



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since 2008 and focuses in particular on the outputs and outcomes of trade-related co-operation programmes.

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: INDIA

MINISTRY / AGENGY: Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

TRADE RELATED COOPERATION POLICY								
1. DID YOUR TRADE RELATED COOPERATION POLICIES CHANGE SINCE 2008?								
YES □ NO ⊠								
1.1 If YES, what were the driving forces behind these changes?								
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
The economic crisis								
Changed development priorities in partner countries strategies								
Changed priorities in strategies from regional bodies								
Change of national leadership								
hange in development priorities								
New approaches, procedures and instruments								
More opportunities for triangular co-operation								
Other								
Please specify:								
1.2 If YES, please elaborate on what	these change	s are:						
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
New themes:	New themes:							
Greater focus on results								
Climate change and green growth								
Gender equality								
The geographic focus								
The regional dimension				П				

Phasing out of the trade related cooperation policy							
Other							
Please specify:							
2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING A REVISION OF ITS APPROACH TO TRADE RELATED COOPERATION?							
YES 🔀			NO []			
2.1 If YES, please rate the changes y	our governme	ent is planning	y:				
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE		
New themes:							
Greater focus on results							
Climate change and green growth							
Gender equality							
The geographic focus							
The regional dimension							
Phasing out of the trade related cooperation policy							
Other							
Please specify: Intensify Aid for	Trade assi	stance.					
RESOURCES							
3. HAS DEMAND FROM PARTNER COUNTRIES FOR YOUR TRADE RELATED COOPERATION CHANGED SINCE 2008?							
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASE	D 🛛 LITTL	E/NO CHANGE	DECLINE	D NOT	SURE 🗌		
3.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for the type of trade related support requested: Demand has increased from African countries / LDCs on technical assistance and capacity building as well as under DFQF							
4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR REGIONAL TRADE RELATED COOPERATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?							
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASE	D 🛛 LITTLI	E/NO CHANGE [DECLINE	D NOT	SURE 🗌		

- 4.1 If the demand increased, please describe the regions and type of trade-related support requested:
- 1. DFQF Programme: India is one of the first developing countries to implement DFQF for LDCs through DFTP Scheme, announced in April 2008 on the occasion of 1st India-Africa Forum Summit. The Scheme provides for a Duty Free List (85% of the total tariff lines at 6-digit HS) and a Positive List (9% tariff lines with limited tariff concessions ranging from 10% to 100%). The duty reduction process is envisaged in 5 equal cuts over 5 year of implementation period.
- 2. African LDCs: India has selected four LDCs, namely Zambia, Lesotho, Malawi and Ethiopia for focused training and other assistance. Based on the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) reports of these countries, prepared by the EIF, India intends to proceed for need assessment and project formulation in coordination with the governments of the selected countries. Whereas the Republic of Zambia has intimated their specific requirements for technical assistance and capacity building, similar responses from the remaining countries are awaited.
- 3. Support for C-4 countries: An Indian delegation visited the Cotton (C-4) countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali as well as Nigeria and Uqanda from May 2010 in order to
- a. assess their requirements in the areas of capacity building, technology transfer, research and development in cotton sector;
- b. share the expertise developed in Indian R & D;
- c. formulate an effective co-operation programme and to explore business and investment opportunities in these countries.

Following the visit, India is developing a Technical Assistance Program (TAP for these countries in cotton sector.

4. India has recently joined Regional Technical Group on Aid for Trade for Asia Pacific region.

5.	5. HAS THE VOLUME OF YOUR TRADE RELATED COOPERATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?								
SIGNIE	GNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASED LITTLE/NO CHANGE DECLINED NOT SURE								
5.1	5.1 If the volume increased, please describe the regions and type of the additional trade related cooperation provided:								
As me	entioned in 4.1.								
Coope are and Y Policy and C the pu	In addition, India has regularly conducted special courses under ITEC (Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation) Programme for developing countries, LDCs on trade issues, including for countries which are at various stages of accession to the WTO. For example, one such course for CIS countries, Laos and Yemen was conducted in March 2009. A special course on 'Capacity Building Programme for Policy Makers and Negotiators' for senior and middle level government officials of Ministries of Trade and Commerce was organized in Nov 2010. A special course on 'Training Programme to familiarize on the pitfalls and rewards of WTO' for 13 WTO acceeding countries is being organized in March 2011. A two week training programme for developing countries and LDCs on trade related matters is also scheduled in March 2011.								
6.	6. DO YOU HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD LOOKING COOPERATION PLANS?								
	YES ⊠ NO □								
<i>6.1.</i>	6.1. If YES, do these plans contain a specific share devoted to trade related cooperation?								
	YES ⊠ NO □								

6.2 If YES, please specify:

The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme is the most important means of channelizing India's technical assistance to 159 partner countries. Main component of ITEC comprises civilian training programme for capacity building covering very wide range of subjects. Every year, around 5500 participants attend 238 courses in 46 select institutions, which are centres of excellence in their respective fields.

India conducts ITEC training courses for capacity building inter- alia on Organizational Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Promotion, Business Development Service Providers for Micro Enterprise and Micro Finance, Industrial and Infrastructure Project Preparation and Appraisal & 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.

India's bilateral South-South cooperation efforts are supplemented and complemented by regional cooperation efforts, notably in the SAARC/SAFTA framework, and also increasingly in proactive engagement in various regional and multi-regional cooperation groupings and fora.

India supports innovative measures for technical cooperation / assistance such as "triangular cooperation" arrangements under which Indian institutions provide training to candidates from developing countries with fund being made available by developed / donor countries / institutions.

In addition, India deputes experts in various fields to ITEC/partner countries. India also facilitates visits of nationals of developing countries.

As a part of India's continued commitment to South-South cooperation, India intends to further deepen and diversify cooperation activities in the coming years. The ITEC programme for capacity building continues to expand in reach / scope, numbers, activities, budgetary allocations etc. India plans not only to continue upgrade the Programme / Courses for technical assistance/ cooperation (including introducing new and innovative approaches like triangular cooperation), but also to intensify South-South cooperation.

DELIVERY

7. HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS IN STRENGTHENING DIALOGUE MECHANISMS BETWEEN YOU AND PARTNER COUNTRIES?									
SIGN	NIFICANTLY 🛚	МС	DDERATELY [HARD	LY 🗌	NO 🗌		NOT SURE	
7.1	7.1 If YES, please describe and exemplify: Please see reply to 4.1								
7.2 Is the local private sector in partner countries involved in these dialogues?									
	ALWAYS SOMETIMES RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE								
7.3 Please elaborate on your experiences with the private sector in south-south cooperation:									
Interactions are regularly held with industry and trade associations as and when the need arises.									
	To increase visibility of India's DFTP (Duty Free Tariff Preference) Scheme, trade organizations like FICCI and CII were associated for its wide publicity in all trade shows in India and abroad.								

8. HAS MONITORING OF YOUR TRADE RELATED COOPERATION PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MOO	ERATELY 🔀	HARDL)	/ 🗌	NO 🗌	NOT SURE			
8.1 If there have been improvements, do you:								
		ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY OR NEVE	R NOT SURE			
Use own monitoring arrange	ments	\boxtimes						
Involve partner countries			\boxtimes					
Use joint monitoring arrangements								
8.2 Please elaborate on your experiences with monitoring:								
Feedback on ITEC training courses from stakeholders / participants attending such courses in India,								
the concerned Institutions,								
upgrade courses.								
IS TRADE-RELATED COOPI	RATION	WORKING?						
9. WITHIN YOUR TRAI	SE DEL ATI	ED COODEDATI	ON ACTIVITIES	DO VOLI DEEINE	\A/LIAT			
9. WITHIN YOUR TRAI CONSTITUTES SUCC	ESS, EITH	ER AT THE LEVI						
YES 🖂		NO [NOT S	SURE			
9.1 If YES, how do you d	efine succ	ess of your trad	e related cooper	ation?				
		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT			
Enhanced understanding of to of trade in economic develop								
Increased profile of trade in development strategies								
More activities								
Increased exports								
Increased trade								
Increased economic growth								
Reduced poverty								
Greater environmental susta	inability							
Greater gender equality			\boxtimes					
Others								
Please define:								
9.2 Please illustrate with examples of both successful and unsuccessful trade related cooperation activities:								
Please see reply to 4.1								
Some LDCs have demanded that LDCs are not even exp Scheme is kept under revie	orting the w based o	e products that on feedback rece	are presently co	vered by the sche and studies to de	me. DFTP			

10. HOW DEPENDENT IS THE SUCCESS OF YOUR TRADE-RELATED COOPERATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS ON COMPLEMENTARY POLICIES IN PARTNER COUNTRIES?								
VERY IMPORTAN	VERY IMPORTANT ☐ PARTLY IMPORTANT ☐ NOT SURE ☐							
10.1 if important, how do you rate the importance of the following complementary policies in partner countries for the success of your trade related cooperation activities?								
		VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT			
Fiscal policies								
Monetary policie	S							
Labour market po	olicies							
Competition poli	cies							
Regulatory enviro	onment		\boxtimes					
Governance								
		MENT UNDERTAKE GRAMMES OR PRO		N OF ITS TRADE RE	ELATED			
YES			NO 🛛	NOT	SURE 🗌			
11.1 If NO, is your government planning an evaluation of its trade related cooperation programmes and projects?								
YES			NO 🗌	NOT	SURE 🗌			
11.2 If YES, for when is the evaluation planned?								
	Wilein is the	evaluation planne	u .					
2010	2011		2013 🔀	2014	2015			
2010	2011 NDICATE TH		2013 🖂	NMENT FACED IN E				
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13.	HOW DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT ASSESS THE USEFULNESS OF MONITORING THE AID-FOR-TRADE INITIATIVE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?						
	POSITIVE ☑ NEUTRAL ☐ NEGATIVE ☐ DON'T KNOW ☐						
13.1	1 What do you see as the Initiative's major challenges or areas for improvements? Major challange: Identificate of appropriate Projects.						