

Profiles of Participants
&
Abstracts

Introductory Address and Chair Session-I

AMB. SUJAN R. CHINYOY

Director General, Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, and T20 Chair for India's G20 Presidency



Amb. Sujan R. Chinoy is the Director General of the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi since January 2019. He is also the Indian Chair of the Think20 Engagement Group for India's G20 Presidency. A career diplomat from 1981-2018, he was India's Ambassador to Japan and Mexico, High Commissioner of India to Belize and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Consul General of India in Shanghai and Sydney. A specialist on China and East Asia, he headed the India-China Expert Group of Diplomatic and Military Officials dealing with the boundary dispute and confidence-building measures. During his Foreign Service career, he also served in Hong Kong and Beijing. He was India's representative to the First Committee at the UN in New York dealing with disarmament and international security and later the deputy in the Indian Embassy in Riyadh. On deputation to India's National Security Council Secretariat, he anchored policy issues and strategic dialogues with counterparts around the world. He has rich experience in dealing with India's extended neighbourhood, terrorism and extremism, Indo-Pacific and maritime security, defence reforms and modernisation, infrastructure and connectivity. He contributes extensively to newspapers, magazines and journals in India and overseas.

Inaugural Address

SHRI AMITABH KANT

Sherpa, G20 India



Shri Amitabh Kant is presently G20 Sherpa of India during its Presidency year. He was CEO, NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)- the Govt of India's premier policy Think Tank & prior to that Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. Amitabh Kant is a member of the Indian Administrative Service, IAS (Kerala Cadre: 1980 Batch).

He is the author of "Branding India – An Incredible Story", Incredible India 2.0 and has edited The Path Ahead "Transformative Ideas for India" and has been a key driver of "Make in India", Startup India, "Incredible India" and "God's Own Country" initiatives which positioned and branded India and Kerala State as leading manufacturing tourism destinations. These campaigns have won several international awards and embraced a host of activities – infrastructure development, product enhancement, private-public partnership and positioning and branding. Till March, 2016 Amitabh Kant was posted as Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) – Government of India. He has worked as Secretary, Tourism, Kerala, Joint Secretary, Tourism, Govt of India, District Collector, Kozhikode & CEO, Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

Special Remarks

SHRI DAMMU RAVI

Secretary,
Economic Relations,
Ministry of External Affairs



Shri Dammu Ravi is Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). He has served in Indian Missions abroad in Mexico, Cuba, Brussels in various capacities from 1991 to 2001. He served at Headquarters in Ministry of External Affairs as Deputy Secretary/ Director in West Europe and UN Divisions from 2001 to 2006. He was Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs responsible for India's relations with Latin America and Caribbean countries from October 2009 to December 2013. He also handled India's trade and investment relations with regional groups such as G20, BRICS, Commonwealth, SCO, APEC, IORA, ASEM, UNCTAD etc. He was India's chief negotiator in the mega regional free trade agreement 'Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)'. He holds a Masters Degree in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. He has published research papers on trade matters: (i) Standardizing India's Exports, (ii) Liberalizing India's Agriculture Markets.

DR. C. RAJA MOHAN

Senior Fellow,
Asia Society Policy Institute, New Delhi



Dr. C. Raja Mohan is a Senior Fellow with the Asia Society Policy Institute in Delhi — a division of the Asia Society India Centre, Mumbai. He is a Visiting Research Professor at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), National University of Singapore, and was previously the Director of ISAS. Raja Mohan was the founding director of Carnegie India in Delhi, the sixth international center of Carnegie Endowment for Peace. He was associated with several Indian think tanks, including the Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses, the Observer Research Foundation, and the Center for Policy Research in New Delhi. Raja Mohan was a Professor of South Asian Studies at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and the Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore. He served on India's National Security Advisory Board. He was the Henry A. Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations at the Kluge Center, US Library of Congress, Washington DC, during 2009-10. He convened the India chapter of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, during 1995-2005. Raja Mohan has published widely on India's foreign and security policies, Asian geopolitics, and the global governance of advanced technologies. In his most recent, Raja Mohan co-authored the Adelphi Book, *The New Asian Geopolitics: Military Power and Regional Order* published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, London in 2021. He is a columnist for *Foreign Policy* and *Indian Express*.

INDIA AND THE CHANGING WORLD OF MULTILATERALISM

C. Raja Mohan

Multilateral institutions devised at the Second World War are under deep stress amidst the structural changes in global distribution of political, economic and military power. Meanwhile, India's rise is changing its attitude, expectation, and the nature of its engagement with the international institutions. The presentation will examine the new opportunities and challenges at the intersection of a changing India and a dynamic international order.

DR. AMELIA JOAN RIBKA LIWE

Department Chair of Master of
International Relations Program,
Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia



Dr Amelia Joan Ribka Liwe is Department Chair of Master of International Relations Program in the Universitas Pelita Harapan (Indonesia). She is also the Co-founder and Managing Director of Indonesian G20 Studies Center in UPH and Co-founder and Associate Director, Center for Southeast Asian Studies-Indonesia (CSEAS-I). Previously she held a position of Pedagogy Coordinator in Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute (SEASSI) and Indonesian Flagship Language Initiative (IFLI) in the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the United States. Besides having extensive professional experience, Dr. Liwe has also published numerous research articles in reputed journals. She received her PhD in History of South East Asia from University of Wisconsin.

POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF REFORMED MULTILATERALISM: A COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Amelia Joan Ribka Liwe

The existing multilateral system, with the UN at its core, emerges at a specific historical context that shapes its principles and structure. Although such system has served the international system for more than seven decades and helped mitigating a plethora of the world issues, it is now called for a reform. India is a leading country that calls for a reformed multilateralism arguing that the United Nations Security Council should reform itself into a more inclusive organization representing the contemporary realities of today. It seeks for institutional accountability and a wider representation of the developing countries in the multilateral system. Such aspiration also emerges at a specific historical juncture. This paper attempts to interrogate the possibilities and challenges for reformed multilateralism from comparative-historical perspective. It will compare the historical context of the early years of the current multilateral system and that of the ongoing debates on reformed multilateralism. The analysis specifically focuses on several elements within the two different historical settings namely the power distribution in the international system and the drivers of divergence and convergence in the key international issues. The multipolar power system, which opens the path for the reformed multilateralism debates, needs to find a way to promote the convergence of the basic principles and the utilities of such principles in facing today's challenges.

DR. ALIREZA KHODA GHOLIPOUR

Director, Group for Asian Studies at the
Institute for Political,
International Studies, Iran



Dr. Alireza Gholipour is a career diplomat with a long background in think- tank business. He has a PhD in Political Science and International Relations. Dr. Gholipour has attended many international conferences and seminars and has written some books and several articles. His studies have been mostly focused on developments of South Asia Region (namely Afghanistan and Pakistan) and Indo- Pacific Region (Emerging powers and their strategies). Currently, he is the Director, Group for Asian Studies at the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS), based in Tehran, Iran.

REVISIONISM: A LOGICAL MUST OR A NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTIC?

Alireza Khoda Gholipour

Globalization as a major issue in international relations has caused tremendous changes in recent decades. This multi-layered and multi-faceted phenomenon has significant effects and consequences on the international system so that power sources are divided among much more and different kind of actors and the system is becoming more and more international. Some of those effects and consequences include: the intensification of cross-border interactions, the interdependence of countries, communication and cross-border links, change in the nature of power, diversity in the type and number of actors, and expansion of fields and arenas of interactions. With these very bold structural changes in international system, there is now a considerable unanimity that international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO), Bretton Woods Institutions and the international economic architecture need to be reformed in order to create the conditions for a much more just and sustainable world and to achieve greater collective and democratic governance to tackle the myriad of challenges facing the world. This presentation is to analyze different types of revisionism in international system in recent decades and to raise this valid question that why revisionism has always been considered a negative factor especially for state actors, while most of emerging powers believe that the world needs a structural reform.

PROF. NAGESH KUMAR

Director,
Institute for Studies in Industrial
Development (ISID), New Delhi



Prof. Nagesh Kumar is the Director and Chief Executive of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), a New Delhi-based public-funded, policy think-tank. Prior to taking up this role in May 2021, Prof. Kumar served as Director at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), and held several senior management roles from 2009-21 including as Chief Economist, Director of Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division and Social Development Division at the UNESCAP headquarters in Bangkok, and as Head of the South and South-West Asia Office located in New Delhi, that he also had the privilege of establishing. Prof Kumar also serves as the Non-Resident Senior Fellow at the Boston University Global Development Policy Centre (BU/GDPC), Boston, Mass. USA. During 2002-09, Prof. Kumar served as the Director-General of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a policy think-tank of the Government of India (Ministry of External Affairs). Prof. Kumar has served on the boards of the EXIM Bank of India, the International Centre for Trade & Sustainable Development (ICTSD), Geneva; the South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS), Kathmandu. He has researched extensively on different aspects of economic development, resulting in the publication of 18 books and over 120 peer-reviewed papers.

REFORMING MULTILATERAL TRADE RULES FOR GREEN TRANSITION: SOME PROPOSALS FOR THE G-20 AGENDA

Nagesh Kumar

It is now widely recognized that clean transitions and net zero goals will require a staggering magnitude of resources including finance and technology, clearly beyond the capacity of most developing countries. Developing countries as late industrializers need to be supported in their clean energy transition and sustainable industrial transformation through supportive multilateral trade rules that facilitate their access to environmentally sensitive technology (ESTs) on affordable terms, including through reviews of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS). They also need to be supported in building productive capacities for their clean transition through policy flexibilities that have been extensively exploited by industrialized and newly industrialized countries in the process of their industrial transformation such as domestic content regulations. Some of these policy spaces have since been eroded under the multilateral trade rules such as those covered by the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). This presentation reflects on some reforms of global trade rules and policy flexibilities that are needed for facilitating clean energy and industrial transition.

DR. EMÍLIO JOVANDO ZECA

Deputy Director,
Centre for Strategic and International
Studies,
Mozambique



Emílio Jovando Zeca holds PhD on Strategic and International Studies; Master on Conflict Resolution and Mediation; and Bachelor on International Relations and Diplomacy. He is a researcher at the Department of Peace and Security of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies – CEEI/UJC, where he is also Deputy Director of the Centre. Mr. Zeca is also a teacher of Security Studies and Maritime Security Regimes and a visiting professor at the Institute of Global Governance in China and Dakhla Open University in Morocco. Over the last decade, he has attended several courses, conferences and workshops like Building Capacity for Effective Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty at Geneva Centre for Security Policy – GCSP in 2019, Global Governance, Community of Human Destiny and Global Governance in Wuhan – China (2018), National Security at Galilee Collage in 2015 among other. His notable publications include “The Mozambican Foreign Policy and Diplomacy” (2021); “Mozambique: Maritime Security s in Indian Ocean” (2020); “Mozambique: Energy Resources and International Policy” (2016); and “International Relations: Nature, Paradigms and Contemporary Issues” (2013). Dr. Zeca’s research interests are International Relations and Diplomacy, International Security Studies; and Peace and Security Studies.

INCLUSIVE MULTIPOLARITY TOWARDS REFORMED MULTILATERALISM: WHY ARE REFORMS OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS IMPORTANT?

Emílio Jovando Zeca

The contemporary international system faces complex problems such as demographic, climate, energy and technological transition that require multilateral initiatives for their resolution. After World War II, multilateralism gained strength to solve post-war reconstruction problems. In this context, the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade – GATT and other multilateral institutions emerged. The Cold War created a Bipolar International System marked by the ideological confrontation between the West/East, where multilateral initiatives were strongly marked by ideological principles. The end of the Cold War raised several speculations about how the international system would be configured. The theory of the “End of History” created the idea of the existence of an implied uni-polarity dominated by the USA. However, following 9/11 attacks, invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan, the US abandoned multilateralism and embarked on a unilateral realism. In recent years, economic crises in the States, the distrust and anger among those forgotten by globalization and the rise of populist and far-right regimes have put multilateral initiatives in crisis. The creation of the G20 in 1999 and the BRICS in 2009 created the possibility of building an inclusive multi-polarity. With complex global problems, it becomes clear that it is necessary to adopt a “reformed multilateralism”, to solve common present and future problems. The multilateralism must be reformed through political-diplomatic concertations, institutional arrangements, dialogue, coordination, cooperation and mutual respect, because the contemporary international system is multi-polar and inclusive, with several poles of power and different cooperation alternatives.

AMB. TSOGTBAATAR DAMDIN

Member of Parliament
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Mongolia



Amb. Tsogtbaatar Damdin is a diplomat and a politician. He served as Mongolia's Minister for Foreign Affairs from 2017 to 2020. Prior to that he was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Subcommittee on Human Rights between 2016 and 2017, and was elected twice to the National Parliament (2016 and 2020). He has also served as a foreign policy advisor to two Presidents of Mongolia. Amb. Damdin started his diplomatic career as an attaché in the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1994. He then went on to assume the role of State Secretary of the Ministry in 2008 and was later appointed as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia in 2017. During his time at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he initiated a number of sweeping reforms both in the mindset and practice of the Mongolian diplomacy. As a Member of Parliament, he drafted the Law on Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders, which made Mongolia the first country in Asia to legislate such a law and was a big step forward in the Mongolian legislative system, especially in the area of human rights promotion.

A WAY TO NEW MULTILATERALISM: FROM MONEY-CENTRISM TO MIND-CENTRISM

Tsogtbaatar Damdin

The modern world is undergoing challenging times. In many respects the existential risks have overcome even those of the Cold War era. Yet economic prosperity-wise the global community's prosperity has grown unprecedentedly affluent. The global GDP per capita is standing at USD 12'556.33 (which only two decades ago was more than ten times lower). Never this indicator has been at such a high level. Is development not about such material abundance? If yes, then, why we are (the global community) so disturbed? Could the success of the human race be the problem itself, that has triggered the split and animous division of the world? The answer to such dichotomy and paradox requires new approaches and new assessments of the state of affairs of the modernity. Discontent and frustration is widespread throughout the world and they stem from the intra-societal problems, which are observed almost in every country and which are spilling over to the realm of the international relations. Hence, diplomacy alone cannot handle the existing strife and solutions need to be searched within the societies. Understandably, such a situation complicates the resolution of modern international stand-offs. However, this needs to be solved on the basis of thorough cognition of the issues and design of new, novel, unorthodox approaches, which will be examined in the presentation.

DR. HASSAN KHANNENJE

Director,
HORN International Institute for
Strategic Studies,
Kenya



Dr. Hassan Khannenje is currently Director of the HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies, a research and policy think-tank based in Nairobi, Kenya that was recently ranked number 18 as a 'think-tank to watch' by the Global think-tank index. He also serves as a Council Member of the Technical University of Kenya and is a consultant with various governmental and intergovernmental organizations and agencies including Kenya's ministries of foreign affairs, defense and interior as well as Intergovernmental Authority of Development (IGAD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) mainly on security, diplomacy, terrorism and violent extremism within the greater Horn of Africa region.

Dr. Khannenje is a Fulbright scholar who holds a PhD in Conflict Analysis and Resolution from Nova Southeastern University, Florida, USA with a concentration in international conflict. He holds a Masters in Peace and Conflict Studies from Duquesne University, Pittsburgh and has worked as an Adjunct professor at Wayne State University, Michigan, USA. As an expert analyst he is a regular contributor with various local and international media houses.

AFRICA'S FATE, ASIA'S RISE, AND THE NEW GEOPOLITICS

Hassan Khannenje

Our international system today is plagued by two contradictory forces: the emerging multipolarity and a weakening but resistant status quo. The post-war structure and the subsequent 'New World Order' that accompanied Soviet collapse are no longer responsive to the needs and realities of the new world that has seen emergence of multiple centers of power, posing new challenges to the old order, demanding new ideas to global problems and also providing new opportunities for global growth. Today, Asia, specifically, the Indo-pacific region has become the epicenter for global growth and much of the global south is finally showing its potential as the next frontier. However, with multiple global players, lie many risks. As a new potential growth area, Africa finds itself at the heart of global geopolitics with big and emerging powers seeking to secure an economic and geopolitical foothold. Yet the current structure of the international system, limits Africa's political agency, constrains Africa's economic potential, and militarily fuels many conflicts. It is for this reason that this paper contends that Africa's future is tied to its ability to work multilaterally with key leaders in the global south in reforming both the structures of international governance as well as the international financial system in a way that can increase mutual agency, build common resilience to strategic threats and increase representation to a level that reflects its actual place, role and impact within the global economy and its potential contribution to global security.

DR. SURAT HORACHAIKUL

Assistant Professor,
Department of International Relations,
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand



Dr. Surat Horachaikul is currently Assistant Professor of Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, and Founding Director, Indian Studies Center, Chulalongkorn University. He has published extensively mostly on India. His recent publications include, the translation of *The Constitution of India* from English to Thai, *Enhancing the Capability of the Southern Economic Corridor to Elevate the Trade and Investment to Western Gateway*, “India’s Counterinsurgency in the Case of Kashmir” in *Journal of Social Sciences* in the latest volume, July–December 2022.

NEED FOR REFORMING AND STRENGTHENING THE UN: A THAI PERSPECTIVE

Surat Horachaikul

The United Nations (UN) established nearly 80 years ago with the prime intent to maintain world peace and security had been successful in dealing with a number of issues. The many practices of the UN in the past were much relevant to what was needed in the 20th century. The 21st century poses new challenges and realities. The paper is segmented into four parts. The first part delineates the development of international system starting from the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 to the establishment of the UN in 1945. The second part deals with the symptoms of UN's ineffectiveness by examining four challenges, namely, (1) the humanitarian and economic tragedies linked to COVID-19 pandemic, (2) the transnational challenges (both traditional and non-traditional insecurity), (3) the rise of the new Cold War, and (4) the emerging powers. The third part proposes how to reform and strengthen the UN. The last part concludes the paper.

MR. TU ANH TUAN

Researcher, Institute for Foreign
Policy and Strategic Studies (IFPS)
Vietnam



Mr. Tu Anh Tuan is at present a Researcher at The Institute for Foreign Policy and Strategic Studies (IFPSS), Vietnam. Prior to this he served in Vietnam Embassy in the Netherlands, was a desk officer at the APEC Division in the Department of Multilateral Economic Cooperation, Member of National Secretariat of APEC between 2011 and 2014, and also Program Director in APEC Secretariat. He Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam in 2004. He holds a Master Degree in American Studies from the University of East Anglia in 2003.

EVOLUTION OF VIETNAM'S MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY: LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tu Anh Tuan

This paper elucidates the evolution of Vietnam's foreign policy from the 1980s to the present, and explicates the interplay between the contextual factors and the thought process and objectives of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) in relation to multilateral foreign policy. The author underscores the pivotal role of the 6th National Congress in 1986 in the innovative process of "Doi Moi" and its impact on foreign policy. The paper highlights that the idea of "more friends, less enemies" shaped Vietnam's foreign policy and facilitated the development of relationships with diverse countries, including those beyond the former socialist bloc, thereby enabling Vietnam's rapid integration with the post-Cold War world. Furthermore, the paper examines how the CPV has continued to revise its foreign policy mindset towards multilateral diplomacy and expanded economic ties with various countries, as reflected in the resolutions of subsequent Congresses. The paper concludes that the ever-reformed foreign policy of the CPV has exerted a constructive influence on Vietnam's position and role in international relations. However, given the increasing trend of power politics in the world, there is a pressing need to further reform multilateralism to make it more democratic and rule-based.

Chair

PROF. MANOJ PANT

Former Vice-Chancellor,
Director,
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade



Prof. Manoj Pant completed PhD from the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA. He was a faculty member of the Centre for International Trade and Development, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Professor of Economics and Dean, School of International Studies, JNU till Sept. 2017. Later, he was selected as the Director and Vice Chancellor of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and completed his term in Nov. 2022. He has also been a visiting Fullbright scholar at the Dept. of Economics, Columbia University, Massachusetts, USA. Prof. Pant has about 40 publications in international referred journals and four books. Apart from his academic pursuits, he has spoken extensively at various public forums like UNCTAD, OXFAM. He has been an expert member of a number of committees in the Ministry of Commerce, consultant on trade issues in the Planning Commission, Chairman of the Project Review Committee, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. Prof. Pant also writes extensively on Economic Policy issues in, *The Economic Times*, *Financial Express* and *Mint Business* papers. In 2017, he was conferred the Kautilya award for Economics for the year 2017 by the Uttar Pradesh Economics Association. In April, 2022 he received the Distinguished Alumnus award from the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University.

PROF. MASAHIRO KAWAI

Representative Director,
Economic Research Institute for
Northeast Asia, Professor Emeritus,
University of Tokyo



Prof. Masahiro Kawai began his professional career as a Research Fellow at the Brookings Institution (1977-78). He then served as an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Economy of The Johns Hopkins University (1978-86), and as a Professor of Economics at the Institute of Social Science of the University of Tokyo (1986-2008). Prof. Kawai also served as Chief Economist for the World Bank's East Asia and the Pacific Region (1998-2001), as Deputy Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs of Japan's Ministry of Finance (2001-03), and as President of the Policy Research Institute of Japan's Finance Ministry (2003). Afterwards he was Special Advisor to the Asian Development Bank President in charge of regional economic cooperation and integration (2005-2007), and Dean and CEO of the Asian Development Bank Institute (2007 to 2014). Prof. Kawai assumed his current position in April 2014. In addition, Prof. Kawai has been President of the Japan Chapter of "Economists for Peace and Security" since 2002. He is also a Councilor of the Bank of Japan (since 2014), a Special Research Advisor to the Policy Research Institute of Japan's Ministry of Finance (since 2014), and Vice President of the Council on East Asia Community (since 2015).

IMPORTANCE OF GEO-ECONOMICS: REFORMING GLOBAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Masahiro Kawai

Global financial institutions (GFIs), such as the IMF, the World Bank and regional development banks, have served well in achieving economic and financial stability and sustainable socio-economic development in the post-WWII period. These Bretton-Woods institutions have supported rules-based multilateralism. At the same time, they have been constantly reforming themselves, particularly following the eruption of financial crises such as the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98 and the global financial crisis of 2007-09. They have responded relatively well to the COVID19-driven economic crisis during 2020-23. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been making a pitch for “reformed multilateralism”. This effort is particularly important at the time when the global economy is fragmented between the west (i.e., the G7 and EU countries) and Russia, with the third pole countries (i.e., China and the Global South) keeping economic ties with both blocs. GFIs have been responding flexibly to the financial needs of developing countries affected by the invasion and sanctions, although more could be done. If India’s Presidency of G20 proposes reform plans for GFIs as part of multilateralism reform, it would be highly welcome in the era of geo-economics.

**PROF. TKACHENKO STANISLAV
LEONIDOVICH**

Director, M.A. Programme
Diplomacy of Russian Federation and
Foreign States, Saint-Petersburg State
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Prof. Tkachenko Stanislav Leonidovich received his PhD in History from the Saint-Petersburg State University and Doctoral Degree in Economics from the Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics. He is a Professor of International Political Economy at the Department of European Studies of Saint-Petersburg State University since 1994. In 2002-2007 Tkachenko was Vice-Rector of Saint-Petersburg State University for International Relations. Prof. Tkachenko is the founder and Director of the MA Programme "Diplomacy of Russian Federation and Foreign States" at Saint-Petersburg State University and the President of the International Studies Association's section "Post-Communist Systems in International Relations" (2013-2023). He is visiting professor at the Bologna University (Italy) since 2004 and consultant to the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of CIS since 2006. Prof. Tkachenko has published extensively and edited 14 books, including: "European EMU and prospects for monetary integration among post-Soviet states" (in Russian), "La Russia, I BRICS e l'Ordine Internazionale". (in Italian); "Political economy of ICT" (in Russian); "The Russian Challenge to the European Security Environment; Institute of Presidential Power" (in Russian). He is also a regular participant on TV and radio programs at Business FM, RBC TV, 5-th Channel, TV Sankt-Petersburg.

CRISIS OF BRETTON WOODS TWO AND POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Tkachenko Stanislav Leonidovich

The Bretton Woods one regime was created in 1944 by the US and UK, which at that time had the authority and resources to impose their will on four dozen states of the anti-Hitler coalition. Bretton Woods Two model of global financial institutions was based on US petrodollars and the regime of free floating of currencies. Today there is no such hegemonic state on the planet capable of imposing its will on the global community. A new or radically reformed monetary regime should take into account the opinion of all the states, regardless of their size. Its establishment through multilateral negotiations will last for many years, while the likelihood of success is minimal in today's realities. Decline in the competitiveness of the US and EU economies, rapid growth of the Asian states, difficulties in the war on international terrorism, as well as the growing confrontation of USA/NATO alliance with Russia and China, has made the subject of the inevitable dismantling of Bretton Woods two extremely popular. China and Russia are well aware that in the end, equal cooperation with the USA within the framework of global institutions will become impossible. Unwillingness of Washington to negotiate transition to multipolar international system, based on respect of sovereignty and "good old balance of power" model, opens the door for BRICS states, including India, to reproduce individual elements of the former Bretton Woods System among BRICS as a group of genuine sovereign states.

PROF. JAYATI SRIVASTAVA

Professor,
International Politics, SIS,
JNU, New Delhi



Jayati Srivastava is Professor of International Politics at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. Her areas of research include global civil society; legitimacy of global governance; global justice; international environmental politics; southern perspectives in IR; and, aesthetics and international politics. She has published widely in peer-reviewed journals and has many monographs, from reputed national and international institutions, to her credit.

THE CRISIS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND THE WTO

Jayati Srivastava

The clamour for reform of global governance institutions has never been stronger amidst a growing flux in the international liberal order. The paper discusses the state of World Trade Organization (WTO) which acts as the principle anchor for trade liberalisation and the challenges it is faced with in recent times. It outlines three major challenges faced by the WTO, viz, (i) Normative (ii) Functional, and (iii) Democratic. Each of these are interlinked and would need to be addressed in order for the WTO to be relevant amidst the evolving dimensions of international political economy and a greater call for reforming such institutions of global governance.

Ms. MANISHA DOOKHONY

Economics and market reform
expert - EU Africa RISE



Ms. Manisha Dookhony is an economist, with double master's degrees in economics and Public Administration from Harvard University. Ms Dookhony has very strong linkages across both Francophone and Anglophone Africa. With over 20 years of work experience in developing policies and strategies for business environment, she has extensive experience advising business leaders and high-level government officials at Presidential level. Her opinion is sought for economics, regulatory affairs, geo-political and business-related matters and she regularly provides expert opinion on international media. As a seasoned board director, she serves on a range of for-profit and non-profit institutions at the international level. Her latest board appointment is for the Africa Legal Support Facility under the aegis of the African Development Bank.

At the professional level, Manisha co-manages Africa Rise, an EU funded regional facility that covers 25 countries in Eastern and South Africa. She is also the Senior advisor for the Namibian Investment Promotion and Development Board.

Manisha is a graduate of prestigious Indian institutions - Lady Shri Ram College and Jawaharlal Nehru University. She is the co-author of the recent report on New Players in the Indian Ocean.

SHIFTING TIDES AND TIES IN SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN

Manisha Dookhony

Geopolitical changes within Indian Ocean have led to evolving economic trends. Increasingly large crude and cargo carriers find it easier to pass through the region, enhancing the role of maritime routes. Port control, port development, or port management systems are attracting investment. Potentially a source of critical raw materials, seabed exploration for nodules has been rising. Security and Securitisation of trade became a key concern with the Somali Pirates and Shabaab launched insurgency in Mozambique. Record drug seizure has attracted much attention. Australia recently purchased nuclear submarine from the US. Within that region, non-traditional players including China and Japan have been quite interested in countries such as Mauritius and Madagascar. For Mauritius, India has been at the centre of its foreign policy. India has funded and provided loans for major infrastructure developments. The security advisor of Mauritius is from India. SAGAR has made India become a “net security provider”. This seems to have marked a turning point in the relationship between Mauritius and India and perhaps linked to the activities on the island of Agalega by Indian entities. However, there is a significant ramping up of competition between China and India in their bilateral relationships with Mauritius which has added to the geopolitical churning in the region.

MR. VOVA A. CHIKANDA

Founder,
Executive Director,
Principal Lecturer,
Zimbabwe Institute of Diplomacy



Mr. Vova Chikanda is the Founder, Executive Director and Principal Lecturer at Zimbabwe Institute of Diplomacy. He holds a Master of Arts Degree in International Relations and International Law from the Kiev State University and is currently pursuing a PhD in Diplomacy and International Affairs at Swiss Management Centre. Chikanda was Deputy Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary at the United Nations Mission Vienna, Austria with multiple accreditations to the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia. He was also responsible for the UN Crime Commission; the UN International Atomic Energy Agency; the UN Industrial Development Organisation and as the Observer Representative at the OPEC Fund. He has won many awards including the Best Award for Contribution to Diplomacy. He is a motivational and public speaker and is fluent in English, Russian, Shona and Ndebele.

REFORM OF GLOBAL MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON AFRICA AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Vova A. Chikanda

The paper discusses the significance of The Indo-Pacific region and Africa to global economic multilateralism. The prevalence of geoeconomic unilateralism in Global Financial Institutions has disenfranchised Africa's place in the global economy. The paper demonstrates the intrinsic and practical nexus between geoeconomics and geopolitics in determining the security matrices of not only the Indo-Pacific region but also in Africa and the world at large. It highlights the importance of geoeconomics and in particular how reform of global multilateral institutions will create better conditions for Africa and the developing nations to increase their share of not only the global wealth but create global peace, governance and prosperity that will avert possibilities of the world calamity: brink of the Third World war. The paper will also analyse geoeconomics through the prism of the geopolitical role of actors in international relations viz states, international governmental and non-governmental organisations with an obvious bias to reform of multilateral institutions. The Indo-Pacific and the Africa regions will be the main focus. In reform of the multilateral financial institutions, the paper will highlight the ever-growing relevance of the Indo-China region as the central role. Finally, the paper will offer an updated analysis of the distribution and configuration of power in the current world order and give a commentary on the state of world peace and stability within the framework of international politics and international hotspots.

DR. SAMIR ELSADEK MAHMOUDI

Advisor,
G20 Sherpa of Egypt



Dr. Samir ElSadek Mahmoudi is a career diplomat with a range of experiences across multilateral economic affairs, trade and development finance. He currently advises Egypt's G20 Sherpa on the reform of Multilateral Development Banks, climate finance and global economic trends. Prior to that, he served on Egypt's COP27 organizing committee and as a focal point in charge of UNDP's activities in Egypt. He contributed to various multilateral processes on financing for development, including the Paris Summit on the Financing of African Economies, the G8 Deauville Partnership in support of Arab Economies in transition and the Arab Economic Summit. Dr. Mahmoudi served as a diplomat with Egypt's Embassy in Paris, where he contributed to development finance talks and represented Egypt in the OECD investment and regulatory policy committees. Dr. Mahmoudi earned his PhD in Economics at Georgia State University, where he conducted research on pensions, mortgage markets, and climate-related financial risks. He is currently an Emerging Climate Leaders Fellow with Yale University. His research was published by the Journal of Public Economics.

THE EVOLUTION OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS' MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS

Samir Elsadek Mahmoudi

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) face growing demands to expand their developmental impacts and to find ways to go beyond what their limited balance sheets have traditionally allowed. While the developmental needs of low and middle-income countries require an increased engagement from MDBs, the evolution of MDBs' missions, operating and financial models to meet these demands remains subject to intense international deliberations. The Group of Twenty Major Economies (G20) launched an independent review to evaluate MDBs' capital adequacy with a view to strike the trade-off between boosting MDBs' developmental engagement and their prudential lending conduct. Subsequently, an "evolution roadmap" has been recently suggested to guide the transition of the World Bank toward a strengthening of its financial firepower and a more pronounced consideration of issues of global priorities including climate, pandemics and the cross-border spillovers of fragility, conflicts, and violence. This study reviews MDBs' financial model, the limitations it imposes on MDBs' lending growth and the proposed alternatives to crowd in additional resources from private and philanthropic sectors. Equally important, it reviews the suggested evolution of MDBs' mission from one that is primarily focused on a demand driven approach to one that gives more attention to the provision of Global Public Goods.

Chair

PROF. SANTOSH MEHROTRA

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Prof. Santosh Mehrotra is a Visiting Professor at the Centre for Development, Bath University, UK, and was Professor of Economics at the Centre for Labour in Jawaharlal Nehru University. He was a Research Fellow, IZA Institute of Labour Economics, Bonn and currently a Professorial Senior Fellow at the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library. He was head of UNICEF's global research programme at Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, and chief economist for the global Human Development Report, New York (1991-2006). He headed the Development Policy Division of India's Planning Commission and then served as the Director General of National Institute of Labour Economics Research (2006-14). He has published 13 books (including 3 with Cambridge University Press, 4 with Oxford University Press, other by Sage, Routledge, Zed Press, and Penguin). His work has been translated into Hindi, Spanish, French, Russian, German and Portuguese.

DR. DARESKEDAR TAYE

Director for Asia-Pacific Research
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Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia



Dr. Dareskedar Taye is lead researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia. He is a Director General for the research department of Asia Pacific. His recent publication is entitled “Redeeming the Ethio-US relations as the world is heading towards great power rivalry”. He has also other list of publications including a book in local language. Taye has a PhD in Political Science, an MA in International Relations, and BA in Political Science and International Relations. In the past seventeen years, he has worked as a university professor in different public universities and specialized training institutes found in Ethiopia. He had worked as a political analyst for embassies and media outlets and an exposure of intelligence analysis. Now, he is working as a researcher in the foreign policy research institute called Institute of Foreign Affairs.

CONNECTIVITY AND THE EMERGING INITIATIVES IN ASIA: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Dareskedar Taye

Human beings thrive and survive by connecting to one another which implies the necessity of interdependence through different means. History shows that since the time of antiquity to the present, people connect to one another using the infrastructure and technology available in respective periods. The question, however, is: Is connectivity an economic instrument or a political (geostrategic) instrument? If it is economic, infrastructures necessary for connectivity have to be seen from their utility and technical effectiveness. The political aspect of connectivity tries to use it for geostrategic advantage. The intervention of the state in determining the spatial allocation of the infrastructure reflects the regional and global interest of the given state. International theories also attach meaning for connectivity. The shifting of economic power house to the global east and the emergence of alternative connectivity mechanisms by different states having different economic capability and regional/global perspective means the debate around connectivity is still alive. In addition, contemporary global challenges are disrupting established supply lines. The presentation is intended to address the conceptual and theoretical debates related to connectivity, the emerging initiatives in Asia, and its possible advantage towards trade, investment and resilient supply chain in the changing global order.

AMB. CHUN BEEHO

Distinguished Professor,
Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea
Former Plenipotentiary,
Amb. of Korea in Mexico & Bulgaria



Amb. Chun Beeho, PhD is the vice president of Korean Council on Foreign Relations and the distinguished professor of Sungkyunkwan University at Seoul, Republic of Korea. Prior to joining the University, He was a career diplomat serving as Korean ambassador plenipotentiary to Mexico and Bulgaria together with foreign services in France, Belgium, Spain, Costa Rica and the European Commission. He also served as ambassador of international relations at Gangwon Province, ROK. At the University, he served as the Director of International Cooperation Development Centre and participated as project manager in Korea Development Institute's policy consultation project to Peru in the capacity development for Civil Service Reform and as coordinator in World Customs Organization's scholarship program on data analysis for the customs officials of member countries. Amb. Beeho holds a doctoral degree in Political Science and Sociology at the Complutense University of Madrid, Spain. He was endowed with a degree of doctor honoris causa in philology science by Sofia University of Bulgaria.

SOUTH KOREA-INDIA CONNECTIVITY AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN THE G20 FRAMEWORK

Chun Beeho

The world economic situation is undertaking a new paradigm shift. The process is being accelerated by COVID 19, Russia-Ukraine war, US-China growing divergence, and disrupted global supply chains. The link between economy and security is becoming closer than ever and the increased connectivity and mobility accelerated by digital transformation are producing new challenges and opportunities to world economy. The G20 summit in September at New Delhi must give directions to provide concerted and constructive solution of global issues. Since the Indo-Pacific region is the locomotive for the economic growth of world economy, key middle power states such as India, Republic of Korea, Australia, Indonesia and Mexico in the region should contribute to produce new global and regional opportunities. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of forging diplomatic ties this year, the Korea's new Indo-Pacific vision document, namely the "Strategy for a Free, Peaceful and Prosperous Indo-Pacific," adopted in December 2022 has raised expectations for enhanced South Korea-India strategic ties. Both sides have to deepen cooperation in trade and investment as well as science and new technology, cultural exchanges and security and defense. Finally, the two countries should work together for India-South Korea comprehensive strategic partnership in regional security and economic development through the Quad (or likely the Quad Plus working groups) and South Korea's dialogue partner in the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) as well as South Korea's joining in the the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI).

PROF. SANJAY KATHURIA

Global Fellow, Wilson Centre,
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Prof. Sanjay Kathuria is a leading thinker and commentator on economic integration in South Asia and the economic development of the region. He spent over 27 years at the World Bank, working on South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe, including field assignments in New Delhi and Dhaka. Before joining the World Bank, he was a Fellow at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations in New Delhi. His scholarly and popular writing has focused on South Asia, economic growth and development, trade and globalization, regional integration, and the economics of small states, among others. He is on the editorial board of the *Rising Asia Journal*. He holds a PhD in Economics from Oxford University as an Inlaks Scholar. He graduated from St. Stephen's College, Delhi and did his Master's at the Delhi School of Economics.

MAKING SOUTH ASIA COUNT IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Sanjay Kathuria

In spite of witnessing some spectacular economic growth in recent times, policy makers in the region often lament the fact that South Asia is the least integrated region in the world. Now, South Asia has yet another opportunity to better integrate into global value chains and create momentum for regional value chains. Steps towards regional integration will be complementary to those that foster global integration. Smart policies to enhance regional FDI could be critical in this context. Accelerating the use of digital methods in trade facilitation can make a significant difference to existing trade volumes and flows. And reversing recent hikes in tariffs in most countries in the region is important to signal to the world that South Asia means business and is ready to compete with peer countries. These issues will be elaborated and detailed in the presentation.

PROF. MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN

Distinguished Fellow,
Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh



Prof. Mustafizur Rahman is currently serving as Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), a leading think tank in South Asia. Prior to this he was Executive Director of the CPD (2007-2017). Prof. Rahman started his career at the Department of Accounting and Information Systems (AIS) of the Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka. Having taught for twenty-five years, he took voluntary early retirement from the University in 2012 to work full time at the CPD. He was awarded the prestigious Ibrahim Memorial Gold Medal by the University of Dhaka for excellence in research. Professor Rahman is a member of the Dhaka University Senate (2009-2013 and 2018-present). He is a member of Board of Trustees and Syndicate member of the BRAC University. Prof. Rahman has undertaken post-doctoral research at several reputed academic institutions including the University of Oxford, UK and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore. He has published widely in professional journals both in Bangladesh and abroad, and has authored books and monographs in his area of expertise.

BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE ON THE EVOLVING REGIONAL TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY

Mustafizur Rahman

The evolving geo-economic and geo-strategic scenario in the Indo-Pacific region poses both challenges and opportunities for low-income countries and the LDCs in the region such as Bangladesh. Bangladesh's trade, particularly exports, have tended to be primarily concentrated in the North-American and EU markets, with the share of the neighbouring regions remaining rather small. FDI flows from the region have also been low. On the other hand, as Bangladesh undertakes its journey of dual graduation (middle-income graduation and LDC graduation) there is an increasing demand for the economy to make the transition from predominantly preferential market-access driven competitiveness to efficiency and market-seeking investment and productivity driven competitiveness. It is here that the need for deepening regional cooperation and integration emerges as crucial drivers for Bangladesh in going forward. Triangulation of transport, investment and connectivity by building production networks and regional value chains will become critically important in this connection. It will be argued in the presentation that this has also become necessary in the backdrop of the weakened multilateral trading system (as epitomised by the WTO) and in view of the ascendancy of regional agreements of various types including regional comprehensive economic partnerships and FTAs. The presentation will argue that Bangladesh will need to pursue a proactive policy of closer cooperation with countries of the Indo-Pacific region, particularly with India, to realise the advantages and market opportunities originating from the rise of the Asian Century.

DR. HERRICK C. MPUKU

Executive Director
Zambia Institute for Policy
Analysis and Research



Dr. Herrick C. Mpuku is the Executive Director for the Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research. He recently worked for the Southern African Development Community - Development Finance Resource Centre (SADC-DFRC) in Gaborone, Botswana as Programmes Manager for Capacity Building and Policy Research. Dr. Mpuku served as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (2001) and Ministry of Transport and Communications (2003). He also worked as Programme Economist at USAID Zambia. Dr. Mpuku was also the Director of the Zambia Institute of Management (ZAMIM). In 1996 he was appointed as the founding Director of the Institute of Consultancy, Applied Research and Extension Studies while contemporaneously serving as Director of the University Computer Centre at the Copperbelt University. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Birmingham, an MBA from the University of Bradford, and an MSc in Development Economics from the University of Oxford. Dr. Mpuku has vast experience in economic policy analysis and research, policy development and implementation; and international development policy and finance as well as academia.

CONNECTIVITY AND TRADE, BOOSTING INVESTMENT, INCUBATING RESILIENT SUPPLY CHAIN

Herrick C. Mpuku

Globalisation has created opportunities for trade and investment through economies of scale and integrated international production system across the world. However, the recent global crises of the Covid-19 pandemic and the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war has exposed the Achilles' heels of globalisation. The disruption of the global supply chain in various sectors has shown the fragility of the emerging economic system. The paper seeks to explain the nature and evolution of trade relationships between Africa and Indo-Pacific, and, in particular, Zambia and India. It also looks at the current and potential impact of the current crises. It then seeks to navigate a potential new paradigm for international trading relations which exploits efficiency in production and maximises welfare. In this regard, attention is paid to articulate how this new paradigm can work in the evolving relationship between Africa and the indo- pacific region.

MR. Y. S. MAHAMADNABIEVICH

Deputy Director, Analytical Department
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Mr. Yigitaliev Shukhratjon Mahamadnabievich is Head of the Analytical Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan. He graduated from the Uzbek State University of World Languages in 1999. In 2006, he was awarded a Medal on the 15th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From 2002 to 2008, he was the project manager and Head of the Department at the Institute of Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From 2008 to 2012 and 2015 to 2016, he served as Deputy Director of the Strategic Forecasting Department in Uzbekistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2012 to 2015, he served as Director of the Coordination and Analytical Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Tashkent. From 2016 onwards, Mr Mahamadnabievich served as Counsellor for political affairs at the Embassy of Uzbekistan to Turkey. He is fluent in Turkish, French, Russian, and English

SPECIAL ROLE OF INDIA IN THE INTERCONNECTIVITY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA: A VIEW FROM UZBEKISTAN

Y. S. Mahamadnabievich

India is one of the most appropriate countries in the position of G20 chairmanship due to its dynamism, multifaceted and peaceful civilization and commitment towards building a multipolar world. India gives us the most successful example of connectivity with all major powers that are part of G20. Another particularly important feature of India is its geographical location in south of Eurasia, which is the connecting point of two largest continents. These special features give India a significant role in the modern world and at the same time impose special responsibility.

In this matter we are united by common interests. India has prioritised strengthening ties between the countries of the South, primarily the countries of Asia. Given the great heterogeneity of Asian countries in terms of their diversity, Uzbekistan's initiative to increase interoperability between Central Asia and South Asia can play a key role in bringing countries closer together on a larger scale in the future.

Chair

DR. UTTAM KUMAR SINHA

Senior Fellow, MP-IDSA,
Co-Chair of T20 Task Force 6 on
'Accelerating SDGs' (India's G20
Presidency)



Dr. Sinha is a leading scholar and commentator on transboundary rivers, climate change and the Arctic. After a brief stint in the print media and a doctoral degree from Jawaharlal Nehru University, he joined the MP-IDSA in 2001. He is also the Managing Editor of *Strategic Analysis* published by Routledge.

He is a recipient of many fellowships and leadership programmes including senior fellow at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (2018-2020); US-South Asia Leader Engagement Programme at the Harvard Kennedy School (2015); Chevening 'Gurukul' leadership at the London School of Economics and Political Science (2008) and a visiting fellow at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (2006). His recently published work is *Indus Basin Interrupted: A History of Territory and Politics from Alexander to Nehru* (Penguin, 2021). His other works include the *Riverine Neighbourhood: Hydro-politics in South Asia* (Pentagon Press, 2016) and *Climate Change Narratives: Reading the Arctic* (2014). His edited and co-edited volumes include *Modi: Shaping a Global Order in Flux*; *Modi 2.0: A Resolve To Secure India*; and *The Modi Doctrine: New Paradigms in India's Foreign Policy* among others.

PROF. HUANG YUNSONG

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Prof. Huang Yunsong is Professor of Law, Coordinator of China Center for South Asian Studies, and Associate Dean at School of International Studies, Sichuan University. He has held research scholarships in Pakistan, India and the US. He did his postdoctoral research on international law at the University of Michigan Law School. His research focuses on international law, South Asian studies. His current research projects include improving regional cooperation between China and South Asia, and China-India relations.

GENUINE MULTILATERALISM: CHINA'S APPROACH ON NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES

Huang Yunsong

The world has fallen into the most serious turmoil, division and confrontation since World War II. The main international organizations and forums in the world to deal with NTS challenges, the international platforms that practice genuine multilateralism, including UN, WTO, WHO, WFO, UNHCR, etc, have been undermined and marginalized by the major powers' pursuit of hegemony and dominance around the globe. China advocates that the global endeavor to sweep NTS challenge should be undertaken under the framework of genuine multilateralism such as UN, bearing in mind of the common progress of mankind. The great prosperity of a few developed countries cannot assure peace and stability of the world, nor bring victory to the battle against NTS challenges. China's approach is to practice genuine multilateralism, which caters to the common interests of most countries in the world. By utilizing global and regional multilateral mechanisms such as UN and ASEAN, and pooling financial and scientific and technological resources of all member states, we have better odds against the urgent NTS challenges. China and India both advocate multilateralism. As the natural spokespersons of developing countries, they share extensive common interests in combating NTS challenges. The two Asian powers should work together and carry out comprehensive and effective cooperation in promoting genuine multilateralism.

DR. MEDHA BISHT

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South Asia University, India



Dr. Medha Bisht is Associate Professor at Department of International Relations, South Asian University (SAU). She is a PhD from Diplomatic Studies Division, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Her research interests include philosophy and theory of International Relations, water governance and diplomacy at international, transboundary and local level, transnational networks in International Relations (water, climate and energy sector) and qualitative methods. Her book, *Kautilya's Arthashastra: Philosophy of Strategy* has been published by Routledge (London and New York 2020). Before joining SAU, she was an Associate Fellow at MP-IDSA. She has done consultancies with UNIFEM, ICIMOD, UNDP, IUCN, OXFAM, DFID/Asia Foundation. Dr. Bisht has also given lectures on water diplomacy, strategic and diplomatic thought and has participated in Track 2 and 1.5 dialogues on climate change. She is a member of regional and international working groups on transboundary rivers and climate change.

EMERGING AGENDAS OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASIAN MULTILATERALISM

Medha Bisht

Ideas around green infrastructure have been animated in recent years by the emerging agendas in international climate policy. Terms such as sustainable energy infrastructure has paved way for discussions around energy and water corridors. While the political economy of ideas stemming from global discourses is primarily responsible for these terminologies and is shaping policies at the regional and national level, transboundary water resources have often been the missing link in such discourses. This is important as the water discourses too have broadened and deepened in the last two decades. The paper will show how climate policy debates have influenced economic ideas around two sectors of hydropower and inland water navigation, and what ramifications and challenges they pose to Asian geopolitics.

MR. JYOTIRAJ PATRA

Climate Change and Adaptation
Specialist (GCF Coastal Project)
United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)



Mr. Jyotiraj Patra is a climate change adaptation practitioner with more than 12 years' professional experience in knowledge generation, synthesis, translation and engagement in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Cambodia. He has worked for Oxfam International, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and other agencies in India and South Asia. Currently he is Climate Change and Adaptation Specialist with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-funded Coastal Resilience Project in India.

He has an MPhil in Environmental Sciences (Jawaharlal Nehru University, JNU, New Delhi) and an Executive Certificate in Climate Change Policy: Economic and Politics (Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University). He is a Leadership in Environment and Development (LEAD) Fellow and an accredited Partnership Broker by the Partnership Brokers Association (PBA).

ADDRESSING CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

Jyotiraj Patra

Climate change has emerged as a global security risk. The scale and intensity of climate-induced impacts on Indo-Pacific's environment, society and economy are on the rise. According to the recent State of the Climate in Asia 2021 report, weather- and water-related hazards caused an estimated total damage of US\$ 35.6 billion, affecting nearly 50 million people across the region. In addition to climate change impacts such as sea level rise, oceans acidification and other coastal hazards like cyclones, typhoons and erosion, the region is also witnessing large scale biodiversity loss and pollution, including marine pollution. The resulting impacts are visible across the region's economic, social and political systems. Institutions and governments often find it challenging to manage these climate-related security risks due to the complexity and uncertainty associated with these changes. Many of these risks and impacts are regional or transboundary in nature. A multi-pronged approach is needed to understand and address these climate-related security risks in the Indo-Pacific. By focusing on coastal climate risks, the paper will highlight the need for stronger regional cooperation on three critical aspects of information, institutions and infrastructure to address climate-related security risks in the region.

DR. ANATOLY BOYASHOV

Expert,
Center for International Studies,
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Dr. Anatoly Boyashov is an Expert at Center for International Studies, Belarusian State University. Anatoly received his PhD in political science from Bielefeld University in 2020. Having studied at Saint Petersburg State University, College of Europe, Anatoly has worked with the Center for Sociological and Internet Research in Russia, Bielefeld University in Germany, Interparliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Anatoly has regularly performed as an international electoral observer in Central Asia. Author of *Network Governance of the UN Human Rights Council* (Routledge, 2022), Anatoly publishes on the UN system, regional integration, and human rights.

CLIMATE-SECURITY NEXUS AT THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UN REFORMS, REGIONAL INTEGRATION, AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY

Anatoly Boyashov

While mandated to regard security-related issues, the UN Security Council has been more and more concerned with non-profile matters of climate change and environment protection. On the one hand, interrelation between security and non-profile issues (e.g. climate, elections, human rights) can serve as a uniting agenda when there is little room for wide international consensus on international security. On the other hand, such agenda can cause further polarization since interrelation between security and borderline matters substitutes conflict resolution with the debate on root causes of conflicts. The paper zooms into the discussion on human rights and underdevelopment and implications of climate-security nexus for UN reforms, regional integration, organization, and state sovereignty. Concerning the UN reforms, the interrelation of security and climate widens room for reforms the UN Security Council but leads to securitization of human rights at the UN Human Rights Council. As for regional integration, inability of states to negotiate in New York causes regionalization of climate-security policies. Finally, such agenda raises structural debate related to state sovereignty. What are the root causes of conflicts and instability; non-implementation of right to environment or rather right to development?

Ms. CLARA RANDRIANJARA

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Ms. Clara Randrianjara has been with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Madagascar since 2004. She has served in the Malagasy Embassy in Ottawa (Canada) from 2007-2016 and has had Head Office assignments in the Regional Integration Directorate where she dealt with the integration of Madagascar within the regional organizations such as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the African Union (AU) from 2019-2022. Moreover, she has served at the MFA from 2016-2018 where she was a research officer at the Directorate of Regional Integration. Before her posting in Canada, she was the Head of Department of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies at the Directorate of Multilateral Cooperation from 2005-2007. Ms Randrianjara is currently a Senior Policy Analyst at the Centre for Strategic Studies and Analysis at the MFA since November 2022. Ms. Randrianjara holds a BA (Hons) from the Ottawa University, Canada and MA of the University of Antananarivo, Madagascar. She attended the Consular and Diplomatic Agent Programme from 2001-2003 where she earned a Diploma in Diplomatic Studies (Hons). She also holds a Certificate in International Civil Service from the International Organization of La Francophonie and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Besides, she has completed various professional training programmes in Diplomacy, Negotiation and Mediation.

MULTILATERAL APPROACH TO NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES: CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION: THE CASE OF MADAGASCAR

Clara Randrianjara

The environment issue was first raised in 1972 by the Stockholm Declaration on Environmental Protection. Since then, it has taken on a new dimension with the rise of the theme of climate change. Indeed, the impacts of climate change, such as floods, droughts, etc., are intensifying and they affect, to varying degrees, a large majority of countries. Madagascar, as a vulnerable country, is trying to adapt to these climate changes as well as to mitigate their effects. In order to do so, Madagascar has been complying with the multilateral instruments and has drafted a National Adaptation Plan (PNA) which serves as the strategic framework towards medium and long term priority actions. However, today's assessment recognizes that multilateralism has limitations in terms of implementing its resolutions. Consequently, there is a growing loss of interest in and marginalization of multilateralism. Nevertheless, multilateral cooperation should be strengthened either through a reform of multilateral institutions by making it more effective or through South-South and Triangular cooperation. What Least Developed Countries need the most to cope with climate change is financial support and access to green technology.

MR. FELIX WANDWE

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Mr. Felix Wandwe is the Acting Director of The Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; One of the strategic training institutions under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation. With a proven experience in Accounting, Finance, Banking, Security and Strategic Studies, he has held various leadership, administrative and management roles in Tanzania. He has worked with Prevention and Combat Corruption Bureau of Tanzania heading Private sector Investigations, Public sector Investigations in different periods of time. He has led the Bureau in various regions in Tanzania. Mr. Wandwe has worked for the National Electoral Commission of Tanzania as a Director of the Zanzibar Office. He later headed the Planning Department and the Directorate of Planning Finance and Administration of the Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations, before recently being appointed as the acting Director of the Centre. Mr. Wandwe professional career spans over more than 25 years with learning experience in various countries across the world including China, Vietnam, United States of America, United Kingdom, Namibia, Kenya, South Africa and India.

DEVISING MULTILATERAL APPROACH TO NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES: CLIMATE CHANGE, MITIGATION AND GOVERNANCE

Felix Wandwe

The shifting security paradigm from the end of cold war era has increasingly accommodated non-military strategies which are also namely 'non-traditional'—threats to the holistic security phenomenon. Non-Traditional Security (NTS) encompasses myriad human security concerns such as climate change, shortage of food and resources such as energy, infectious diseases, natural disasters, transnational crime, human and drug trafficking and mass migration. The widely existing state and regional level engagements towards managing NTS challenges, calls for the need to devise a more reliable multilateral approaches and strategies to arrest NTS challenges mainly climate change, mitigation and governance strategies. Besides the case of Tanzania and other East African countries, it has been widely posited that it is a high time to embrace both bilateral and multilateral approaches to arrest climate change impacts. In the course of undertaking mitigation and governance strategies; special call is made for ratifying and effectively adhering to international and regional climate change related treaties and conventions. It is a vivid pledge by The United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations to embrace all forms of multilateral approaches and strategies to jointly manage the challenges facing livelihoods of millions of people and the sustainable development initiatives. Need for devising policy options to accommodate the climate change related disasters, taking on board both bilateral and multilateral strategic ties is of a paramount importance without leaving societies behind. The fact that national solutions are often inadequate, the NTS threats require regional and multilateral cooperation.

Chair

MR. TAPAS PAUL

Lead Environmental Specialist,
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Mr. Tapas Paul is currently lead environment specialist with the World Bank, in the Environment, Natural Resources & Blue Economy Global Practice. He joined the World Bank in 2000, and has worked in several countries in South Asia, East Asia, Latin America, and Central Asia and Eastern Europe regions. He led the World Bank's work on integrated management of coastal zones in India (2006-14), cleaning of the river Ganga (2009-12), conservation and development of the Sundarbans (2016-19), management of water and natural resources of northeast India (2006-09), fisheries in Maldives (since 2016) and India (since 2018), and forestry in Bangladesh (2016-17).

DR. VAIBHAV CHATURVEDI

Fellow,
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Water (CEEW),
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Dr. Vaibhav Chaturvedi is a Fellow at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) - one of Asia's leading think-tanks in the climate space - and leads CEEW's low carbon pathways research. His expertise is on modelling long term futures for energy and emissions. Dr. Chaturvedi's role focuses on developing a modelling ecosystem in India, informing national and state level energy and climate policy, and informing the carbon markets debate in India. He has published extensively in noted journals of energy and climate policy and was the Review Editor of IPCC AR6 WGIII Chapter 3. He is the co-chair of the Mitigation Working Group of the Independent Global Stocktake Process (iGST), a member of the Advisory/Editorial Board of journals Energy Policy and Energy and Climate Change, and is/has been a part of various GoI committees and groups on India's energy and climate policy. Dr. Vaibhav recent work includes modelling for informing India's net-zero target and sectoral strategies, and modelling state level energy and emission scenarios for India among other things. He is a graduate of the Indian Institute of Forest Management (Bhopal) and a Doctorate in Economics from IIM Ahmedabad.

PATHWAYS TO INDIA'S NET-ZERO TARGET

Vaibhav Chaturvedi

India's Prime Minister announced 2070 as the net-zero target year for India at the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) At Glasgow UK. The IPCC 1.5oC report highlights the criticality of achieving a net-zero greenhouse gas future. Many countries have announced their commitments to achieve a net-zero future for their economies. The presentation will focus on the meaning of net-zero and the implications of alternative scenarios for the required sectoral transitions across the electricity, transport, building, and industrial sectors in India and provide insights for India's climate policy. It will focus on sectoral transitions as well as broader issues related to the political economy of the transition.

PROF. UMAR IBRAHIM GAYA

Professor of Physical Chemistry
Coordinating Director,
Science Infrastructure National Agency
for Science and Engineering
Infrastructure, Nigeria



Prof. Umar Ibrahim Gaya is the Coordinating Director, Science Infrastructure and a principal officer at the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI), Abuja Nigeria. He received PhD Catalysis from Universiti Putra Malaysia in 2009. Prof. Gaya has been a postdoctoral research fellow in the Department of Chemistry, Universiti Putra Malaysia (2011), and later in the Department of Petroleum and Chemical Engineering, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman (2011-2012). He has published many articles in top tier high impact journals of Science and Technology. He has been the most cited author from NASENI and Bayero University and has published a book with the Springer Nature. He is a fellow of the Chemical Society of Nigeria (CSN) and the Institute of Chartered Chemists of Nigeria (ICCON). He is also a member of the American Chemical Society-Catalysis Division (ACS-CATL).

ENSURING WATER, HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY- ROLE OF MULTILATERAL STI ECOSYSTEM

Umar Ibrahim Gaya

The Indo-Pacific region, recognized with 60 percent of the global GDP, is uniquely-placed as a global centre of both economic dynamism and challenge. However, depending upon the member country, there is an imminent challenge for sustainable management of water, sanitation and well-being, as well as food security threats. Interestingly, these challenges posed by all other sustainable development goals (SDG) are directly or indirectly related to health while the corresponding mechanisms for addressing SDG challenges may be preventive, detective or control-based, with an imperative of the preventive approach. This paper analyses the impact of leveraging multilateral science, technology and innovation (STI) in ensuring water, health and food security for the benefit of human well-being in both the Indo-Pacific region and its partners from the G20. It emphasizes joint partnership and collaboration, and seizing opportunities at both bilateral and multilateral levels in exploiting the economic opportunities and ties that are associated with the STI in addressing the challenges of food, health and water in the insecure countries. These may include multilateral projects, goal-setting, action frameworks, capacity building and resource sharing that can strengthen preparedness and responses in therapeutic challenges, vaccines development, design of diagnostic tools, water treatment technologies, and mitigation of food security challenges through agriculture. Ultimately, the pursuance of these goals can lead to other socioeconomic benefits such as technological catching-up, especially for the less developed countries.

DR. SUMIT VIJ

Assistant Professor,
Wageningen University & Research,
Netherlands



Dr. Vij is an Assistant Professor at the Sociology of Development and Change Group, Wageningen University & Research. His research focuses on questions of power and politics within the themes of transboundary waters and (peri)urban infrastructure in South Asia.

DESECURITISATION AND (RE)POLITICISATION OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS? IDEAS FROM THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER BASIN

Sumit Vij

International fora such as the UN 2023 Water Conference aim to improve the achievement of various water-related SDGs goals and targets. It is worth noting that cooperation between countries is essential to fast-track the meeting of SDG 6, especially water security that is marred by 'grand challenges' such as COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine War, and climate change. Among various water-related conflicts, transboundary water sharing is an essential part of the 'conflict puzzle'. I will draw upon evidence from South Asia's Brahmaputra River Basin (BRB). Transboundary interactions in the BRB are influenced by historical relations between riparians, current domestic water-energy-food demand, the polity of the State, and lastly, its geopolitical influence in the region and the world. Against this background, I argue that it is essential to desecuritize, deliberate and (re)politicise transboundary water issues to co-create cooperative mechanisms and achieve water security in the region.

Ms. DIANA BENOIT

Director,
James R. Mancham Peace and Diplomacy
Research Institute,
University of Seychelles



Ms. Diana Benoit is the Director of the James R. Mancham Peace and Diplomacy Research Institute at the University of Seychelles, which is an academic research institute that focuses on eastern Africa and the western Indian Ocean region. She is a founding member of the Institute and is actively involved in research projects on peacebuilding, conflict and security, transitional justice and restorative justice. Her recent projects are on the role of civil society actors in responding to gender-based violence in Seychelles; and the transitional justice processes in small island developing states. She is currently engaged in a doctoral study on the nexus between trauma healing and peacebuilding, which has an action research element.

STRENGTHENING MULTILATERALISM FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Diana Benoit

Today's complex and multifaceted global challenges call for a strengthened multilateralism that will adapt to the new realities of the 21st century. The global pandemic has exacerbated the fragile health, social and economic structures in many parts of the world. In addition, the current challenges such as violent conflict, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, poverty, inequality and health crises continue to exert compelling pressure on the multilateral system to combine efforts to effectively tackle these challenges and future ones. Hence, the urgency to strengthen global governance and to establish a multilateral approach that is fit for purpose. Global inflation, interrupted supply chains, and regional and international conflicts, underscore the necessity of collective action to support national and global development goals. The emergence of dominant actors in global politics and a novel paradigm in international relations present opportunities for new or renewed strategic cooperation in key priority sectors. Moreover, greater social participation by actors from all levels of society is fundamental in crafting a global culture of multilateralism based on inclusivity, transparency and accountability. For an effective, democratic and sustainable multilateralism, there is an appeal for solidarity, global dialogues and international cooperation geared towards peace and sustainable development.

Chair

LT. GEN. (DR.) RAJESH PANT (RETD)

National Cyber Security Coordinator
Prime Minister's Office
Government of India



Lt. Gen. (Dr.) Rajesh Pant (Retd) is an internationally recognised Cybersecurity mentor, who is presently tenanted the prestigious appointment of National Cyber Security Coordinator in the National Security Council Secretariat of India. In this capacity he is responsible for coordinating all activities across multiple sectors to ensure a secure and resilient cyberspace within the nation. Under his stewardship the nation has risen from 47th to 10th position in the Global Cybersecurity Index of 2020 by United Nations. He holds a PhD degree for his research in the field of Information Security metrics. He is also MTech from IIT Kharagpur, MPhil from Madras University and Master of Management Studies from Osmania University, Hyderabad. Prior to this appointment, he was the head of the Army's Cyber Training establishment for three years. He served in the Army Signals Corps for 41 years wherein he was awarded three times by the President of India for distinguished service of the highest order. He has represented the nation at World Economic Forums' Annual Meeting on Cybersecurity, Prague 5G Security Conclave, Israel and Singapore Cyber Weeks and leads the Network Security and Resilience vertical of Global Counter Ransomware initiative. Lt. Gen. Pant brings to the table an interesting mix at the intersection of National Security, Information Operations, and Global Cyberspace governance.

DR. MELANIE GARSON

Cyber Policy Lead and Acting Director of Geopolitics,
Tony Blair Institute for Global Change,
UK



Dr. Melanie Garson is the Cyber Policy Lead and Acting Director of Geopolitics at the Tony Blair Institute for Global Change. Her work focuses on cybersecurity policy, the geopolitics of the internet, data governance as well as the intersection of tech and foreign policy. She is also an Associate Professor in International Conflict Resolution & International Security in the Department of Political Science at University College London where she teaches cyberwarfare and the future of conflict in the digital age, as well as International Negotiation. Dr. Melanie is an accredited mediator and has worked as a solicitor in the International Disputes department of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer. She received her PhD from University College London, and holds a Masters in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Medford, MA).

INTEGRATED INTERNET INTERNATIONALISM

Melanie Garson

Even before Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Digital Information sent tweets to Apple, Google, Netflix and Elon Musk's Starlink asking for help, global tech companies were working to protect the internet from the impact of the conflict. They were able to step in with a speed and agility that individual countries did not possess. If global tech companies can use their agility and innovation to counter aggression and authoritarianism, their potential to be a power for global good is unparalleled. The problem is that tech companies only intervene on an ad hoc basis, sometimes dependent on one person's decision, and without clear strategic planning or the capacity or structures to fully anticipate the unintentional negative side effects of their actions. As they diversify their infrastructure, products and services, their role and influence in determining the future of the free, global and interoperable internet will only increase. If tech companies are not supported to become responsible and accountable actors on the world stage there are significant risks to the international order. New mechanisms and frameworks are needed to ensure that this power is wielded carefully and proportionately.

MR. MOHAMMED SOLIMAN

Director,
Strategic Technologies and Cyber
Security Program,
Middle East Institute, US



Mr. Mohammed Soliman is Director of the Strategic Technologies and Cyber Security Program at the Middle East Institute and a Manager at McLarty Associates' Middle East and North Africa Practice. His work focuses on the intersection of technology, geopolitics, and business in emerging markets. A native of Cairo, Mohammed started his career as an engineer and worked as a consultant, providing strategic advisory services for local and international businesses. In Washington, DC, he has also served as a country analyst for the Peace Tech Lab at the US Institute of Peace, and as a Huffington Fellow at Georgetown's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in engineering from the Egyptian Aviation Academy and graduated with a Master of Science in Foreign Service with distinction from Georgetown University.

IP WARS IN AN ERA OF GREAT POWER COMPETITION

Mohammed Soliman

The digitalization of economies is a chief objective for governments that are looking to exact digital sovereignty in an age where increased global connectivity is levied by great power competition. As this competition escalates between the U.S. and China and as the post-World War II globalized technology supply chain dismantles, the fight over intellectual property (IP) rights in critical technologies will intensify. With global powers turning to sanctions to inflict economic distress on their rivals, IP warfare has emerged as another extension of great power competition into the global digital arena – one that might impact different governments' abilities to digitalize their economies. Chief among the critical technologies affected by IP warfare are semiconductors. As the U.S. pursues a tech containment strategy against China, Washington will leverage its intellectual property contributions to the semiconductor industry, which is crucial to retaining U.S. allies and partners—Japan, Korea, and the Netherlands—within Washington's strategic approach vis-à-vis China. Beyond what is referred to as the "chip war," the fight over IP rights will dilate as tech competition expands to artificial intelligence. Governments utilizing machine learning and other AI applications to automate processes in a number of sectors will be affected by volatile IP competition. Biotechnologies will also feel the impact of IP wars as great power competition extends into technologies that have been the basis for public health innovations.

DR. GULSHAN RAI

Distinguished Fellow Observer Research Foundation & Vivekanand International Foundation, and Former National Cyber Security Coordinator



Dr. Gulshan Rai holds an M.Tech and Doctoral degree and has over 39 years of experience in different areas of Information Technology which include different aspects of e-Governance, cyber security, cyber laws and several related fields covering policies and operations. He has been the first National Cyber Security Coordinator, Government of India in the Office of Prime Minister. Prior to that he was in the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. He held the prestigious post of Director General, CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) and headed Cyber security initiatives and Cyber laws in India. He has also led the team in the 2nd Technological Legislation in the country, the Information Technology Act, 2000. Dr. Rai was a member of Data Protection Committee set up by Government of India to frame the Privacy Law. He has also led the team to set up National Watch and Alert System in the country as part of cyber security initiative and Computer Emergency Team. He led the Government team to United nations to negotiate “norms of behavior in Cyber Space, Internet domain and WTO. Dr. Rai is on the global board of United States India Business Council. Several international cooperation agreements have been entered under his leadership. He is a distinguished fellow of ORF and Vivekanand International Foundation and has authored papers and articles on the geopolitical aspects of Cyber.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES OF CYBER SECURITY

Gulshan Rai

The undergoing technology transformation is altogether different than the earlier digital transformation. There is a paradigm shift. One can say that it is transformation in technology rather than technology transformation. There is convergence of technologies - communications/data and IT being. Every product is today networked. The new emerging paradigm has given rise to issues and challenges for protection of technology data assets as well as use of technology and data. The security of data and data assets have thus assumed great importance. The emerging technologies has also given rise to different kind and nature of geo-politics. Such issues have assumed global dimensions rather than remaining localised. The nature of Cyber security and data protection have become complex. Ransomware, denial of services and phishing are now more sophisticated and distributed. Such attacks are being launched on cyber infra on a periodic basis from anywhere and anytime in the work. Data is stolen and traded. Credentials are stolen. Supply chain systems are under threat. The emerging issues are now data security, privacy, ethical behavior and manipulation of algorithms, etc. An urgent action is required in terms of policy, legal framework and technology adoption among all nations so as to continue to reap the benefits provided by Digital technology to enhance education, socio-development and eco-system in the world.

DR. HANNES EBERT

Head of the Cyber Program,
Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue,
Digital Conflict Department



Dr. Hannes Ebert is the Head of Cyber Program at the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) Digital Conflict Department. He coordinates tracks of dialogue in Asia, Eurasia and the Middle East. Prior to joining HD, Hannes worked at the German Marshall Fund in Washington, DC as Senior Advisor for the EU Cyber Direct Project. Between 2010 and 2018, he served as (Postdoctoral) Research Fellow with the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, where he conducted research on conflict management and cybersecurity in Asia, and spent fellowships at think-tanks in Islamabad and New Delhi, including at the MP-IDSA. In 2013/14 and 2015, he was seconded to the German Foreign Office's Policy Planning Staff and Political Directorate for advisory work on strategic engagement with rising non-Western powers, the Indian Ocean region, and fragile states. Hannes studied international law and politics in Berlin and Geneva and was a Hölderlin Fellow at the London School of Economics, where he received his MSc. He obtained a PhD in political science from Hamburg University and was a visiting fellow at Oxford University's Center for International Studies in 2013 and a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University's MacMillan Center in 2017.

IMPLEMENTING GLOBAL CYBER CONFIDENCE- BUILDING MEASURES

Hannes Ebert

Multilateral negotiations on information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the context of international security have been ongoing since two decades. Since 2004, six United Nations (UN) Groups of Governmental Experts (GGEs) and two Open-Ended Working Groups (OEWGs) have developed a global framework of responsible state behaviour (the “acquis”), encompassing several GGE and OEWG reports endorsed by all UN Member States. The framework is based on three pillars: international law and norms, capacity building, and CBMs. While negotiations are advancing slowly in the current geopolitical environment, states have called for implementing what has been agreed upon, in particular CBMs. These are perceived as potentially effective to prevent, mitigate and resolve conflicts stemming from the use of ICTs, especially those triggered unintentionally. Examples include exchange of information on cyber doctrines, hotlines between cyber security agencies, joint crisis control centers, advance notifications of cyber exercises, verification and observation facilities measures, joint cyber drills, or deployment or technology constraint measures. This presentation explores what types of cyber CBMs have been developed at the multilateral, regional, and bilateral levels, how effective these have been, and which factors impact their implementation.

Conference Coordinator

DR. SMRUTI S. PATTANAİK

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Dr. Smruti S. Pattanaik is a Research Fellow (SS) at the MP-IDSA. Her area of specialisation is South Asia. Her current research project is titled as “India’s Response to China’s Presence in South Asia: Challenges and Policy Options”. Dr. Pattanaik has been a recipient of many prestigious international fellowships including a Visiting Asia Fellow (Asian Scholarship Foundation, Bangkok) at the Department of International Relations, Dhaka University in 2004 and follow-up grantee in 2007, researching on politics of identity in Bangladesh. As an international relations expert she has lectured on India’s foreign policy and South Asia at both national and international universities. Dr. Pattanaik has published more than 60 research articles in various peer-reviewed journals both in India and abroad. She has contributed more than 50 chapters in edited books, and delivered lectures on security issues both in India and abroad. She is the author of *Elite Perception in Foreign Policy: Role of Print Media in Influencing India-Pakistan Relations 1989-1999* (Manohar Publishers & RCSS: 2004), and a Monograph titled *Afghanistan and its Neighbourhood: In Search of a Stable Future* (PRIO-IDSA, 2013).

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Ms. Mayuri Banerjee is a Research Analyst with the East Asia Centre at the MP-IDSA, New Delhi. Her research focus is on India-China relations. She primarily looks at the role of memory and trust in India-China relations after the 1962 war and follows the media perceptions in both countries. Ms. Banerjee completed her MPhil from Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, and her dissertation was on *The Politics of Perception: Exploring Memory in India-China Relations in Post-1962 Period*. Currently, she is pursuing PhD at Jadavpur University, Kolkata. Her doctoral thesis deals with *Remembering 1962 war: War Memory and Trust-Deficit in India-China Relations*. She received the Indu Bhushan Putatunda and Shanti Shudha Putatunda Memorial Award in 2013 from Jadavpur Alumni Association and Certificate of Merit in Political Science in 2014 from Jadavpur University. She was also a recipient of the prestigious Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund (SYLFF) Masters' Fellowship in 2015. Some of her writings have been published as web commentaries in ORF Expert Speak, South Asian Voices (Stimson Center, USA) and web portals like *The Kootneeti*.

MR. NIRANJAN C. OAK

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Mr. Niranjana Chandrashekhar Oak is a Research Analyst at the MP-IDSA, New Delhi. His broad area of interest includes nuclear and security issues of the Indo-Pacific region. His area of focus is China-Southeast Asia nuclear and emerging technology interactions. He has published for various think-tanks, news websites, and academic journals including peer-reviewed journals. Mr. Oak holds an MPhil degree from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His dissertation studied various security orders in the Indo-Pacific region. Previously he worked with the Maritime History Society, Mumbai, and Centre for Land Warfare Studies, New Delhi. He is an alumnus of Mumbai University.

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Dr. Jason Wahlang, is a Research Analyst, at the MP-IDSA, New Delhi. His area of research includes peace and conflict, and foreign policy focusing on post-Soviet states particularly Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus. He has published in academic journals and web portals. He has completed his MPhil from the Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University and his dissertation was on *The Role of Identity in the Rise of the Secessionist Movements in Russia: A Case Study on Chechnya 1991-2004*. He completed his PhD from the Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. His thesis focused on the *Politics of Memory and the 'Armenian Genocide'*. Before joining MP-IDSA, Dr. Jason worked as a Research Intern at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS), New Delhi and Research Assistant at the Centre for Land Warfare Studies (CLAWS), New Delhi.

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Mr. Bipandeeep Sharma is a Research Analyst with the Non-Traditional Security Centre at the MP-IDSA, New Delhi. His areas of interest include climate change and emerging security dynamics in the Arctic. Mr. Sharma has MPhil from the Department of Defence and National Security Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh. He is currently pursuing his doctoral degree from the same university. Prior to joining MP-IDSA he was a Senior Research Fellow (SRF) at Department of Political Science, Panjab University. He has taught papers on Climate Change and Sustainable Development; Contemporary Global Politics and International Relations to the B.A. (Hons.) programme at the Institute of Social Science Education and Research, Panjab University, Chandigarh.