

*In partnership with*



Ministry of External Affairs  
Government of India

# **21<sup>ST</sup> INDIA-KOREA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE**

**– Report –**



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# Introduction

**T**he 21st India-Korea Strategic Dialogue was held virtually on the 30th November 2022. The Dialogue is co-convened by Ananta Aspen Centre, the Korean Foundation, and the Seoul Forum for International Affairs in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Taking advantage of the virtual platform, the dialogue took place with the same momentum as the previous meetings. Discussions at the annual meeting pondered over the ever-changing pace of geopolitical issues and their global implications.

The dialogue highlighted cooperation between like-minded countries in areas like economy, technology, defence and overall development for peace and prosperity as both countries respect the concept of exclusiveness and an open and free Indo-Pacific

The participants included policymakers, representatives of the government, business leaders, academicians and health experts.

**Dr Naushad FORBES**, Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall, co-chaired the dialogue along with the new co-chair, **Dr YOON Young-kwan**, Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Harvard University; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea.

The Strategic Dialogue is a track 1.5 diplomatic dialogue that aims to highlight new opportunities for the bilateral relations between India–Korea and provide policy recommendations. Over the years, India-Korea has refined its relations to a multi-dimensional partnership. Both countries are bolstering their relationship based on the mutual interest in regional economic cooperation, maritime security, energy cooperation and technology advancement.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a lot of instability and scepticism to the domestic, global and economic ecosystem extensively. However, India and South Korea have recognised the importance of principles of cooperation and inclusivity, and continue to strengthen their multi-sectoral collaboration further.



# Programme Report

## SESSION – I

### Indo-Pacific and Global Geopolitics

- Geopolitical conflicts such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine have brought instability to the global supply chain, rising energy prices and humanitarian issues.
- The Indo-Pacific is becoming the core of a global geopolitical ecosystem and it is important to establish the concept of inclusivity and rule-based order in the Indo-Pacific.
- To protect the future vision of the Indo-Pacific from the great power rivalry, US and China need to respect the rule-based competition and avoid degenerating military and economic conflicts in the region.
- The global supply chain, based on cost-effectiveness, has increased the cost of raw materials and logistics therefore, participating more actively in the mission of protecting sea lanes of communication with alliances can assure energy security.
- The requirement for ROK and India to engage each other through an amalgam of various maritime collaborations will emphasise the freedom of navigation, and any actions that could escalate tensions have to refrain.
- Like-minded countries in the region must develop and strengthen their bilateral and multilateral communication channels to cooperate in stabilizing the power play in the region and to deal with the US-China rivalry
- South Korea must strengthen not only its military alliance relationship with the US but also its missile defence system to counter North Korea's nuclear threats.
- South Korea expects China to play a constructive role in mitigating North Korea's military and nuclear threat.
- India and Korea can be new partners for technological cooperation and have various areas for collaboration and reduce dependency on China.
- Korea's Indo-Pacific strategy will emphasize the importance of increasing cooperation with India. India can encourage South Asian countries to join various cooperation efforts in the Indo-Pacific.
- To enhance Korea's engagement in the IOR region, Korea can be invited to initiatives like the BIMSTEC, and multi-sectoral technical and economic cooperation. India has close ties with African nations and

has established a strong influence and network. Korea can benefit from India as African countries want more cooperation and investment.

- ➡ In the future Indo-Pacific vision, agreeing to the idea of a rules-based order, the real question is, who makes rules, and how the international rules made that are democratic. China has pursued authoritarian ways of making rules.
- ➡ The two pillars of Indo-Pacific policy, blue economy and maritime security rest upon a legal framework
- ➡ Undersea capabilities, quantum technologies, AI, cyber, hypersonic innovation and information sharing are examples where India and Korea relations can flourish. Owing to the monopoly of the semiconductor chip and 5g technology, India and other members of the quad support Korea's future membership.
- ➡ South Korea's defence industry is very successful and exports submarines and combat aircraft to many countries in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, and canine self-propelled artillery is exported to several NATO member countries and Australia. The Indian government is interested in setting up a new defence industry that will strengthen our Bilateral defence industrial cooperation and technological cooperation.
- ➡ To upgrade the strategic partnership between India and Korea, it is important to emphasize frequent meetings like ministerial meetings to discuss foreign policy, security policy, and defence industry cooperation.
- ➡ Infrastructure partnership should not be confined to bilateral cooperation but expand to trilateral unilateral and multilateral projects in the Indo-Pacific, where there is a huge infrastructure demand.

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## **SESSION – II**

### **Bilateral Relations**

- Based on growing economic power, India's status in the international community is rapidly rising. Although Korea has a small land area, it has the world's 10th largest economy and is a country with dynamic energy for development.
- South Korea, surrounded by geopolitical vulnerability, due to confrontation with North Korea and the strife with neighbouring countries such as China and Japan is now looking to the Indo-Pacific region.
- India-Korea has great potential for cooperation in various fields like economics, defence and business.
- Revision and improvements to CEPA will benefit and diversify the economies. It is important to focus on trade cooperation with both multilateral and regional organizations. Including supply chain resilience while revisiting practical solutions that will expand trade and economic ties. The 10th round of negotiations should focus on major concessions and these improvements will bring great economic benefits to both countries.
- Korean companies should increase their foreign direct investment in India because of India's strategic importance, we can see that many global companies and major countries are rapidly increasing their foreign direct investment in India.
- The pandemic, great power competition, and most recently the Russian invasion of Ukraine and sanctions have disrupted the supply chain and have recognised the importance of diversification for resilience. The resilience and vulnerability of supply chains and global value chains depend on the risks associated with the magnitude of the shocks, including size sector and region-specific nature.
- Korean firms should strategically invest in India. Korean investments in various manufacturing sectors that India needs for its economic development. The investments by Korean SMEs will contribute to reducing India's dependence on foreign inputs.
- Both countries need to take into account the recent trend of changes in the global economic environment and consider expanding investment as an important business strategy for the coming prospect era.
- India-Korea needs to explore areas of cooperation in unilateral ways. Securing sea lanes of communication in the IOR is a vital national interest for both India and Korea, therefore, cooperation and conducting joint exercises to boost our defence relationship and multilateral cooperation.
- The Indian start-up ecosystem has grown rapidly in 2021 alone, with 44 start-ups registered for the unicorn club. In May 2022, the number of unicorn companies reached 100, making it the world's third-largest start-up ecosystem. More young Korean entrepreneurs are establishing businesses in India, and the Korean government and affiliated organisations are undertaking a variety of activities to assist these

businesses. Korean start-ups' success in India will significantly help to improve bilateral relations.

- ➡ Korea's global firms invest in India, especially in high-tech areas. They should establish the production and assembly bases in India taking into account digital transformation, climate change and resilient supply chain reconstruction, communication devices, electric vehicles, batteries, drones, pharmaceutical products and solar modules to name a few would be key areas for investment.
- ➡ Several non-traditional sectors like disaster relief, start-ups, electric vehicles, semiconductors, renewable energy and medical research are witnessing, have shown potential and will open many doors for joint ventures.
- ➡ Securing sea lanes of communication and focusing on maritime cooperation is crucial for both nations. We need to upgrade our joint naval drills and collaboration between India and Korean Coast Guard relations to tackle threats and challenges and to expand our multilateral cooperation with India.
- ➡ Korea is a major player in the economic and maritime security in the region, therefore Korea's interest in QUAD can play an important role in strengthening the framework.
- ➡ Korea is aggressively establishing semiconductor chip manufacturing plants in the United States. Because of the growing demand for semiconductors, Korean companies should consider establishing manufacturing facility in India.

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## SESSION – III

### Technology and Innovation

- ➞ India and the Republic of Korea are powerhouses when it comes to the digital industry.
- ➞ India and Korea can collaborate in the manufacturing of system semiconductors. India is strong in architecture, design and software and Korea is successful in manufacturing hardware. Both countries have opportunities in the area of system semiconductors.
- ➞ It is essential to leverage Indian IT skills and R&D in Korean digital companies and the collaboration will help create global leadership in the digital industries
- ➞ India and Korea are creating national-scale systems in technology and enhanced cooperation in areas such as emerging technology to reach digital maturity
- ➞ Cross-learning can improve the movement of skilled human resources and therefore, Indian start-ups are looking at solving problems at the grassroots level with the help of emerging technology.
- ➞ The demand for semiconductor chips is on the rise, and there is a need to diversify FDI to control the export of high-end semiconductors. Some SME collaboration on the digital-economic-partnership agreement between India and Korea will provide a boost to the semiconductor industry and development in both countries.
- ➞ India and Korea are executing very extensive R&D and technology-driven innovation programmes that add value to the Indian economy in sectors like the automotive industry, semiconductors, electronic goods, Defence and Space energy, FinTech, AI, big data and ATMs and solutions.
- ➞ Innovation should not only lead to the development of technology, but also the creation of value-based, resilient and intellectual assets.
- ➞ The new technology has matured through the process of systematic development and privatisation while combined with management efficiency to bring mutually beneficial output for both countries.



## Recommendations

1. It is important to nurture and develop a robust and mutually beneficial partnership between India and Korea in the Indo-Pacific region, as the region has emerged as an essential geopolitical focal point to cope with various challenges and cooperate more on maritime strategy cooperation
2. A mini lateral arrangement with Korea, Canada, Taiwan, Indonesia and India can help with connectivity and boost economic growth.
3. Energize the India-Korea CEOs forum, expanding business forums and business leaders to enhance the ecosystem and expand business opportunities.
4. Encourage exchange programmes between students and professors from India and Korea in the field of battery and semiconductor research to amplify the innovation process and improvement of products.



# Agenda

TIME	SESSION
09:45 AM (IST) 01:15 PM (KST)	<b>Participants Log-in</b>
10:00 AM – 10:30 AM (IST) 01:30 PM – 02:00 PM (KST)	<b>Inaugural Session</b>  <b>OPENING REMARKS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. LEE HONG-KOO</b> <i>Chairman, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Prime Minister of Korea</i></li> <li>➤ <b>AMB. KIM GHEEWHAN</b> <i>President, The Korea Foundation</i></li> <li>➤ <b>AMB. CHANG JAE BOK</b> <i>Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to India</i></li> <li>➤ <b>MS. INDRANI BAGCHI</b> <i>CEO, Ananta Aspen Centre</i></li> </ul> <b>WELCOMING REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. YOON YOUNG-KWAN</b> <i>Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Harvard University; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea</i></li> <li>➤ <b>DR. NAUSHAD FORBES</b> <i>Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall</i></li> </ul>
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM (IST) 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM (KST)	<b>Session I: Indo-Pacific and Global Geopolitics</b>  <b>Keywords:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Future of Indo-Pacific: Views of the Indo-Pacific and the QUAD</li> <li>» Global Supply Chains: How can India and ROK Work Together to Build Diverse and Trusted Supply Chains?</li> <li>» Maritime Security and Defense Cooperation</li> <li>» Assessing the DPRK Threat</li> </ul>

	<p><b>MODERATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>MS. INDRANI BAGCHI</b> CEO, Ananta Aspen Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>SPEAKERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. CHUN CHAESUNG</b> Professor of International Relations, Seoul National University; Chair of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea</li> <li>➤ <b>ADMIRAL PRADEEP CHAUHAN</b> Director General, National Maritime Foundation</li> <li>➤ <b>DR. KIM WOOSANG</b> <i>Professor of Political Science, Yonsei University; Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Australia</i></li> <li>➤ <b>DR. SONG KYUNGJIN</b> <i>Executive Director, Innovative Economy; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea</i></li> <li>➤ <b>MR. PRAMIT PAL CHAUDHURI</b> <i>Former Foreign Editor, Hindustan Times and Distinguished Fellow, Ananta Aspen Centre, Former Foreign Editor, Hindustan Times and Distinguished Fellow, Ananta Aspen Centre</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>11:30 AM – 12:30 PM (IST)</b> <b>03:00 PM – 04:00 PM (KST)</b></p>	<p><b>Session II: Bilateral Relations</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Priorities of the ROK and India on the Bilateral Relations</li> <li>» Updating CEPA; Increasing Trade</li> <li>» Defence Cooperation/Collaboration</li> <li>» Start-up Cooperation</li> <li>» Climate Change and Renewables</li> </ul> <p><b>MODERATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. AHN CHOONG YONG</b> <i>Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University</i></li> </ul> <p><b>SPEAKERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>AMB. LEE JOON-GYU</b> Chairman, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies/former ROK Ambassador to India</li> </ul>

	<p><b>SPEAKERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>MS. SAON RAY</b> Senior Fellow, ICRIER</li> <li>➤ <b>DR. BARK TAEHO</b> <i>Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University/former ROK Minister for Trade</i></li> <li>➤ <b>DR. CHO WONDEUK</b> <i>Professor, Center of ASEAN-Indian Studies, Korea National Diplomatic Academy</i></li> <li>➤ <b>MR. VISHNU PRAKASH</b> <i>Former Ambassador of India to the Republic of Korea</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>12:30 PM – 01:30 PM (IST)</b> <b>04:00 PM – 05:00 PM (KST)</b></p>	<p><b>Session III: Technology and Innovation</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Emerging Technology Cooperation: AI, Quantum, etc.</li> <li>» Cooperation in the Semiconductor Industry</li> <li>» Digital Connectivity</li> <li>» Cybersecurity and Data Governance</li> <li>» Biopharma Cooperation</li> </ul> <p><b>MODERATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. SONG KYUNGJIN</b> <i>Executive Director, Innovative Economy; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea</i></li> </ul> <p><b>SPEAKERS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>DR. NAM KI TAE</b> Professor, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University</li> <li>➤ <b>MR. RAJAN NAVANI</b> Vice Chairman &amp; Managing Director, Jetline Group of Companies</li> <li>➤ <b>DR. YOON HO SUP</b> <i>President, CHA Advanced Research Institute; Executive Vice President, CHA University</i></li> <li>➤ <b>MR. CHO H.S.</b> Vice Chairman, Hyosung Group</li> </ul>

01:30 PM – 01:45 PM (IST)  
05:00 PM – 05:15 PM (KST)

## Concluding Session

### CLOSING REMARKS

- **DR. KIM MYUNG JA**  
*President, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Minister of Environment of Korea*
- **AMB. AMIT KUMAR**  
*Ambassador of India to the Republic of Korea*

### TAKEAWAYS AND WRAP-UP

- **DR. YOON YOUNG-KWAN**  
*Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Harvard University; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea*
- **DR. NAUSHAD FORBES**  
*Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall*



## List of Korean Delegation

1. **Dr. LEE Hong-Koo**  
*Chairman, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Prime Minister of Korea*
2. **Dr. KIM Myung Ja**  
*President, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Minister of Environment of Korea*
3. **Dr. YOON Young-kwan**  
*Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Seoul National University; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea*
4. **Ambassador KIM Gheewhan**  
*President, The Korea Foundation*
5. **Ambassador CHANG Jae Bok**  
*Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to India*
6. **Dr. CHUN Chasesung**  
*Professor of International Relations, Seoul National University; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea*
7. **Dr. KIM Woosang**  
*Professor of Political Science, Yonsei University; Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Australia*
8. **Dr. SONG Kyungjin**  
*Executive Director, Innovative Economy; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea*
9. **Dr. AHN Choong Yong**  
*Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University*
10. **Ambassador LEE Joon-gyu**  
*Chairman, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies; Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to India*
11. **Dr. BARK Taeho**  
*Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University; Former Minister for Trade of Korea*
12. **Dr. CHO Wondeuk**  
*Professor, Center of ASEAN-Indian Studies, Korea National Diplomatic Academy*
13. **Dr. NAM Ki Tae**  
*Professor, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University*
14. **Dr. YOON Ho Sup**  
*President, CHA Advanced Research Institute; Executive Vice President, CHA University*
15. **Mr. CHO H.S.**  
*Vice Chairman, Hyosung Group*



## Korean Delegation Biographies



### **LEE Hong-Koo**

*Chairman, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Prime Minister of Korea*

Born in 1934. Educated at Seoul National, Emory, and Yale Universities. Taught Political Science at Seoul National University for twenty years. Between 1988 and 2000, served as Minister of Unification, Deputy Prime Minister, Prime Minister, Ambassador to the United Kingdom and the United States, member of the National Assembly, and Chairman of the New Korea Party. At present, Chairman of the

Board for the Seoul Forum for International Affairs and the East Asian Institute, and Advisor to JoongAng Ilbo.



### **KIM Myung Ja**

*President, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs; Former Minister of Environment of Korea*

Dr. KIM Myung Ja is the President of The Seoul Forum for International Affairs (SFIA), and serves as the President Emeritus of two distinguished organizations, the Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies (KOFST) and the Korea Business Council for Sustainable Development (KBCSD), and chairs the Korean Academy of Environmental Science (KAES). From 1999 to 2003, she

served the country as the Minister of Environment, being the longest-serving minister of the Kim Dae Jung Administration. As a member of the National Assembly (2004-2008), she was elected as Chairperson of the Ethics Committee and appointed as Vice-chairperson of the Defense Committee. Prior to her public service, Dr. Kim was in academia for more than three decades at Sookmyung Women's University, Myong-gi University as Chair Professor, Seoul National University as CEO Visiting Professor, and KAIST as Distinguished Visiting Professor. Dr. Kim recently served as the International Advisory Panel (IAP) of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (2018-2021).



### **YOON Young-kwan**

*Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Seoul National University; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea*

YOON Young-kwan is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Seoul National University. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea from 2003 to 2004. He worked as a Senior Visiting Scholar with the Korea Project at the Belfer Center for Science & International Affairs and taught at Department of Government, Harvard



University, as Kim Koo Visiting Professor (Dec. 2020–Dec. 2021). Before joining the faculty of Seoul National University in 1990, he taught at the University of California at Davis. Professor Yoon worked as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Parliamentary Diplomacy of the Korean National Assembly from January 2019 to May 2020, and served as Korea's Eminent Representative to, and co-chair of, the East Asia Vision Group II (ASEAN+3 Summit) from September 2011 to October 2012. He has published a dozen books and some 80 articles in the fields of international political economy, Korea's foreign policy, and inter-Korean relations, some of which appeared in *World Politics*, *International Political Science Review*, *The National Interest*, *Asian Survey*, and *Project Syndicate*. Professor Yoon received his doctoral degree from the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

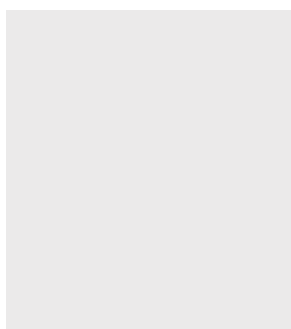


### **KIM Gheewhan**

*President, The Korea Foundation*

President KIM was appointed to his current position on September 16, 2022. He served as Consul-General at the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in New York from April 2015 through December 2017, and Minister of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the USA from August 2011. His former positions include Director-General for Multilateral Trade, Deputy Director-General for the FTA Policy Bureau, Director of the Trade Dispute Settlement Division, and

Director of the Emerging Markets Division, where he was responsible for directing and coordinating Korea's foreign trade policies and trade negotiations. He also served as Counsellor at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the Russian Federation. In 2007, he was appointed as head of the task force for hosting the Expo 2012 Yeosu. His earlier career roles included Coordinator of ASEM Vision Group, Director of the North Korean Refugee Support Division, First Secretary of the Korean Embassy in the Sultanate of Oman, and Second Secretary to the Korean Permanent Mission to the UN Office and International Organizations in Geneva. President Kim graduated from Seoul National University with a major in law (LL.B.) in February 1981 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1983. He also received his Master of Law degree (LL.M.) from the University of Cambridge.



### **CHANG Jae Bok**

*Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to India*



### **CHUN Chasesung**

*Professor of International Relations, Seoul National University; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea*

CHUN Chaesung is a Professor at the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Seoul National University. He is also a director of National Security Center of East Asian Institute (EAI). He was the President of the Korean Association of International Studies in 2021, a Director of Center for International Studies at Seoul National University, and a Vice President of the Institute of Peace and Unification Studies, Seoul National University. He was a visiting professor at Keio University in Tokyo from 2017-2018, and 2010-2011. He was the Chair of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2020-2022), and now currently a member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, ROK Army and Navy. He received his BA and MA degree from the Seoul National University, and Ph.D. degree from Northwestern University in the field of International Relations Theory. Major books include *Sovereignty and International Relations: Northeast Asian International Relations Theory: Politics among Incomplete Sovereign States* (2020), *Sovereignty and International Relations: Modern Sovereign States System and the Evolution of the Empire* (2019), *Is Politics Moral: Reinhold Niebuhr's Transcendental Realism* (2012), *East Asian International Relations* (2011).



### **KIM Woosang**

*Professor of Political Science, Yonsei University; Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Australia*

Dr. KIM Woosang, Professor of Political Science at Yonsei University, has served as the President of the Korea Foundation and the Korean Ambassador to Australia. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester in 1988. He has researched and taught international politics as research associate at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and as a professor (with tenure) in the Department of Political Science, Texas A&M University. He served as the Director of the Institute of East and West Studies at Yonsei University, Honorary Professor at the Queensland University in Australia, Special Adviser to the Speaker of the National Assembly for the MIKTA, member of the Steering Committee of the CSCAP, the Guest Columnist of the Dong-A Daily Newspaper, member of Advisory Committees of the Ministry of National Defense, the National Security Council, and the ROK Air Force. He has published many articles in such journals as *World Politics*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *International relations in East Asia*, *Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *Journal of Peace Research*, and books on middle power diplomacy, national security strategy, and international relations.



### **SONG Kyungjin**

*Executive Director, Innovative Economy; Member of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea*

Dr. SONG Kyungjin is Executive Director of Innovative Economy Forum. She was previously President of the Institute for Global Economics in Seoul. She served as special assistant to the Special Economic Adviser to the President in the Office of the President. She served as special adviser to the Chairman of the Presidential Committee for the Seoul G20 Summit in the Office of the President.

She oversaw the entire production of the official White Paper of the G20 Seoul Summit in 2010. She worked in the Ministry of Finance and Economy as foreign press spokesperson. She also served as special adviser to the Chairman & CEO of the Korea International Trade Association. She was non-resident Indo-Pacific fellow of the Perth USAsia Centre. She writes regular columns on global economic and foreign affairs issues for the Seoul Shinmun and the Korea Times. She received her PhD from the University of Kansas.



### **AHN Choong Yong**

*Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University*

Dr. AHN is currently a Distinguished Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Chung-Ang University Seoul. He is former Co-Chair of the Korea-India Strategic Dialogue (2012-2021) organized by Korea Foundation and the Seoul International Forum, former Chairman, Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership (KCCP: 2014-2018) to induce voluntary collaborations

between Korea's big businesses and SMEs, and also Chairman of the Board, Korea Electric Power Corporation. Before taking the KCCP post, he served as presidentially appointed Foreign Investment Ombudsman (2006-2014) for foreign direct investors in Korea. He also served as Chairman of the Presidential Regulatory Reform Committee (2010-2012). While on sabbatical from Chung-Ang University, he also served several posts such as the President of the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (2002-2005); Chair of the APEC Economic Committee (2002-2005); Chair of Board, Choheung Bank; consultant to the World Bank; UNIDO Chief Technical Advisor to the Economic Planning Unit of Malaysia to design Malaysia's industrial master plan; and served as President of several academic societies in Korea including the Korea International Economics Association, Korean Association of Trade and Industry Studies, and the Korea Econometric Society. He was also a visiting professor to Economic Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan. Dr. Ahn's honors include the Economist of the Year Award from the Maeil Business Daily Newspaper in Korea, the Okita Policy Research Award by the National Institute for Research Advancement in Japan for his publication on "Modern East Asian Economy," and Free Economy Publication Award by the Federation of Korean Industries. Since receiving his Ph.D. from Ohio State University, Dr. Ahn has published many articles in international journals including Review of Economics and Statistics, European Economic Review, Japanese Economic Review, Journal of Asian Economics, Global Asia, and Monograph papers in North-Holland, Cambridge University Press, Springer, Edward Elgar, Palgrave Macmillan, Iwanami Shoten of Japan, Peking University Press, etc.



### **LEE Joon-gyu**

*Chairman, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies; Former Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to India*

Ambassador LEE had served for almost 40 years as a career diplomat until 23 December 2017 when he officially retired. He came back in October 2017 from Japan after serving as Ambassador to Japan from July 2016 to October 2017. He completed his Bachelors and Masters in Law from Seoul National University in 1976 and 1978 respectively. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

in 1978. He served in the Korean Permanent Observer Mission to the UN in New York and later as a Director, Planning and Research Division, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), MOFA. He has also worked in the Korean Embassies in Malaysia, Japan, China. While serving as Consul-General in the Embassy in Beijing, he successfully handled North Korean refugees matters, thereby sent, through negotiations with Chinese government, almost 1,000 refugees who jumped into his office. He worked as Deputy Director-General, Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Director-General of Overseas Koreans and Consular Affairs Bureau, later as Ambassador for Overseas Koreans and Consular Affairs, MOFAT. He was Ambassador to New Zealand from September 2006 to February 2009 and Ambassador to India from September 2012 to October 2015. Before he went to India as an Ambassador, he was Chancellor of the IFANS which is a training and research arm of MOFAT. Since his retirement from public service, he has been trying hard to contribute to betterment of Korea's relationship with friend countries such as India and Japan in various ways. He is a President of the India Forum in Korea and a Vice President of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association. He was elected Chairman of the Korean Council on Foreign Relations in December 2019 and started his term of office in January 2020 which ends in December 2022. He was elected Chairman of the Asan Institute for Policy Studies on 29th March 2022.



### **BARK Taeho**

*Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University; Former Minister for Trade of Korea*

BARK Taeho is President of the Global Commerce Institute of Lee&Ko, a leading global law firm in Korea, Vice President of Seoul Forum for International Affairs, Professor Emeritus of the Graduate School of International Studies at Seoul National University and the Chairman of the Korean Committee of the Trilateral Commission. He served as Minister for Trade and Chairman of the International

Trade Commission of the Korean government. In spring 2013, Dr. Bark was in the race for the Director-General position of the WTO as the Korean candidate. Professor Bark received his BA from Seoul National University and Ph.D. in economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



### **CHO Wondeuk**

*Professor, Center of ASEAN-Indian Studies, Korea National Diplomatic Academy*

Dr. CHO Wondeuk is currently a research professor of the Center of ASEAN-Indian Studies at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA) and a visiting professor at Yonsei University. He holds a Ph.D in political science from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and a MA degree from Texas A&M University. His main research topics consist of foreign policy analysis, international relations of Indo-Pacific region including South Asia and Mekong region, and US economic sanctions and foreign troops deployment. His academic articles were published in Defence and Peace Economics, Pacific Focus, and other Korean international relations journals including National Strategy, Journal of Northeast Asia Research, Korean Political Science Review, etc. His recent policy publications include “India’s “Indo-Pacific Strategy: Strategic Autonomy and Security Dilemma” in Indo-Pacific of Conflict and Coexistence (in Korean), “India’s Growing Strategic Clout and Implications for the Yoon Suk Yeol Government” IFANS FOCUS (June 16, 2022), “ASEAN-US Special Summit 2022: Limited Success and Task Ahead” IFANS FOCUS (June 3, 2022), “ASEAN’s Expectations and Concerns about the New ROK Government” Korea On Point (May 27, 2022, The Sejong Institute), and “The Role of a Korea-India Strategic Partnership in the Indo-Pacific Region” in The New Southern Policy Plus: Progress and Way Forward (KIEP, 2021).



### **NAM Ki Tae**

*Professor, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University*

Professor NAM Ki Tae received his B.S. and M.S. in Materials Science and Engineering from Seoul National University, and his Ph.D. in Materials Science and Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA. In the previous year, he and his team had successfully developed the world’s first electrochemical carbon dioxide conversion technology that mimics the biofuel synthesis system in nature for the synthesis of a “carbonate fuel,” a new concept of e-fuel (electricity-based fuel). He received the 2018 Young Scientist Award, the 2020 Sinyang Engineering Research Award, and the 2022 POSCO Cheongam Award. Also, he was selected in 2020 by the Korean Academy of Science and Technology as one of the six “International Outstanding Young Scientists.” In addition, he is an elected executive of the Young Korean Academy of Science and Technology (Y-KAST), a group of selected excellent scientists 45 years or younger. On 17th March 2022, Professor Nam was appointed as a committee member of the science, technology, and education division by the South Korean presidential transition committee.





### **YOON Ho Sup**

*President, CHA Advanced Research Institute; Executive Vice President, CHA University*

Prof YOON Ho Sup is Executive Vice President (Research) and Professor of Biochemistry and Structural Biology in the College of Pharmacy at CHA University, Korea. Concurrently, he also serves CHA Advanced Research Institute as President. He is currently a Visiting Professor in the School of Biological Sciences, Nanyang Technological University Singapore. Prof Yoon received his BSc from Seoul National University, MSc from Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), and PhD (Biochemistry & Molecular Biology) from the University of Chicago. Before joining NTU, he worked as a Sr. Research Scientist at Abbott Laboratories, USA. Prof Yoon has done pioneering research in deciphering how the Pleckstrin homology (PH) domain recognizes phosphoinositides and understands the molecular mechanism of the pro-survival Bcl-2 family proteins and the biological role of molecular chaperones on the stability of the pro-survival proteins, significantly contributing to the development of Venetoclax, a medication to treat patients with chronic lymphocytic lymphoma and acute myeloid leukemia. Prof Yoon's current research programs focus on the structural plasticity of the anti-cell death proteins, roles of immunophilins in human diseases, the transcriptional activation mechanism of orphan nuclear receptors, and intrinsically disordered proteins in conformational disorders such as Parkinson's Disease. Prior to joining CHA, Prof Yoon spent 20 years at Nanyang Technological University Singapore. He appointed Head of Chemical Biology and Biotechnology Division (2010-11) and Structural Biology and Biochemistry Division (2011-2014), Director of Biosciences Research Centre at the School of Biological Sciences (2016- Feb 2018), and Biomedical Research Director in the President's Office, NTU (2018-2021). He also served on several grant and award committees. He has been active in organizing conferences both locally and internationally. He has rendered his service to the research community as a reviewer for various peer-reviewed journals. He is a Council Member of the Asia Pacific Protein Association (APPA) and participating Principal Investigator of the Consortium for Functional Glycomics (CFG). Prof Yoon was the recipient of the Abbott Drug Discovery Impact Award 2000. Prof Yoon is currently an editorial board member of *Frontiers in Oncology and Pharmacology*. In July 2016, Prof Yoon was elected as a Fellow of The Royal Society of Chemistry (FRSC).

### **CHO H.S.**

*Vice Chairman, Hyosung Group*

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## List of Indian Delegation

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1. Dr. Naushad Forbes</b><br/><i>Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and<br/>Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall</i></p>                             | <p><b>11. Dr. Sumit Seth</b><br/><i>Joint Secretary, Policy Planning and<br/>Research Division, Ministry of External Affairs,<br/>Government of India</i></p> |
| <p><b>2. Ms. Indrani Bagchi</b><br/><i>CEO, Ananta Centre</i></p>   | <p><b>12. Air Commodore Savinderpal Singh</b><br/><i>Head of Indo-Pacific Group, CAPS</i></p>   |
| <p><b>3. Mr. Pramit Pal Chaudhuri</b><br/><i>Former Foreign Editor, Hindustan Times and<br/>Distinguished Fellow, Ananta Aspen Centre</i></p> | <p>❧❧❧</p>  |
| <p><b>4. Admiral Pradeep Chauhan</b><br/><i>Director General, NMF</i></p>   |   |
| <p><b>5. Ambassador Amit Kumar</b><br/><i>Ambassador of India to Republic of Korea</i></p>  |   |
| <p><b>6. Mr. Rajan Navani</b><br/><i>Vice Chairman &amp; Managing Director,<br/>Jetline Group of Companies</i></p>                            |   |
| <p><b>7. Ambassador Vishnu Prakash</b><br/><i>Former Ambassador of India to the<br/>Republic of Korea</i></p>                                 |   |
| <p><b>8. Dr. Vyjayanti Raghavan</b><br/><i>Chairperson, Centre for Korean Studies,<br/>JNU</i></p>  |   |
| <p><b>9. Dr. Saon Ray</b><br/><i>Visiting Professor, ICRIER</i></p>   |   |
| <p><b>10. Mr. Marut Sengupta</b><br/><i>Deputy Director General, CII</i></p>  |   |

## Indian Delegation Biographies



### **Naushad Forbes**

*Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall*

Naushad is Co-Chairman of Forbes Marshall, India's leading Process and Energy Efficiency company. He is Chair, Ananta Aspen Centre, and Centre for Technology, Innovation and Economic Research (CTIER). Forbes Marshall helps Industry build and sustain highly efficient plants by reducing waste, optimising process and energy efficiency, and complying with regulatory requirements.

Forbes Marshall has consistently ranked as a Great Place to Work, and aspires

to be a multinational with Indian roots. Naushad was an occasional teacher at Stanford University from 1987 to 2004 where he developed courses on Technology in Newly Industrializing Countries. He received his Bachelor's, Master's and PhD Degrees from Stanford. Naushad is on the board of several educational institutions and public companies. Naushad has long been an active member of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and was president of CII for 2016 – 17. He is a founding member of Nayanta University, a full service university opening in 2024, spearheaded by CII. Naushad's book, *The Struggle and the Promise: Restoring India's Potential*, was published by HarperCollins in 2022.



### **Indrani Bagchi**

*Chief Executive Officer, Ananta Centre*

She was Associate Editor with The Times of India, where she reported and analyzed foreign policy issues for the newspaper from 2004 until 2022. As Diplomatic Editor, Indrani covered the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on her news beat, as well as interpreted and analyzed global trends with an Indian perspective. Earlier, Indrani worked with India Today, a premier news magazine, The Economic Times and The Statesman. She graduated from Loreto College,

Calcutta University with English honours. Indrani was a Reuters Fellow at Oxford University in 1997. In 2010, Indrani was awarded the Chang Lin-Tien fellowship by the Asia Foundation to study US-China relations at Brookings Institution, Washington DC. She is a Fellow of the Kamalnayan Bajaj Fellowship Class 3 of the Ananta Aspen Centre and a member of Aspen Global Leadership Network.





### **Pradeep Chauhan**

*Director General, National Maritime Foundation*

An alumnus of the National Defence Academy, the Defence Services Staff College, the Naval War College, and the National Defence College, with BSc, MSc and MPhil degrees under his belt, Vice Admiral Pradeep Chauhan, AVSM & Bar, VSM, is currently the Director-General of the National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi, which is India's foremost resource centre for the development and advocacy of strategies for the promotion and protection of India's maritime interests. The admiral retired on 30 November 2013 after an illustrious four-decades long career in the Executive Branch of the Indian Navy. He has had a rich and varied naval career, which included a three-year deputation to the Government of Mauritius, where he set up and commanded the Mauritius National Coast Guard. He has been the principal evaluator of the Navy's battle-tactics, the Head of the Naval Training Team at the Defence Services Staff College, and the Principal Director of Naval Operations. His sea-going service incorporates command-appointments on four occasions, including the guided-missile frigate, INS Brahmaputra, and, culminating in his command of the aircraft carrier, the Viraat. As a Flag Officer, he was the Navy's first Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff (Foreign Cooperation & Intelligence), where he conceptualized and executed the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS). As a Vice Admiral, he was Chief of Staff of the Western Naval Command; and was, in his last naval appointment before retirement, the Commandant of the Indian Naval Academy (Ezhimala). He has been commended three times by the President of India for sustained distinguished service. Not one to rest on past laurels, he has remained active even after retirement and is a much sought-after thought-leader, leadership mentor, and an outstanding orator. Apart from being on the visiting faculty of the higher-command establishments of all three of India's defence services, as also tri-Service establishments such as the College of Defence Management, Hyderabad and the National Defence College, New Delhi, he has also been advising the government through his interaction with the Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence (Navy), the Ministry of External Affairs, the National Security Council Secretariat, and the Joint Intelligence Committee. He is, in addition, a prolific writer with over 85 published professional articles and papers, and, a respected Adviser and Fellow of several important think-tanks including the Ananta-Aspen Centre; the Forum for Strategic and Security Studies; and, the Centre for Advanced Strategic and Security Studies.



### **Pramit Pal Chaudhuri**

*Former Foreign Editor, Hindustan Times and Distinguished Fellow, Ananta Aspen Centre*

Pramit Pal Chaudhuri is the India practice head for Eurasia Group, fellow at the Ananta Aspen Centre and former Foreign Editor of the Hindustan Times. He wrote about international politics and economic issues for the Telegraph and the Statesman newspapers in Calcutta from 1985 to 2000 before joining the Hindustan Times for 20 years. As a member of the Aspen Strategy Group of India for over a decade, he is a delegate for a number of track two strategic and climate dialogues including those with the United States, China, Israel, Turkey, South Korea, Britain and a US-India- Japan trilateral. He served two terms on the National Security Advisory Board to the Prime Minister of India from 2011 to 2015. He was

a member of its task forces on maritime security, neighbourhood policy and China among others. He is an advisor to the Council for Energy Environment and Water and the Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation and is editor of a forthcoming magazine on geopolitics and technology for the USISPF chamber of commerce. He has a number of affiliations including the Mont Pelerin Society, Aspen Institute Italia, Asia Society Global Council, New York, and Institute for International and Strategic Studies, London. In the past he has been a media fellow at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, fellow at the Henry Stimson Centre, Washington DC; a Hubert Humphrey Fellow at the University of Maryland-College Park; a South Asian fellow at Cornell University and a Schwarz Fellow with the Asia Society New York. He remains a non-resident Associate Fellow with the last organization. He is a graduate of Cornell University and has lived and travelled in over 50 years.



### **Amit Kumar**

*Ambassador of India to the Republic of Korea*

Ambassador Amit Kumar is a career diplomat and joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1995. He has wide ranging experience having served in Headquarters and in several Indian Missions abroad. He has dealt with both bilateral and multilateral work in diverse areas such as political, strategic and economic spheres. Prior to taking up his current assignment as the Ambassador of India in Seoul, he was Consul General of India in Chicago. His recent assignments included stints as

the Deputy Chief of Mission in the Embassy of India, Washington DC with Ambassador-rank, Joint Secretary for Development Partnership Administration and as Joint Secretary for Human Resources Management in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. He was also Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of India in Tokyo. He has previously served as Under Secretary (China) and as Chief of Staff to the Foreign Secretary in New Delhi. His overseas assignments include stints in a number of key capitals as Third Secretary in the Embassy of India, Beijing; First Secretary dealing with political work in the Embassy of India, Berlin; First Secretary/Counsellor dealing with political, information, cultural and education work at the Embassy of India, Ankara; Counsellor and Head of the Economic & Commercial Wing in the Embassy of India, Beijing; and Counsellor/Minister dealing with Third Committee and UNSC matters in the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New York.



### **Rajan Navani**

*Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Jetline Group of Companies*

Rajan Navani is the Vice Chairman & Managing Director of the diversified Jetline Group of Companies, the roots of which originate back to the 1930's in Bangkok, Thailand and a presence in India since 1974. The group has recently made significant investments and is building new age businesses in powering varied consumer-facing digital platforms, products and services through group company 'Jetsynthesys'. Rajan is personally providing leadership and strategic

direction to the company with operations in India, MENA, SE Asia, UK, Japan and USA. The group now has operational businesses in new age digital media, entertainment and in categories including short format video & music, OTT, gaming, esports, classifieds, cricket, mobility, mindfulness and healthcare. The group

is also building artificial intelligence, blockchain and AR/VR/MR/XR led Industry 4.0 solutions to strengthen enterprises globally. Additionally, through the combination of Jet Ventures & JetLabs, powered by 'Garage', the group is engaging deeply with the startup ecosystem in India, Israel, Singapore, UK, Japan & USA. Rajan is currently the Chairman of the Confederation of Indian Industry's CII National Council on India@75, Founding National Chairman of CII's Council on Future Businesses, the Past National Chairman of CII Young Indians and is a member of CII's National Council. Rajan is a founding trustee of the India@75 Foundation, a global board member of the US-India Business Council and a member of the PurdueIndia Executive Council. He is the first National President of the Indian Digital Gaming Society and a trustee of Aspen's Ananta Centre in India, a fellow of the Aspen India Leadership Initiative 2011-2012 and member of the Aspen Global Leadership Network. He is also a BMW Herbert Quandt Foundation's Young World Leader, a CNBC India's Young Turk and part of the ASEAN 100 Leadership Forum. He is a Government of India nominated CEO of the India Japan Business Leaders Forum, member of the India Sweden Business Leaders Forum and is a board member of Indiaspora.



### **Vishnu Prakash**

*Former Ambassador of India to South Korea*

Vishnu Prakash, a law graduate (gold medalist) and career diplomat, retired as India's High Commissioner to Canada in 2016, after 35 years in the saddle. Hitherto, he was Ambassador to South Korea, Official Spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs and Consul General to Shanghai. He also held various positions at Indian Missions in Tokyo, New York, Moscow, Islamabad, Vladivostok and Cairo. Mr. Prakash did a sabbatical with the 'Asia Pacific Center

for Security Studies' in Hawaii (USA) in 1996. In 2013, he was conferred an Honorary Doctoral degree in Business Administration by Tongmyong University, Busan and recognized as 'Ambassador of the Year, 2014' by the Asia Society, Korea Center. Presently he is a foreign affairs specialist, speaker, columnist and adviser. His focus is on the Indo-Pacific region, including North-east Asia (China, Japan and Koreas), ASEAN & South Asia, the US, Canada and Israel. Ambassador Prakash is a sought-after speaker by educational and training institutions. He sits on the governing/advisory board of many educational institutions. He was recognized as "Outstanding Diplomat" by Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Indore in January 2020. He writes for The Quint, The Korea Times, Hindustan Times, The Asian Age, ETV Bharat among other media outlets. Mr. Prakash has been associated with and/or contributing papers/articles for prominent think-tanks like IDSA, Ananta Aspen Centre, ORF, VIF and ICS. He regularly appears as an expert panelist on Indian and international TV channels.



### **Vyjayanti Raghavan**

*Chairperson, Centre for Korean Studies, JNU*

Professor Vyjayanti Raghavan was Professor of Korean Language and Culture at the Centre for Korean Studies, JNU. She has also been the Chairperson of the Centre from 2013-15, and 2017-19. She has done her Masters in Korean History from Seoul National University, and her Ph.D in International Relations from JNU. Her association with Korea is since 1976. She has been teaching at JNU, first as an adhoc lecturer from 1981- 83, and then as a permanent faculty member since 2000. She has played a major role in setting up the Centre for Korean Studies in JNU, and in recognition of her efforts in promoting Korean in India she was awarded by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea in 2015. The Andaman & Nicobar Police in 2008 also recognized her services towards the country's national security. She has several publications to her credit, pertaining to all aspects of Korea. Some of her recent publications are *Colonization: A Comparative Study of India and Korea* (co-edited); *Sino-Indian and Sino-South Korean Relations: Compulsions, Comparisons and Contrasts* (Co-authored); *Comparative Security Dynamics in North East Asia and South Asia* (Co-authored). Her book titled *Super Power Dynamics in North East Asia and South Asia: The Xi-Trump Effect* under a grant from ICWA, is about to come forth soon. She has also contributed articles to Journals and Newspapers. Prof. Raghavan is member of various academic boards and a Trustee of The Book Review Literary Trust. After having completed an illustrious stint at JNU, Professor Raghavan officially retired on 28th February 2022.



### **Saon Ray**

*Visiting Professor, ICRIER*

Saon Ray is an economist specializing in industry and international trade issues. Her areas of interest include global value chains, technological upgrading of Indian industries, free trade agreements and trade creation effects, technology transfer, foreign direct investment, efficiency and productivity of firms, financial inclusion, energy, and climate change related issues. Her book *Global Value Chains and the Missing Links: Cases from Indian Industry* was published by Routledge and an edited volume *Low Carbon Pathways to Growth in India* was published by Springer in 2018. Her Ph.D. in Economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University examined the role of intellectual property rights in transferring technology to developing countries.



### **Marut Sengupta**

*Deputy Director General, CII*

Marut is Deputy Director General of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), which is the Apex Industry Association of India. He is based in New Delhi. He is currently responsible for leading CII's International engagements and facilitating Indian Industry's global endeavours as also helping advocacy on trade policy, on behalf of Indian Industry. In the past, he has led CII's work in areas of Economic

Policy, Corporate Governance & Regulatory Affairs, sectors like Financial Sector, Manufacturing, Healthcare, Information Technology, MSMEs, the regions of CII, among other areas. Marut has headed the Western Region of CII from May 2003 to May 2006. As the Regional Director (Western Region) of CII based in Mumbai, Marut looked after CII's various operations in the four states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Goa. Between April 2001 and May 2003, he headed the Karnataka State Office of CII, based out of Bangalore. He joined CII in 1997. Marut did his graduation in Economics from Presidency College, Kolkata and has a Masters Degree in Economics from the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU, New Delhi.



### **Sumit Seth**

*Joint Secretary Policy Planning and research Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India*

Dr. Sumit Seth is a career diplomat, member of the prestigious Indian Foreign Service (IFS). He currently heads the Foreign Policy Planning Division at the Ministry of External Affairs. Earlier, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Yangon, Myanmar. He was also posted at India's Missions in Madrid, Bogota, and UN Geneva. He has advanced level diploma in Spanish and has attended

academic programmes in International Relations at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Elliott School of International Affairs. His areas of interests are Neighbourhood Diplomacy, Health Diplomacy, Indo-Pacific and Foreign Policy Planning, Digital Diplomacy and International Relations. Before joining the Diplomatic Career, he worked as a medical doctor and specialised in Forensic Medicine & Medical Jurisprudence. He is also author of a book for medical graduates in India, "Review of Forensic Medicine" (7th Edition).

He can be connected through: [Twitter@doctorsumitseth](https://twitter.com/doctorsumitseth) | Email: [s.seth05@mea.gov.in](mailto:s.seth05@mea.gov.in)



### **Savinderpal Singh**

*Head of Indo-Pacific Group, CAPS*

Air Commodore S P Singh, VSM (Retd), was commissioned in the Fighter stream of the Indian Air Force on Dec 85. He has flown more than 3000 hours of flying on various fighter aircrafts including MiG 21 Bison and SU-30. He commanded a Fighter Squadron and later a SU -30 Fighter Flying Operational Base. He has held prestigious operational appointments at Western Air Command , Principle Director (Air Def and Weapon Sys) Air HQ, with two tenures at Strategic Force

Command. He is an alumnus of prestigious National Defence College, Army War College, Mhow and Defence Studies Staff College, Ooty. He is M Phil in Defence Strategic Studies. He is the recipient of the Presidential award and commendation by the Chief of Air Staff. Post retirement, presently he is working as Strategic Analyst and Senior Fellow at Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS) and heading Indo-Pacific Group. He has published many articles in various journals and has been the associate editor of two books, namely; "**The Great Game in the Indo-Pacific- A Pivot to India**" and "**Diplomacy in Turmoil: An Year of Turbulence**".

## Presentations

# South Korea and the Indo-Pacific

Chaesung Chun

Professor,  
Seoul National University,  
Department of Political Science and International Relations

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## South Korea's Indo-Pacific Strategy at Phnom Penh

- Nov. 11. South Korea-ASEAN Summit Meeting
- "Based on the **three key visions of freedom, peace and prosperity**, and under **the three key cooperation principles of inclusivity, trust and reciprocity**, we will implement the Indo-Pacific strategy,"
- "I plan to create a **free, peaceful and prosperous Indo-Pacific** region through solidarity and cooperation with ASEAN and other major nations."
- "A **unilateral change of the status quo by force** should never be tolerated."





## Trilateral talks

- Nov. 13. Trilateral talks with US, Japan in Cambodia
    - comprehensive affairs such as economy and national security in addition to North Korea
  - The leaders welcome their **respective approaches to the Indo-Pacific**, and agreed to be in solidarity in pursuit of a free and open Indo-Pacific, which is **inclusive, resilient and secure**.
  - The leaders agreed to closely cooperate in implementing their **various** Indo-Pacific Strategies.
  - The Leaders strongly oppose any **unilateral attempts to change the status quo** in waters of the Indo-Pacific, including through unlawful maritime claims, militarization of reclaimed features, and coercive activities.
  - The Leaders reiterated their firm commitment to the **rule of law**, including the freedom of navigation and overflight, consistent with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
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## End of Hedging?

- The geostrategic meaning of "Indo-Pacific" to South Korea
  - The importance of **India**, and the **Indian Ocean**
  - The **Sea lines of communication**, esp. oil import from Middle East region
  - Strategic Common view with the **US**, especially with China policy
- South Korea's main elements in IP strategy
  - **Global Region**, not just about region, but universal/global values and rules
  - The importance of "**inclusiveness**" to leave room for **engaging** with China
  - Strong need to cooperate with the US, but **not really conflicting bilateral interest with China**
  - China as a **systemic challenge**, but still need to cooperate on many issues, esp. North Korean nuclear issue

# Indo-Pacific from the US and China

- The US China policy of **3Cs (confrontation, competition, cooperation)**
- The US IP strategy of **Invest, Align, and Compete**
- China's Asia policy with "**true multilateralism,**" **rules-based order**, mutual respect, win-win cooperation (esp. with the US), and the Global Security Initiative
- Consensus between the US and China on the idea of "**responsible, healthy, productive**" competition with **guardrails**

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## South Korea's strategic dilemma and strategic leeway: complex issue-based approach

- Vision: **Rules-based order** in IP based on universal values with co-architect of middle powers such as South Korea and India
- US-China competition: **Rules-based Competition**
- Goals: **Competition-based Rules**

Issues of Cooperation	Issues of Competition	Issues of Confrontation
nuclear nonproliferation; anti-terrorism; and maritime, cyber and health security; climate changes; digital divide; public health	<b>Economic security; supply chain; technological ecosystem</b>	Military conflict, Gray zone confrontation, Maritime Clashes (areas of unilateral changes of the Status Quo by coercion)
Quad, and ASEAN-related multilateralism	<b>IPEF, and other mini-lateral mechanisms in economic security</b>	ROK-US alliance



# North Korean nuclear threats

- North Korea's perception; "New Cold War as an opportunity," "Chance to be recognized as a nuclear power" "Spreading skepticism in SK and in the US for NK's denuclearization
  - Ukraine War to embolden NK to use tactical nuclear weapons or at least to threaten SK with nuclear weapons
  - Combination of three flashpoints in the IP in the future: Taiwan contingency + East China Sea + Korean Peninsula
  - The 2027+ contingency scenario: China's attempt to unify Taiwan with military means, possibly with military clashes on the Korean Peninsula
  - Need for a new, regional and really "audacious" approach with urgency to the North Korean nuclear issue.
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Thank You Very Much!!



## KOREA-INDIA WHY NOT BEST FRIENDS?

- The 21st Korea-India Strategic Dialogue
- 30th November 2022
- Amb. Joon-gyu Lee
- Chairman of the Asan Institute for Policy Studies
- (Former Ambassador to India, Japan)

## LONG HISTORY OF EXCHANGES

Story of Queen Hur and King Kim Suro

Buddhism came from India

Tagore: Lamp of the East

Indian Parachute Field Ambulance to Korean War

Diplomatic Ties in 1973-  
50th Anniversary next year

## POTENTIAL FOR BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT

### INDIA

Young population of 1.4 billion  
5th largest economy surpassing U.K  
High growth rate near 10 %  
More than \$1 trillion of trade volume  
Increasing influence in International community

### KOREA

Small land but 10th largest economy  
Experience of rapid growth  
Geopolitical disadvantages  
New Indo-Pacific Policy

## PRIORITIES IN THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP: KOREA

- Upgrading of CEPA
- Business environment for Korean companies in India
- Cooperation in the Defence Industry
- Cooperation in the Nuclear Industry
- Expansion of Cooperation to various areas

## PRIORITIES IN THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP: INDIA

- Expansion of Korea's investment in India and Economic Cooperation
- Correcting Trade Imbalance
- Cooperation for the 'Make in India'
- Strategic Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific

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## REVISION OF CEPA

- Negotiations resumed in November 2022
- 10th Negotiations to be held in February 2023
- CEPA should be a backbone of Strategic Cooperation
- Early conclusion is desirable

## COOPERATION IN THE DEFENCE INDUSTRY

- Potential for Cooperation is quite big
- Early completion of K-9 Vajra project
- Cooperations in various fields are under way
- Understanding each other's position is necessary

## COOPERATIONS FOR START-UPS

- Indian government's 'Start-up India'
  - - One of the best eco-system for start-ups
  - - 100 Unicorn start-ups

### Support for Korean start-ups in India

- Korea Start-up Center by KOSME , Dehli
- KISED's support program
- Korea-India SW Win-Win Cooperation Center in Bengaluru
- KOTRA's support program

### Indian Start-ups in Korea

# CLIMATE CHANGE, RENEWABLE ENERGY

Bilateral cooperation is still limited: but big potential

Efforts to widen common understanding is necessary  
- Cooperation in international forum

Cooperation in the nuclear power sector has big potential  
- Advancement into 3rd country market considerable

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## EXPANSION OF BILATERAL EXCHANGES

- Impact of Covid 19
- Recovery of flight frequencies essential for exchange of peoples
- Frequent exchange of high figures including top leaders
- Exchange of culture



KOREA, INDIA

BEING A BEST FRIEND TO EACH  
OTHER

SO GOOD AND BENEFICIAL



## Building strategic partnership for innovation in Science and Technology

Prof. Ki Tae Nam

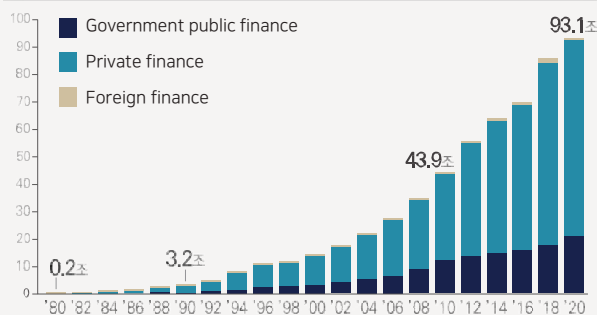
Department of Materials Science and Engineering  
Seoul National University

### R&D investment status - National R&D

➤ Total R&D investment was **KRW 93.1 trillion** in 2020, **ranking 5th in the world**

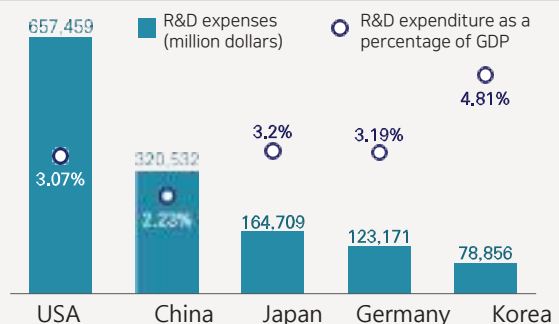
➤ Its share of GDP is **4.81%**, ranking second in the world. ('20, No. 1 in Israel)

Total R&D investment scale by year



Ref. : OECD, Main Science & Technology Indicators 2021-September

Scale of R&D expenditures in major countries and their proportion to GDP ('20)



Ref. : 과학기술정보통신부·KISTEP, 2020년도 연구개발활동조사 보고서

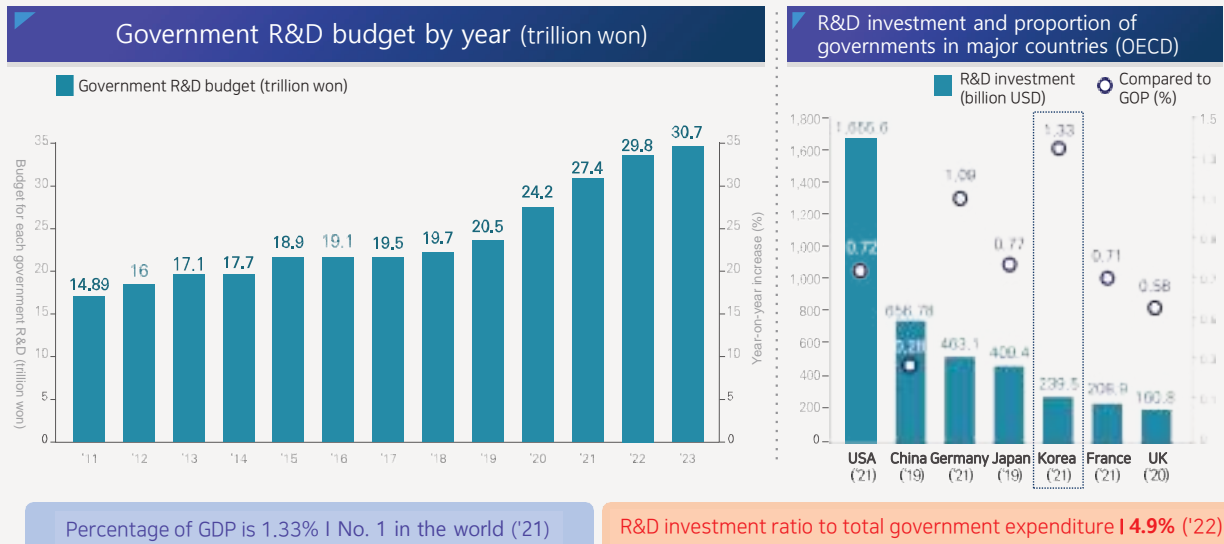
World GDP and R&D investment ranking (as of 2020)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GDP	USA	CHINA	Japan	Germany	UK	India	France	Italy	Canada	Korea
R&D	USA	CHINA	Japan	Germany	Korea	France	UK	Russia	Taiwan	Italy



## R&D investment status - National R&D

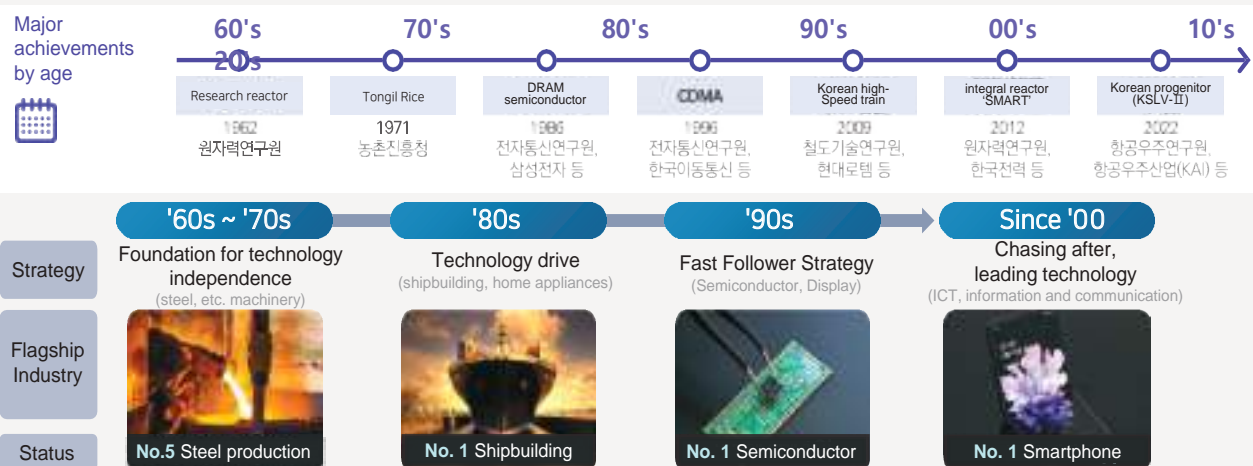
☞ 정부 R&D 투자는 '22년 29.8조원으로 세계 5위, '23년 30조원 돌파 전망 (정부안 기준)



## Major Achievements

### Growth of key industries, Enhancement of national competitiveness

☞ Securing core technologies such as nuclear energy, semiconductors, and telecommunications through close collaboration between the government and the private sector ⇒ Fostering key industries such as machinery, shipbuilding, semiconductors, and ICT



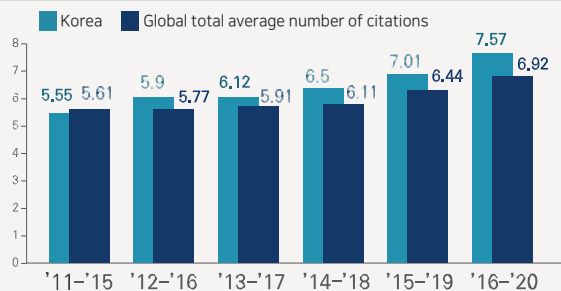
## Major Achievements – Paper

- ② (Citations and Outstanding Papers) **The average number of citations per paper is 7.57 ('16-'20), ranking 6th in the world and showing an upward trend.**

\* ('11~'15) 5.55 time → ('16~'20) 7.57 time

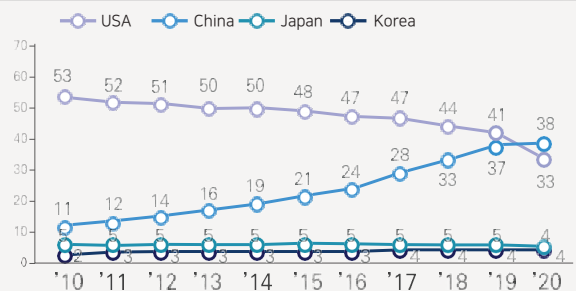
- The citation rate of the top 10% papers is **11th in the world ('18-'20)**, and the citation rate of the top 1% papers is **14th in the world ('10-'20)**, and the higher the paper, the lower the qualitative performance.

**Average number of citations per paper in Korea (InCites)**



• 주 : 5년 주기별 논문 1편 당 피인용수는 논문 발표연도부터 5년간 누적 피인용수의 평균으로 InCites 기준  
• 논문 유형은 Full Paper(Article + Review)만을 대상으로 제한

**Trends in share of top 1% papers cited (Clarivate)**



## Major Achievements – National competitiveness

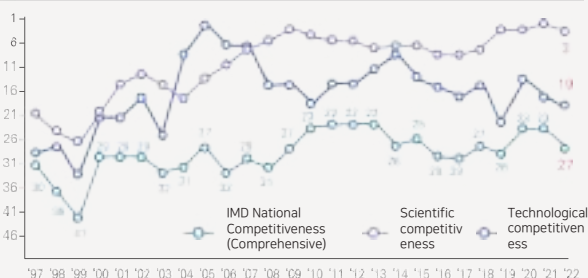
- ② High R&D investment drives **national competitiveness** and **innovation capacity**

**IMD** National Competitiveness (27th): **3rd in Science Competitiveness, 19th in Technology Competitiveness (2022), the highest level** among elements constituting national competitiveness (2022)

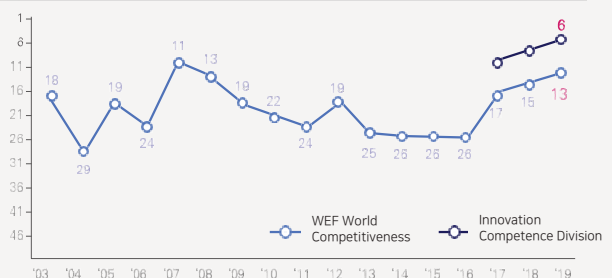
\* Ranking of major countries: USA (1st), Germany (2nd), **Korea (3rd)**, Japan (8th), China (9th), UK (14th), France (15th)

**WEF** National Competitiveness (13th): **6th in innovation capacity, 1st in ICT supply**, etc., but corporate dynamics (25th) and system (26th) are poor (2019)

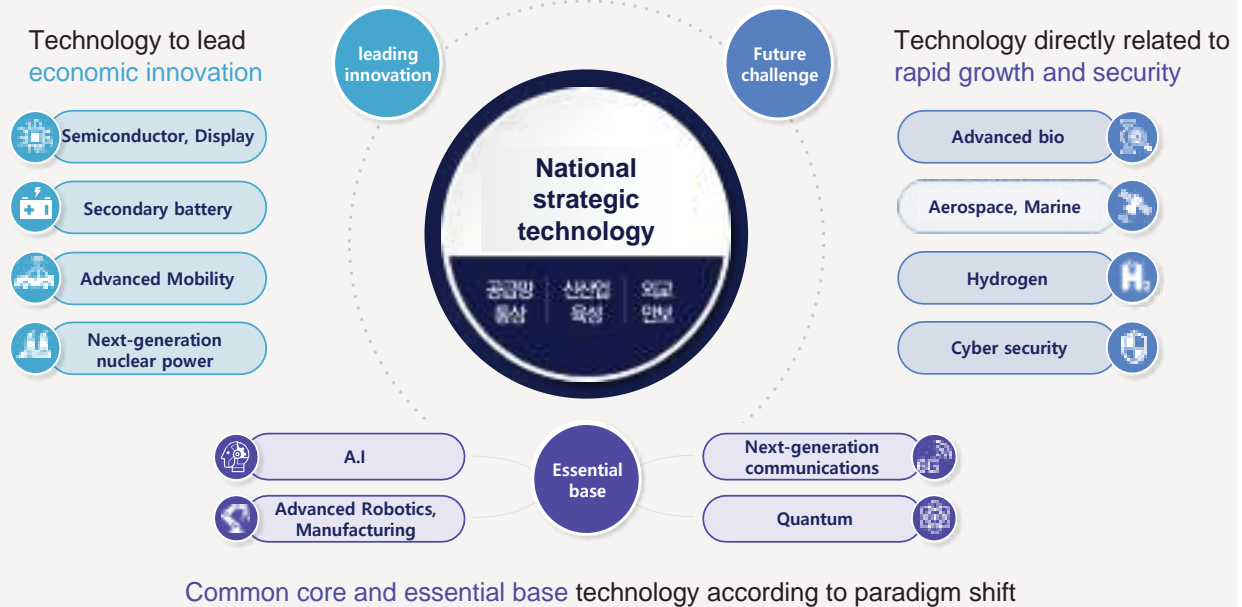
**International Institute for Management Development(IMD) Trends (Ranking)**



**World Economic Forum (WEF) Trend (Ranking)**

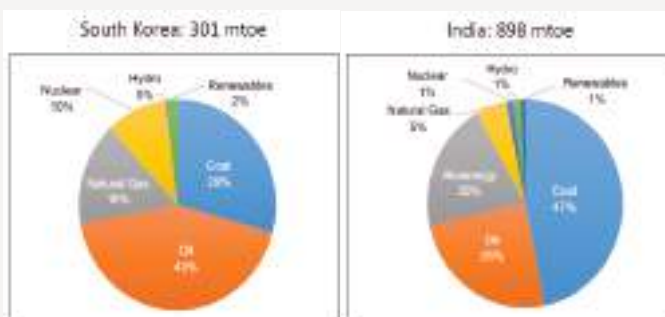


## 12 national strategic technologies in Korea



## Addressing Challenges In Decarbonizing Energy Systems

Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel Share 2018

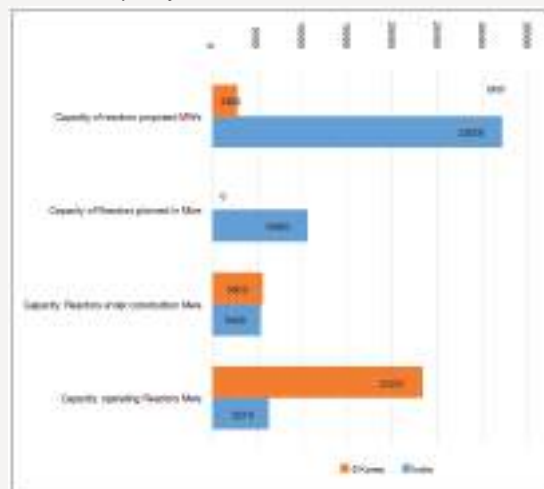


- Both India and Korea - Similar pattern of energy usage
- Strategic Cooperation - Decarbonizing Energy Systems

Source:  
 - BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019; for India, the figure for biomass is taken from the World Energy Outlook 2018 of the International Energy Agency.  
 - Matt Gray and Durand D'souza, 2019.

## The Role of Small Modular Nuclear Reactors

Nuclear Capacity in South Korea and India

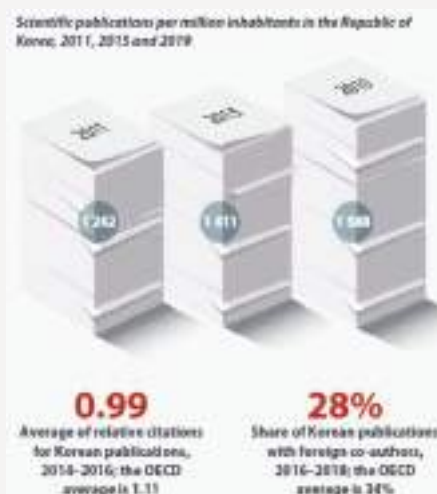


Source:  
 - World Nuclear Association  
 - Bruno Lapillonne, 2019  
 - World Nuclear Association

## Indian Community in South Korea

### Indian Contributions in Scientific Publications

- The total number of Indian nationals living in ROK is estimated to be around 11,000
- Among them the postdoctoral scholars are estimated to be approximately 1500-2000
- The number of Indian PhD scholars are estimated to be 1000



### Republic of Korea's top five partners for scientific co-authorship, 2017-2019 (number of papers)

	1st collaborator	2nd collaborator	3rd collaborator	4th collaborator
Republic of Korea	USA (28 427)	China (12 467)	Japan (7 559)	India (6 676)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377480/PDF/377480eng.pdf.multi>

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-01466-7>

## Indian Community in South Korea

### Bilateral Collaboration on Establishing Centers & Bilateral Collaboration on Science and Engineering Projects

#### Indo-Korea Science and Technology (IKST) Centre

- Established in 2010 at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
- Aim: Become the Global Knowledge Platform (GKP) for Indian and Korean scientific community to come together for collaborative research in science and engineering to support development of next-generation solutions for specific industrial / technological domains of common interest with benefits for community at large

#### Indo-Korean Center for Research and Innovation (IKCRI)

- Established in July 2018 (India and South Korea signed five MoUs) in the field of new tech.
- The two countries collaborate in AI and build partnerships between Indian IT companies and Korean engineering and hardware companies.
- It will act as the hub for systematic operation and management of all cooperative programmes in research and innovation between the two countries including innovation, entrepreneurship and technology transfer in the following fields

#### Indo-South Korea Joint Network Center for Environmental Cyber Physical Systems

- AIM: The main aim of the Joint Network Centre (JNC) is to develop a self-sustainable ecosystem to meet Indian and Korean objectives for the development of Environment Cyber Physical System (E-CPS) with a culture of collaborative efforts for the betterment of society.
- ✓ Human Resource Development through
- ✓ International Collaborations through
- ✓ Prototype/Product Development through
- ✓ Start-Up Ecosystem in ECSP

#### Joint Research Call between India and South Korea

- The India-Korea Joint Program of Cooperation in Science and Technology facilitates bilateral cooperation between scientists and researchers from the two countries by way of joint R&D projects and technical missions.
- ✓ Potential Areas of Cooperation: Green Mobility, Engineering Sciences, Materials Science & Technology, Renewable Energy
- ✓ Scholarship and Fellowship: Brainpool Fellowship, Global Korea Scholarship

## Key sectors for Industry Cooperation between the two countries

### Defense manufacturing

Source:  
- A knowledge Report(India-Republic of Korea A New Era of Relationship), July 2018

Shipbuilding is one such area in which Korean firms could look at India's naval roll-out strategically, as a means of ensuring standing business orders for future decades. Indian bright young military officers are also studying at each other's military academic and related institutions for the first time on an institutionalized basis of exchange annually.

### Maritime and Ship Building

Indian security needs require an extensive scaling-up of our existing platforms. Some \$35 billion worth of equipment is currently on our navy's shopping list for procurement over the next decade and beyond Korean shipyards and their tier-one companies, which have faced industrywide financial difficulties in recent years, to create partnerships with India's maritime enterprises

### Electronics and IT Sector

One of the major policy initiatives in this sector includes 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in the manufacturing of electronic items. South Korea is already an important investor in Indian companies in electronics sector and computer hardware and software.

### Manufacturing

South Korea is one of the leading countries in production of high performance fibers and fabrics that are used in variety of applications like sportswear, industrial infrastructures, buildings, stadiums etc. The potential of Indian technical textiles markets is huge with the current focus of the Government of India. Technical Textiles has been recognized as one of the focus areas and high value added segment.

## Key sectors for Industry Cooperation between the two countries

### Renewable Energy

Source:  
- A knowledge Report(India-Republic of Korea A New Era of Relationship), July 2018

Nuclear energy forms a third of Korea's electricity supply, with 23 nuclear power plants in operation. Korea is keenly looking towards export of Nuclear reactors and has signed export deals with Jordan and UAE. Korea Power Engineering Company (KPOEC) is responsible for Design & EPC of Nuclear Power Plants. A greater level of engagement with KPOEC with Indian nuclear manufacturing companies could be explored. LNG import market can be jointly explored with KOGAS.

### Infrastructure

Opportunities for strengthening partnership between Korea and India in infrastructure sector are numerous. Transportation, Road & Highways, Bridge & Tunnel Construction, Intelligent Transport Systems, Railways, Ports, Airport modernization, etc. are the areas where both the countries can work together.

### Telecom

As mentioned earlier, Korean companies can set up manufacturing facilities in India in the field of telecom equipment and telephone handset. The Indian government has recently announced tax incentives to attract manufacturing of these instruments in the country.

### Healthcare

Hospital collaborations for strategic planning process and the operational performance Improvement. Collaborations for Telemedicine and Tele-radiology.

### Higher Education

Exposure visits for Indian Universities/Higher Educational Institutions for showcasing transformation of Korean Higher education system specifically with regard to their evolution as an R & D hub and effective linkages with industry. Republic of South Korea spends 4.36 % of its GDP on R&D, which is amongst the highest in the world.

## Indian Postdocs in My Group and Korea

### Ki Tae Nam Research Lab

Biomaterials Research Center

Home | Research | Members | Research | Publications | News | Contact | Lab Hours

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"If you believe, you can achieve"



Indian Diwali Celebration at Seoul National University

# ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND SUPPLY CHAINS

Saon Ray  
30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

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## ORGANIZATION AND MOTIVATION

- Role of economic cooperation
- Globalization to ‘slowbalization’
- Supply chains and GVCs
- Resilience of supply chains
- India Korea cooperation

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION

3

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION

- International cooperation for economic and financial resilience since GFC 2008-09 through G20
- Trade cooperation including:
  - Multilateral – WTO
  - Regional – regional RTAs
  - Plurilateral – WTO
  - Bilateral – FTA
- Inclusion of resilience in FTAs –e.g. Argentina and Chile agreement,

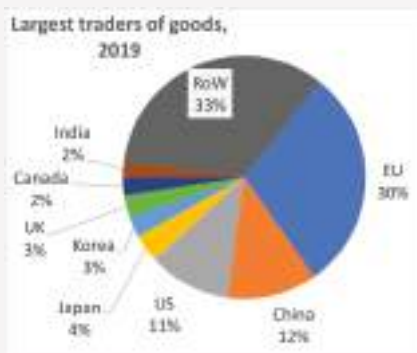
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## GLOBALIZATION TO 'SLOWBALIZATION'

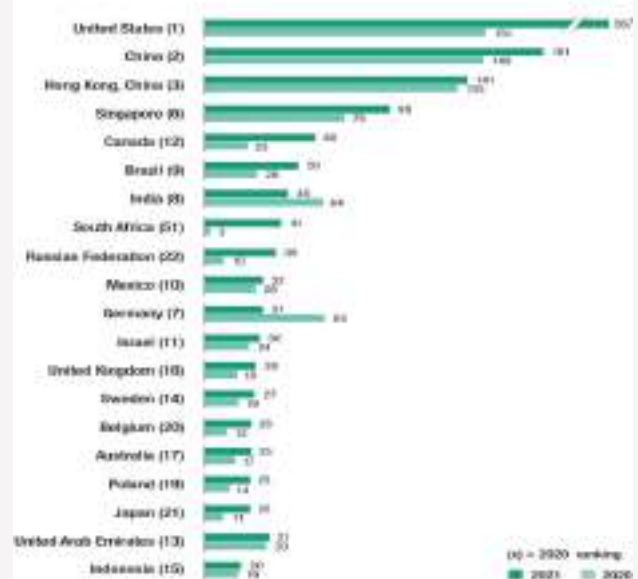
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### TRADE, FDI



Source: Baldwin (2022)  
<https://rbaldwin.substack.com/p/the-peak-globalisation-myth>

Figure 2. FDI inflows, top 20 host economies, 2020 and 2021 (billions of dollars)



Source: UNCTAD FDI inflows database <https://unctad.org/en/data/fdi>

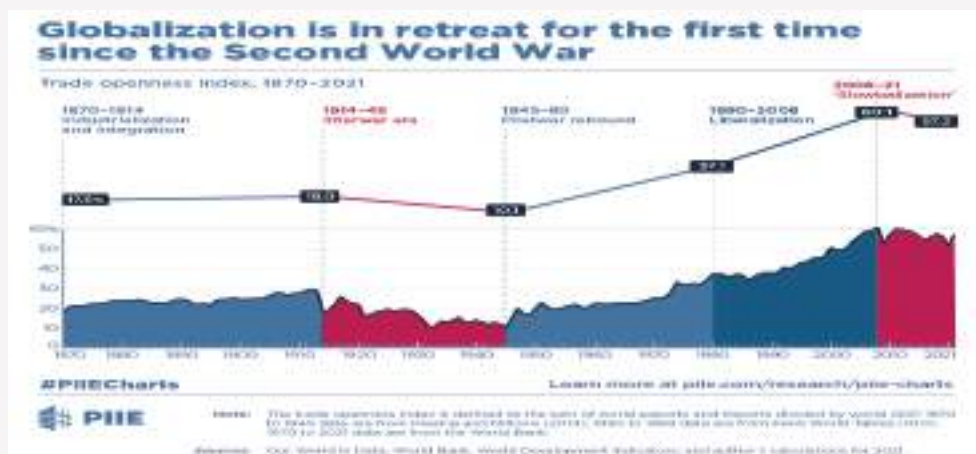
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## GLOBALIZATION TO SLOWBALIZATION

- Has globalization slowed down? – led to 'slowbalization' or de-globalization
- Trade in goods rose between 1960-1993 (relative to the world output) (Baldwin, 2022)
- TIG started growing faster than income around 1990
- Trade openness on the decline since GFC – peaked in 2008 at 60.1 %
- Economic integration fell to 57.2 % on the openness index in 2021.
- Ratio of world trade to world GDP - 80% of the growth in this ratio occurred during 1986-2008 (Antras, 2020).
- Several epochs in past (e.g. The last significant episode of de-globalisation occurred in the 20th century during the so-called Interwar Period, a period which coincidentally witnessed at its onset one of the most devastating global pandemics on record, the 1918 Influenza Pandemic (Antras, 2020))
- World merchandise trade volume fell sharply in 2020.

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## EVIDENCE OF RETREAT



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## INDIA-KOREA COOPERATION

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## INDIA-KOREA CEPA

Agreement	Date of signing	Entry into force	Number of items in exclusion list (at 8 digit)	Number of items on which tariff rationalized (at 8 digit)	Number of sensitive items rationalized (at 8 digit)	Total number of tariff lines (at 8 digit)	If the agreement has been revised, date of revision	Number of items which have been revised.
India-Korea CEPA	7 August, 2009	1 January, 2010	1895 (16.2%)	9097 (77.7%)	704 (6.0%)	11710	July 2018	11

- Since the inception of the CEPA, the trade deficit has widened
- FTA upgrade – negotiations ongoing

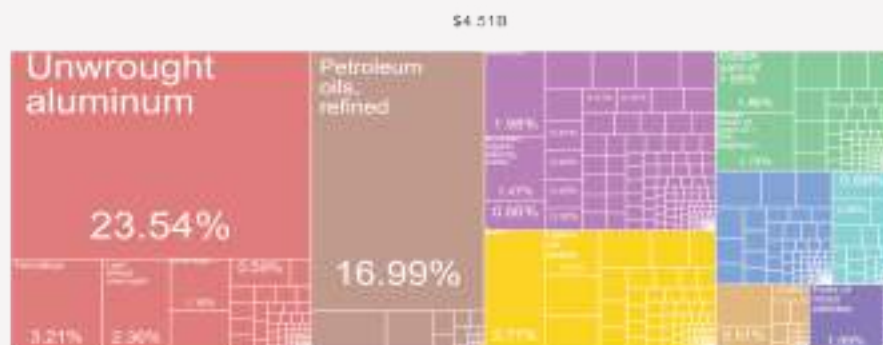
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## INDIA KOREA TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- India-Korea CEPA
- India's top 5 exports contribute 40% to total exports (Singh, 2020) (including unwrought aluminium, petroleum oils refined – most of which are raw materials and intermediate products)
- India's imports from South Korea include electronic products, parts of motor vehicles, etc. (which are mostly technology-intensive products)
- Korean investment in India

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## INDIA'S EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA IN 2020



Source: <https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/>

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## INDIA'S IMPORTS FROM SOUTH KOREA IN 2020



Source: <https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/>

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## SUPPLY CHAINS AND GVCS

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## DISRUPTIONS AND RESILIENCE

- Vulnerability due to systemic risks and vulnerabilities, including extreme weather events, political unrest and cyber risks
- Lockdowns resulting from COVID-19 caused huge, lasting disruption to global supply chains.
- Inoue and Todo (2022) combined data for domestic supply chains and international trade for firms in Japan, and show that when imports of inputs from China are disrupted by 80% for two months, the total production in Japan during the same period declines by 15%.
- Highlights the effect of the disruption of global supply chains on the domestic economy is substantially magnified as the effect propagates through domestic supply chains.
- Highlights the importance of the structure of supply chains

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## RESILIENCE IN SUPPLY CHAINS

- The Russian invasion of Ukraine and resulting economic sanctions on Russia have led to further disruption.
- GVC resilience and vulnerability across risks depends on the nature and magnitude of shocks, including their size, sector, and region specificity (GVC Development Report, 2021)
- Recognition of the importance of diversification for resilience
- Resilience requires international cooperation and strong relations with allies (White House, 2021)

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## OPPORTUNITY FOR COOPERATION?

- Diversification is key
- The pandemic provided an opportunity for both countries to reengage with each other.
- Korean companies have emerged as critical partners for India's pursuit of an auto GVC
- Complementarity between India and South Korea -
- Opportunities for India - Space vacated by China - competition from Viet Nam, Bangladesh

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## CONCLUSION

- The two countries have complementary strengths
- Importance of strategic partnerships

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