

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

1. What are the main objectives and elements of your South-South Cooperation policy?

South-South Cooperation has traditionally been an important pillar of India's foreign policy and diplomacy. In a rapidly transforming global environment, South-South Cooperation has come to acquire a special place with increased salience. In fact, India has been in the forefront of sharing its expertise and development experience with other developing countries in the bilateral, regional or multilateral framework. The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme is the most important means of channelising India's technical assistance to around 158 partner countries. The main component of ITEC comprises the civilian training programme for capacity-building covering a very wide range of subjects. Every year, around 5000 participants attend 200 courses in 43 select institutions which are centres of excellence in their respective fields

2. Do you specifically address TRADE-RELATED activities in your overall Cooperation policy?

- Yes, we have an articulated AID FOR TRADE strategy.  
*[If yes, please attach]*
- Various trade-related elements are part of our Cooperation policy.  
*[If yes, please describe and exemplify below the main trade-related components in your Cooperation policy]*

India conducts ITEC training courses for capacity-building *inter alia* on Organizational Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship & Small Business Promotion, Business Development Service Providers for Micro Enterprise and Micro Finance, Industrial & Infrastructure Project Preparation & Appraisal and Business Research Methods, Small Business Planning and Promotion, Business Advisors' Training, Intellectual Property Rights and Implications for SMEs, etc. which are relevant to and have a bearing on trade.

3. In which of the following trade-related cooperation categories are you particularly active?  
*[Please feel free to describe the scope of your activities in more detail below]*

<b><i>Trade Policy and Regulations:</i></b>	<b><i>Building Productive Capacity:</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Policy Analysis, Negotiation and Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Competitiveness
<input type="checkbox"/> WTO Accession costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Value Chains
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Facilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Export Diversification
<b><i>Economic Infrastructure:</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b><i>Adjustment costs</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> <b><i>Regional Integration</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other transport	<input type="checkbox"/> <b><i>Other, please describe:</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Network infrastructure (power, water, telecom)	

From time to time, India conducts Special Courses for developing countries which are at various stages of accession to the WTO. The last such course for CIS countries, Laos and Yemen was conducted in March 2009.

4. Which are the most important factors for determining your trade-related cooperation activities? *[Please feel free to tick more than one box]*

- Relevance to ongoing multilateral/regional/bilateral trade agreements/negotiations
- Regional proximity/support to neighbouring regional economic integration processes
- Economic, cultural, linguistic or historical ties
- Request for assistance from the partners or regional body
- Other, please describe:

5. How important is the regional dimension in your trade-related cooperation strategy?
<input type="checkbox"/> Essential <input type="checkbox"/> Important <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Not present <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure/not applicable
<p>If essential or important, please describe why and how your cooperation strategy addresses regional challenges.</p> <p>India's bilateral South-South cooperation efforts are supplemented and complemented by our regional cooperation efforts, notably in the SAARC/SAFTA framework, but also increasingly in our proactive engagement in various regional and multilateral cooperation groupings and fora.</p>

6. Do you have a specific approach to triangular cooperation <sup>1</sup> ?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure/not applicable
<p>If yes, what are its key elements or particular focuses? Please describe and exemplify the range of activities undertaken.</p> <p>We support innovative measures for technical cooperation/ assistance such as 'triangular cooperation' arrangements (including for 'Aid for Trade') under which Indian institutions provide training to candidates from developing countries with funding being made available by developed/donor countries/institutions. This strategy seeks to leverage India's state-of-the-art institutions/centres of excellence having technical prowess and human resource capabilities at competitive rates for providing technical assistance to developing countries by way of net additionality over and above what is provided by India on a bilateral basis.</p>

7. How do you measure the success of your trade-related cooperation activities? For example, do you use specific monitoring and evaluation guidelines to ensure effectiveness? <i>[Please describe and exemplify]</i>
<p>The primary yardstick to measure the success, including for trade-related cooperation under ITEC is the feedback we receive from various stakeholders: participants attending training courses in India, the concerned institutions, Indian Missions abroad, ITEC alumni groups, etc. Participants have expressed</p>

<sup>1</sup> Triangular cooperation is "the initiative of technical cooperation among two or more developing countries that is supported financially by northern donors or by international organizations" [UNDP: <http://tcdc.undp.org/faq.asp>].

their profound appreciation for the skills they have developed, apart from providing useful suggestions to further improve/upgrade the course content, etc.

8. Do you involve your partners in developing measurable objectives/indicators to assess the quality of your programmes?

Yes     No     Not sure/not applicable

If yes, please provide examples of the indicators used.

The response is subsumed in points 2 & 7 above. As mentioned above, feedback reports received from participants on completion of their training courses constitutes important inputs to assess the programme in all its dimensions.

9. How much trade-related cooperation have you provided in 2006 and 2007? *[Please use if possible the categories provided by the WTO Task Force definition<sup>2</sup> of Aid for Trade. Please include estimates of in-kind activities (e.g. expert exchanges) and provide a breakdown of key partners and activities]*

(The reply is subsumed in points 2, 7 & 8 above). In addition, India deputed experts in various fields to ITEC-partner countries. Similarly, India also facilitates visits of nationals of developing countries. For example, the outreach event at the India-Africa Forum Summit held in April, 2008 at which African women and youth groups visited India.

10. Would you be interested in reporting your trade-related aid to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System so that it can be included in the monitoring of global Aid for Trade flows?

Yes     No     Not sure

11. Have your trade-related cooperation activities increased since the launch of the Aid for Trade initiative at the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong?

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<sup>2</sup> Aid for Trade comprises the following six categories: (a) trade policy and regulations; (b) trade development; (c) trade-related infrastructure; (d) building productive capacity; (e) trade-related adjustment; and (f) other trade-related needs. *[See WT/AFT/1 "Recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade": <http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/directdoc.asp?DDFDocuments/t/WT/AFT/1.doc>]*

Yes     No     Not sure

If yes, please describe below:

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12. What are your plans for the next 2-3 years? *[Please describe and quantify when possible]*

As part of India's continued commitment to South-South cooperation, we intend to further deepen and diversify our cooperation activities in the coming years. The ITEC programme for capacity-building continues to expand in reach/scope, numbers, activities, budgetary allocations, etc. We plan to not only continue to upgrade the Programme/courses for technical assistance/cooperation (including introducing new and innovative approaches like triangular cooperation), but also intensify South-South cooperation, including in areas such as 'Aid for trade'.