	18,688.00	27,826.00	46,514.00	24,368.00	2,280.00	26,648.00
5	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	2,756,628.00	1,315,156.00	4,071,784.00	3,208,932.00	1,885,954.00	5,094,886.00
6	Hospitality Expenses	41,946.00	18,696.00	60,642.00	58,394.00	135,171.00	193,565.00
7	Postage, Telephone & Communication	44,401.00	10,756.00	55,157.00	17,475.00	1,264.00	18,739.00
8	Printing, Stationery & Photocopy Charges	82,217.00	7,696.00	89,913.00	224,759.00	11,158.00	235,917.00
9	Publication Expenses	149,250.00	21,698.00	170,948.00	42,282.00	-	42,282.00
10	Auditors Remuneration						
	(a) Audit Fee	-	-	-	44,121.00	28,678.00	72,799.00
	(b) Certification Fees	23,185.00	7,028.00	30,213.00	15,879.00	-	15,879.00
11	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	1,993,610.00	-	1,993,610.00	438,495.00	-	438,495.00
12	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	3,577,517.00	489,289.00	4,066,806.00	2,693,981.00	1,604,512.00	4,298,493.00
13	Training Programme	2,920,555.00	-	2,920,555.00	3,577,013.00	-	3,577,013.00
14	Subscription Expenses	218,685.00	58,500.00	277,185.00	-	-	-
15	Transcription Charges	4,080.00	18,550.00	22,630.00	40,500.00	10,500.00	51,000.00
16	Allowance & Bonus	-	-	-	6,908.00	-	6,908.00
17	Computer Repair and Maintenance	-	5,500.00	5,500.00	22,610.00	-	22,610.00
18	Honorarium	342,447.00	482,558.00	825,005.00	238,962.00	350,000.00	588,962.00
19	Office Expenses	1,273.00	-	1,273.00	-	-	-
	Total	13,652,363.00	4,009,269.00	17,661,632.00	14,640,182.00	5,861,543.00	20,501,725.00

Schedule 8
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31-3-2012	Year ended 31-3-2011
1	Salaries and Wages	25,357,775.00	} 27,557,257.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	628,849.00	
3	Consultancy Charges	3,408,994.00	
4	Allowances and Bonus	149,556.00	
5	RIS Provident Fund Contribution	930,888.00	312,313.00
6	Leave Encashment on LTC	20,245.00	897,340.00
7	Leave Travel Concession	123,900.00	134,807.00
8	Contribution to Other Funds :		321,148.00
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	4,819,577.00	1,280,887.00
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	793,132.00	2,885,791.00
9	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	462,807.00	467,144.00
	ii) Insurance	107,306.00	11,482.00
	iii) Liveries	5,060.00	8,921.00
	iv) Others	379,529.00	326,655.00
10	Honorarium to Staff	75,000.00	60,000.00
	Total	37,312,618.00	34,313,745.00

Schedule 9
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Other Administrative Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-3-2012	Year Ended 31-3-2011
1	Auditors' Remuneration	140,000.00	151,440.00
2	Bank Charges	29,612.00	24,830.00
3	Computer Repair & Maintenance	105,850.00	245,845.00
4	Professional Fees	75,500.00	38,132.00
5	Electricity and Power	124,140.00	174,924.00
6	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	3,313.00	-
7	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	1,094,299.00	548,112.00
8	Honorarium to Other	-	16,000.00
9	Hospitality Expenses	285,309.00	224,911.00
10	Insurance of Motor Car	28,407.00	35,499.00
11	Insurance of Office Equipment	5,057.00	-
12	Interest Paid on Overdraft	177,935.00	35,043.00
13	Income Shortfall - RIS PF Trust	593,391.13	-
14	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	206,848.00	36,091.00
15	Maintenance Charges - IHC	1,215,536.00	1,215,536.00
16	Maintenance of Office Equipment	178,564.00	161,675.00
17	Maintenance of Office Premises	574,541.00	1,670,836.00
18	Membership Fee	59,432.00	66,650.00
19	Office Expenses	122,320.00	149,068.00
20	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	1,324,598.00	942,565.00
21	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	676,032.00	576,800.00
22	Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	4,400,000.00	7,300,000.00
23	Publication Expenses	562,213.00	413,972.00
24	Rates and Taxes	392,884.00	392,884.00
25	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	171,209.00	1,407,393.00
26	Subscription Expenses	1,872,935.00	900,346.00
27	Training Programme	-	41,421.00
28	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	801,218.00	517,156.00
29	Vehicles Repair and Maintenance including Petrol	419,652.00	312,198.00
30	Website Development Charges	-	307,737.00
	Total	15,640,795.13	17,907,064.00

Schedule 10
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31-3-2012	Year ended 31-3-2011
1	Salaries and Wages	25,278,894.00	} 27,438,795.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	544,714.00	
3	Consultancy Expenses	3,387,059.00	
4	Allowances and Bonus	290,440.00	132,761.00
5	RIS Provident Fund Contribution	930,888.00	897,340.00
6	Leave Encashment on LTC	27,355.00	134,807.00
7	Leave Travel Concession	139,096.00	305,952.00
8	Contribution to Other Fund		
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	1,322,352.00	(425,694.00)
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	100,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	3,772,656.00	359,893.00
9	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	319,078.00	578,601.00
	ii) Insurance	132,581.00	13,029.00
	iii) Liveries	5,060.00	8,921.00
	iv) Others	337,306.00	297,715.00
10	Honorarium to Staff	75,000.00	60,000.00
	Total	36,612,479.00	29,902,120.00

Schedule 11
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Other Administrative Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-3-2011	Year Ended 31-3-2012
1	Auditors' Remuneration	166,002.00	106,440.00
2	Bank Charges	29,612.00	24,830.00
3	Computer Repair & Maintenance	73,604.00	257,721.00
4	Professional Fees	61,554.00	49,348.00
5	Electricity and Power	153,297.00	167,790.00
6	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	3,313.00	-
7	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	971,127.00	630,934.00
8	Honorarium to Other	1,000.00	15,000.00
9	Hospitality Expenses	252,151.00	174,279.00
10	Insurance of Motor Car	26,406.00	32,389.00
11	Insurance of Office Equipment	27,623.00	-
12	Interest Paid on Overdraft	177,935.00	35,043.00
13	Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	-	36,091.00
14	Maintenance Charges - IHC	911,652.00	1,215,536.00
15	Maintenance of Office Equipment	166,011.00	172,757.00
16	Maintenance of Office Premises	545,558.00	1,977,847.00
17	Membership Fee	126,082.00	55,150.00
18	Office Expenses	116,015.00	150,778.00
19	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	1,321,524.00	922,149.00
20	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	659,342.00	592,885.00
21	Publication Expenses	546,547.00	501,946.00
22	Rates and Taxes	392,884.00	392,884.00
23	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	171,945.00	1,406,657.00
24	Subscription Expenses	2,269,033.00	1,663,532.00
25	Training Programme	-	41,421.00
26	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	683,715.00	495,826.00
27	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance including Petrol	403,156.00	305,925.00
28	Website Development Charges	184,642.00	-
	Total	10,441,730.00	11,425,158.00

Schedule 12
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended 31-3-2012
Programme Expenses

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended (31-3-2012)			Year ended (31-3-2011)		
		Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total
1	Salaries and Wages	426,533.00	-	426,533.00	566,909.00	-	566,909.00
2	Consultancy Charges	1,045,269.00	1,546,016.00	2,591,285.00	3,412,786.00	1,832,026.00	5,244,812.00
3	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	6,079.00	-	6,079.00	5,808.00	-	5,808.00
4	Bank Charges	18,688.00	27,826.00	46,514.00	24,368.00	2,280.00	26,648.00
5	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	2,756,628.00	1,315,156.00	4,071,784.00	3,208,932.00	1,885,954.00	5,094,886.00
6	Hospitality Expenses	41,946.00	18,696.00	60,642.00	58,394.00	135,171.00	193,565.00
7	Postage, Telephone & Communication	44,401.00	10,756.00	55,157.00	17,475.00	1,264.00	18,739.00
8	Printing, Stationery & Photocopy Charges	82,217.00	7,696.00	89,913.00	224,759.00	11,158.00	235,917.00
9	Publication Expenses	149,250.00	21,698.00	170,948.00	42,282.00	-	42,282.00
10	Auditors Remuneration						
	(a) Audit Fee	23,185.00	7,028.00	30,213.00	44,121.00	28,678.00	72,799.00
	(b) Certification Fees	-	-	-	15,879.00	-	15,879.00
11	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	1,993,610.00	-	1,993,610.00	438,495.00	-	438,495.00
12	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	3,577,517.00	489,289.00	4,066,806.00	2,693,981.00	1,604,512.00	4,298,493.00
13	Training Programme	2,920,555.00	-	2,920,555.00	4,571,474.00	-	4,571,474.00
14	Subscription Expenses	218,685.00	58,500.00	277,185.00	-	-	-
15	Transcription Charges	4,080.00	18,550.00	22,630.00	40,500.00	10,500.00	51,000.00
16	Allowance & Bonus	-	-	-	6,908.00	-	6,908.00
17	Computer Repair and Maintenance	-	5,500.00	5,500.00	22,610.00	-	22,610.00
18	Honorarium	342,447.00	482,558.00	825,005.00	238,962.00	350,000.00	588,962.00
19	Office Expenses	1,273.00	-	1,273.00	-	-	-
	Total	13,652,363.00	4,009,269.00	17,661,632.00	15,634,643.00	5,861,543.00	21,496,186.00

Schedule 13
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2012
Significant Accounting policies and Notes on Accounts Schedule -13

A. Significant Accounting Policies

1. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for royalty income, interest on loan to staff and expenses for sponsored projects which are accounted for on cash basis.
2. Only direct expenses related to the sponsored projects are charged to the projects on cash basis. Expenditure in respect of telephone, electricity, maintenance charges payable to India Habitat Centre and other common office expenses are not allocated to the projects. On completion of the project(s), unspent amount/ excess expenditure are transferred to Research and Development Fund Account unless the unspent amount is refundable to the sponsors.
3. Investments are kept in fixed deposits with the Banks and have accordingly been shown at cost.
4. Fixed assets are accounted for on historical cost basis. Assets created out of grant-in-aid from Government of India and out of various sponsored projects are charged directly to the respective Grant-in-Aid Account and are simultaneously transferred to Assets Fund Account for keeping physical and financial control over them.
5. As per the guidelines of the Director-General Comptroller of Accounts, depreciation has been provided on fixed assets as per Diminishing Value Method at the rates worked out by the Administration Department, RIS for the year 2001-2002 and onwards. No arrears of depreciation have, however, been provided in the books of accounts. From the year 2006-2007 depreciation on building has been provided @ 5% on WDV as against, 2% till the year 2005-2006.
6. Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In case of such an indication, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognized as impairment loss.
7. Foreign currency transactions are generally accounted for in the books of account at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions.
8. Grants/ contributions received are initially treated as liability and adjusted as per utilisation during the year. Grants, to the extent utilised for depreciable assets, are transferred to Fixed Assets Fund and recognised in the Income & Expenditure Account on a systematic and rational basis. Grants to the extent utilised for revenue expenditures are treated as income of the year.
9. Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Income and Expenditure Account of the year in which the related service is rendered. Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. Actuarial gain and losses in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to revenue.

Following Employee Benefit Plans are in place:

- a) RIS is having an independent Provident Fund Trust for the employees approved by the Government of India under Contributory Provident Fund Act 1925 and duly notified in the Gazette. Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund is remitted to the P. F. Trust on monthly basis.
 - b) RIS is having LIC's Group Leave Encashment Scheme Policy for its staff for which amount is remitted to LIC.
 - c) RIS is having LIC's Group Gratuity Scheme for its employees for which an annual premium worked out on actuarial basis is remitted to LIC.
 - d) RIS has taken a Medclaim Policy 'Arogyadan Medicliam Scheme' offered by Andhra Bank in cooperation with United India Insurance Company to cover the hospitalization cost up to Rs. 1.50 Lakhs for employees and their family members.
 - e) RIS has taken a Personal Accidental Policy to cover Accident and Death for its employees with a sum assured of Rs. One Lakh and Two Lakhs respectively.
10. Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provision required settling the obligation are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

11. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. Disclosure is also made in respect of a present obligation that probably requires an outflow of resources, where it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the related outflow.

B. Notes on Accounts

1. Contingent Liabilities:

Income Tax assessment has been completed for the assessment year 2009-10 (financial year 2008-09) vide order under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 dated 23.12.2011. The assessing officer has added Rs. 18,50,000 to the declared income of Rs. Nil as RIS could not utilise the amount accumulated under section 11(2) of the Act for the financial year 2002-03 within time limit prescribed by the Act. The assessment has resulted in tax demand of Rs. 8,36,324. Being aggrieved with the assessment order, RIS has filed an appeal before CIT(A)- XXI, New Delhi on 02.02.2012 and no provision has been made by RIS for the Tax demand of Rs. 8,36,324.

2. Capital Commitment- Nil

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

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

4. No provision for ground rent has been made in the books of accounts as no demand has been received from India Habitat Centre in this regard till date.
5. Registration Deed in respect of office space at IHC in favour of RIS is yet to be executed.
6. India Habitat Centre (IHC) has informed all institutional members vide letter dated 07.01.2009 regarding provisions to be made in the respective books of accounts for replacement of common fixed assets like AC, Lifts etc. as IHC is being run on self financing basis and as such the institutional members are also liable to pay for the replacement of fixed assets. RIS has made a provision of Rs. 99 Lakhs for the same up to the financial year ending 31.03.2011. During the financial year 2011-12 an additional provision of Rs. 44 Lakhs has been made and the total provision as on 31.03.2012 is Rs. 143 Lakhs.
7. As per the information available, there are no amounts due that require disclosure/ provisioning as per the requirements of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
8. In the opinion of the management of RIS, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and provision for all known liabilities have been made in the financial statement.
9. The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

Signatories to Schedule to 1 to 13

As per our report of even date attached

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

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

Sd/-
Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.09.2012

– Policy research to shape the international development agenda



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