INTRO

- During the Cold War, India and the Soviet Union (USSR) had a strong strategic, military, economic and diplomatic relationship.
- Russia and India both term this relationship as a "special and privileged strategic partnership".
- Traditionally, the Indo-Russian strategic partnership has been built on five major components: politics, defence, civil nuclear energy, antiterrorism co-operation and space.
- An informal meeting between them in 2018 at Sochi helped accelerate the partnership, displaying the role of interaction and cooperation between India and Russia.
- Annual Summit between Indian PM and Russian President since 2000 (till now 21 summits, most recent in Dec 2021)



Phases of India-Russia relations

Part I Under USSR from 1947-1991

1991-present

1947-1991

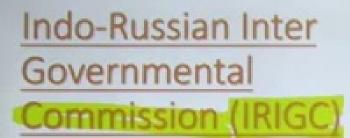
Part II Under Russia from 1991-present

Part II Under Russia from 1991-Present

Political Relations

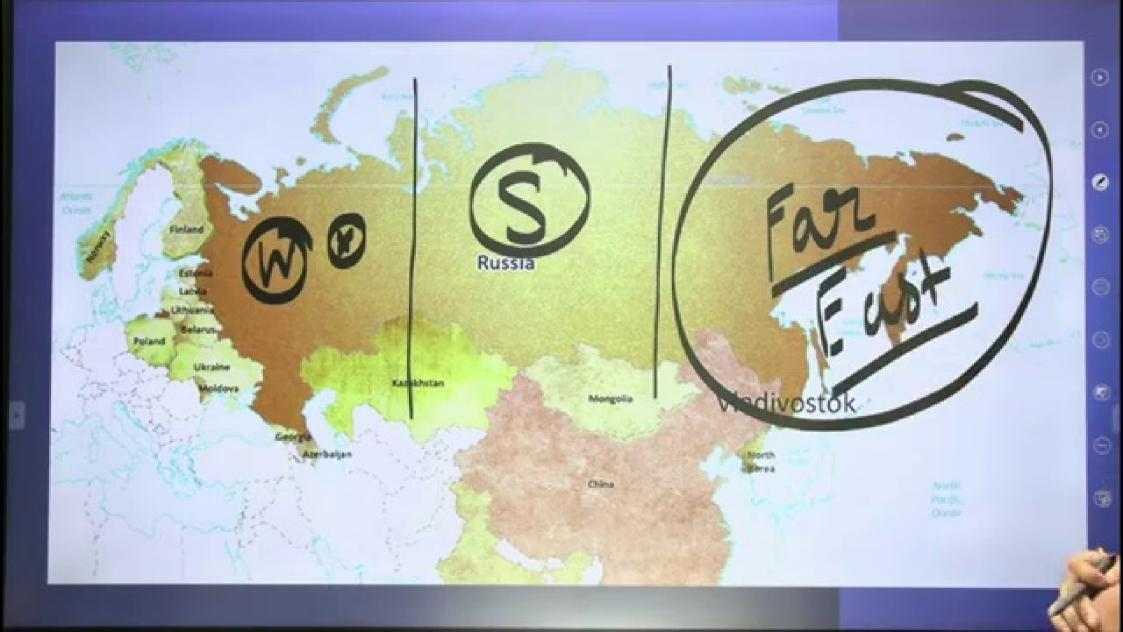
- Both term it as "special and privileged strategic partnership"
- In Oct 2000, 'The Declaration on Strategic Partnership' was signed, which was elevated to 'Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership' in 2010.
- Major changes after 2000 when Putin came to power.
- Annual Summit between Indian PM and Russian President since 2000 (till now 21 summits, most recent in Dec 2021)
- 1st informal summit between PM Modi and Putin in Sochi, Russia on 21st May 2018.
- In 2019, PM Modi awarded the highest state decoration of Russia i.e Order of St. Andrew the Apostle.





- Dubbed as the steering committee of Indo-Russia relations.
- It meets annually at 2 different levels-
- Trade, economic, science & tech &cultural cooperation: Chaired by Indian External Affairs minister and Russian Dy. PM
- Military cooperation: Chaired by respective Defense ministers.





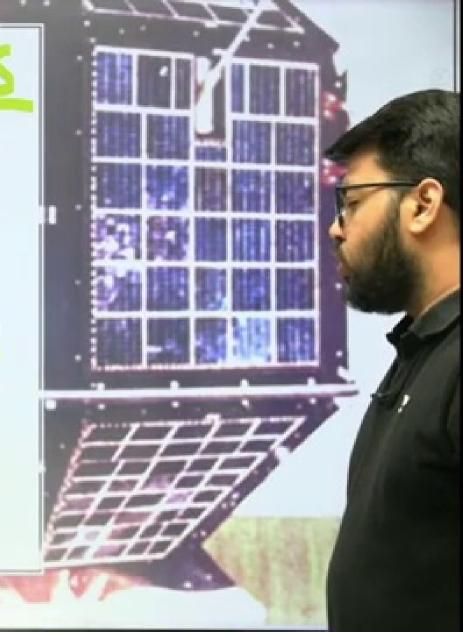


- EEF was established by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation in the year 2015.
- It takes place each year in Vladivostok, a city in Russia.
- It serves as a platform for the discussion of key issues in the world economy, regional integration, and the development of new industrial and technological sectors, as well as of the global challenges facing Russia and other nations.
- The Forum's business programme includes a number of business dialogues with leading partner countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and with ASEAN, a key integration organization of dynamically developing nations in Southeast Asia.
- Over the years, it has emerged as an international platform for discussing the strategy for developing political, economic and cultural ties between Russia and Asia Pacific.



Space Co-operation

- Aryabhata, India's first satellite, was launched by the Soviet Union in 1975.
- Rakesh Sharma, only Indian to visit the space, was launched by the Soviet Union.
- In December 2004, two bilateral agreements over space were signed:
- Co-operation in the Outer space for peaceful purposes;
- ii. Co-operation in the Russian satellite navigation system GLONASS
- In 2007, Agreement on joint lunar agreement,
 Chandrayaan-2 was proposed to be joint venture but due to delay, India completed on its own (2019)



Energy cooperation

In 2001, ONGC-Videsh acquired 20% stake in Sakhalin-1 Oil & Gas Project on Sakhalin Island and immediately offshore.



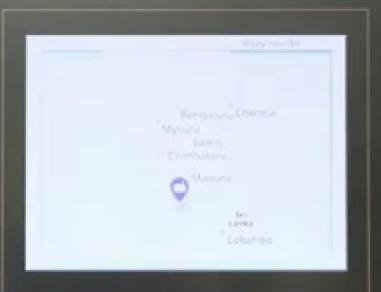


Mother Lamm!

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Kundankulam Power Plant

- Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.
- Construction began in 2002 but faced opposition.
- KNPP is scheduled to have six VVER-1000 reactors built in collaboration with Atomstroyexport, the Russian state company and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), with an installed capacity of 6,000 MW of electricity
- The ground-breaking ceremony for construction of units 3 & 4 was performed on 17 February 2016. Due to technology changes, inflation and insistence of the supplier and operator for additional liability insurance the construction cost of units 3 & 4 amounted to twice the cost of units 1 & 2





Indo-Russia
nuclear
cooperation

Transfer of reactors

Assured fuel supply

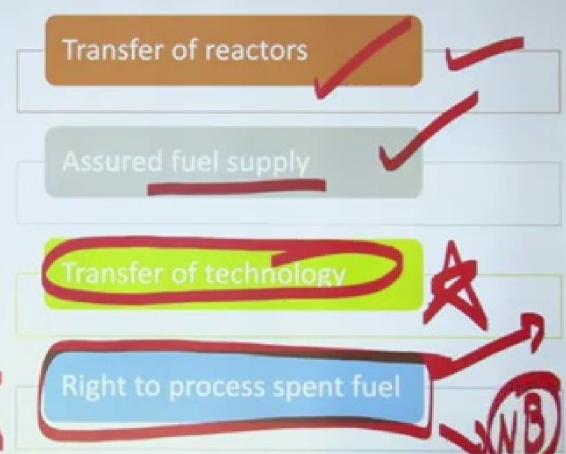
Transfer of technology

Right to process spent fuel



Indo-Russia nuclear cooperation





Economic Relations

- Bilateral trade in 2002 was \$1.5 B which increased to \$11 B in 2012.
- But decreased to \$8.3 B in 2017-18.
- Bilateral trade target o \$30 Billion by 2025.
- Co-operation in India's 'Make in India' initiative through engagement in development of 'Smart Cities', DMIC, aerospace sector, the commercial nuclear sector, military products.

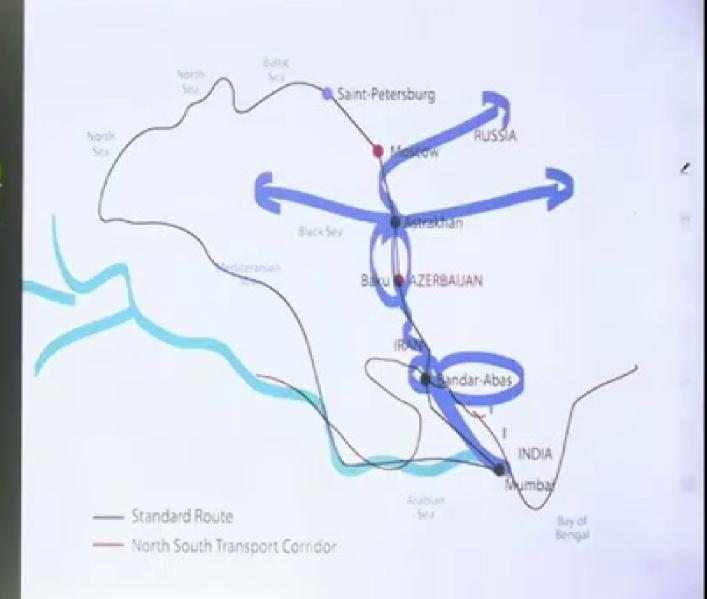
Potential-

- Diamonds: cutting and polishing
- IT industries
- Tourism
- \$30 B investment target achieved in 2018, so increased to \$50 B by 2025.
- In 2019 India pledged \$1 B line of credit (Concessional loans) for the development of Russia's far east.



International North-South Transport Corridor (NSTC)

- Ship, rail and road route for freight movement between India, Russia, Iran, Europe and Central Asia.
- According to initial test runs , transport cost reduced by \$2500 per 15 tons of cargo.



- India is the top importer in the world after followed by Saudi Arabia.
- Russia is the largest arms exporter to India for decades.
- Though the share of Russia, has continuously decreased since India is now focusing on 'Make in India'



The World's Biggest Arms Importers

Countries responsible for the biggest shares of global arms imports from 2017 to 2021



cores Statistican international Page Research Increase

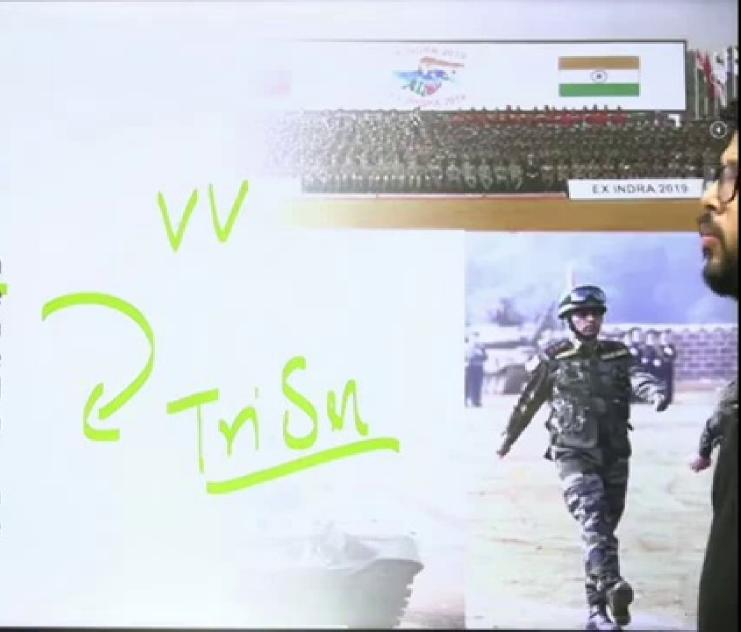
<u>Defense</u> \ Relations

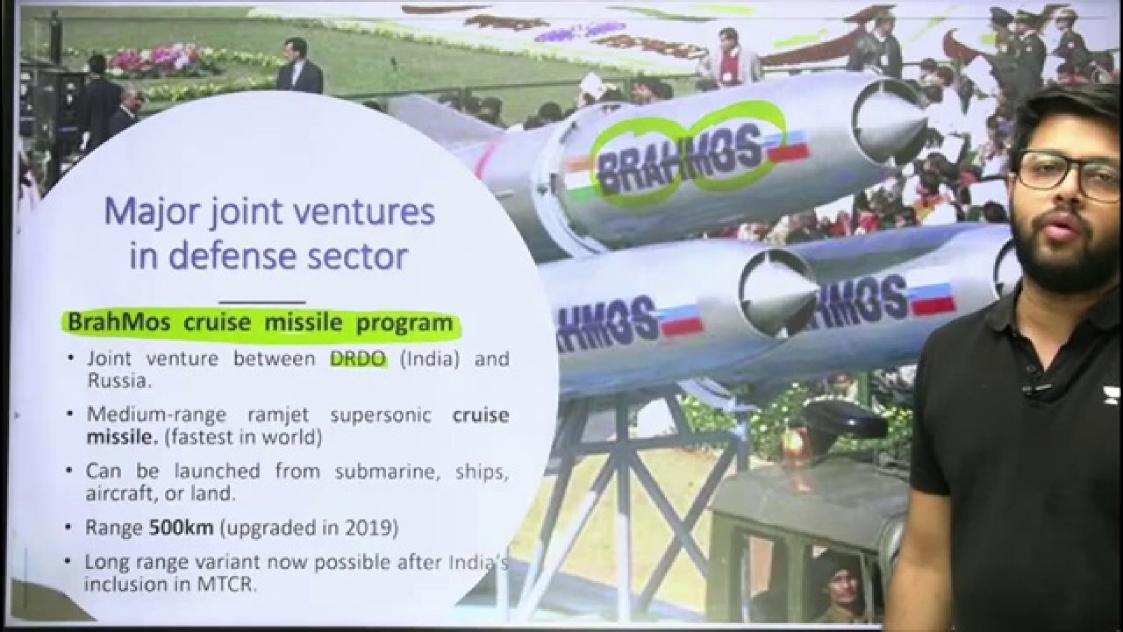
SIPRI (STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE) data for top four exporters of arms to India from 2015-2019

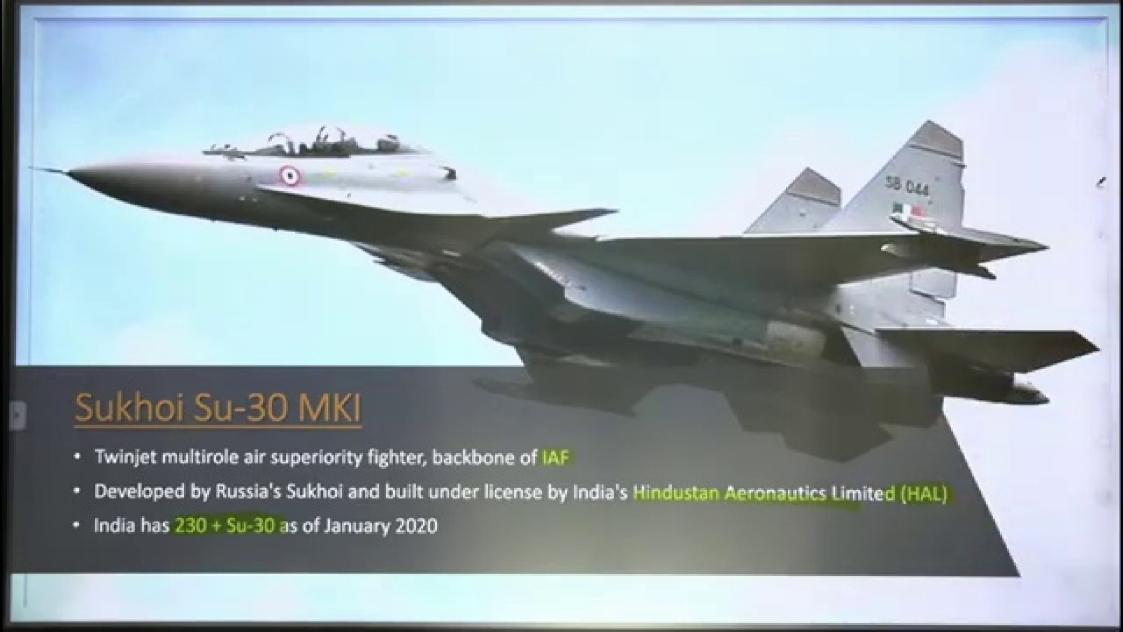
Country	Share (in pe	ercentage)
Russia	56	
Israel	14	
France	12	
USA	9	

Military Exercise 'Indra'

- Initially begun as a bilateral single service exercise between India and Russia in 2003, the joint exercise assumed a tri-services scope in 2017.
- Indra 2019 was held in India as a tri-service exercise.

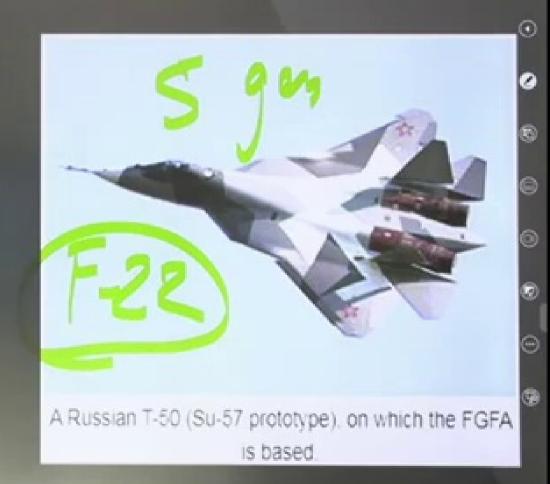






5th generation fighter jet program

- Based on the Russian Sukhoi Su-57
- Jointly developed by Sukhoi and HAL
- Earlier called FGFA, the combined project is now referred as Perspective Multi-Role Fighter (PMF).
- In 2018 India pulled out of FGAP cited it does not meet India's requirement.



Kamov-226T Helicopters

- Twin-engine Russian utility helicopter.
- Deal in 2015

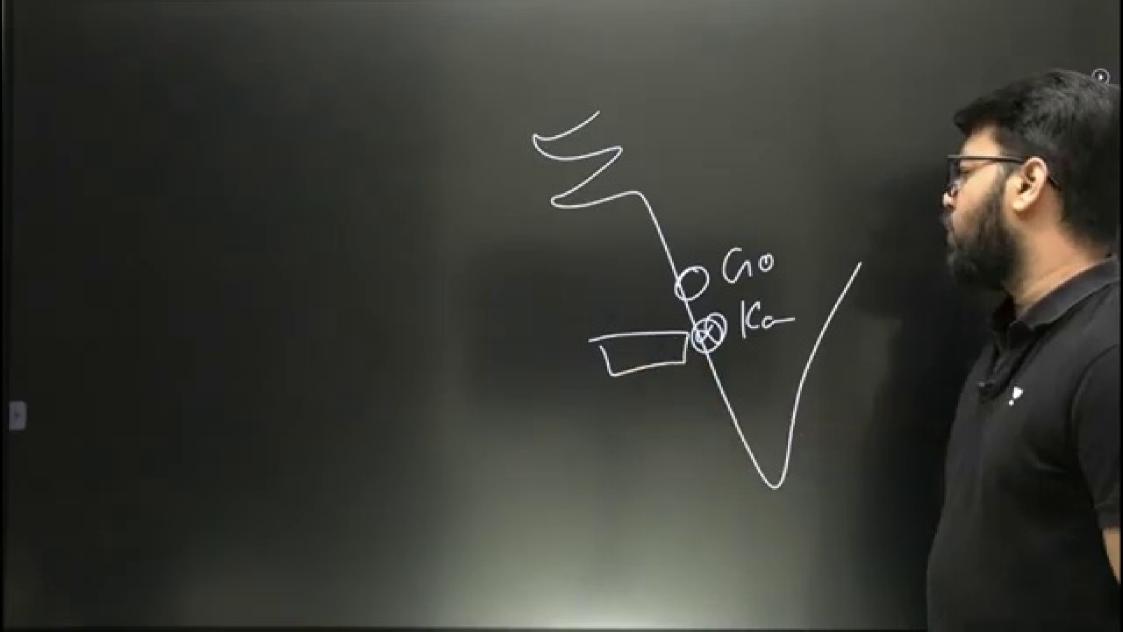
- 2015
- Joint venture of HAL and Russian Helicopters (RH)
- Will replace Cheetah and Chetak fleets of the Indian Army and the Air Force.



Cheetah



Chetak

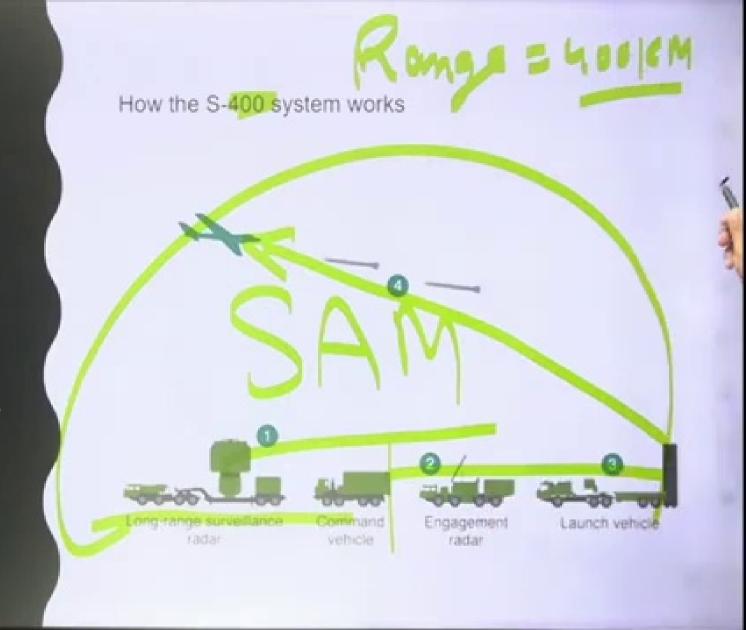


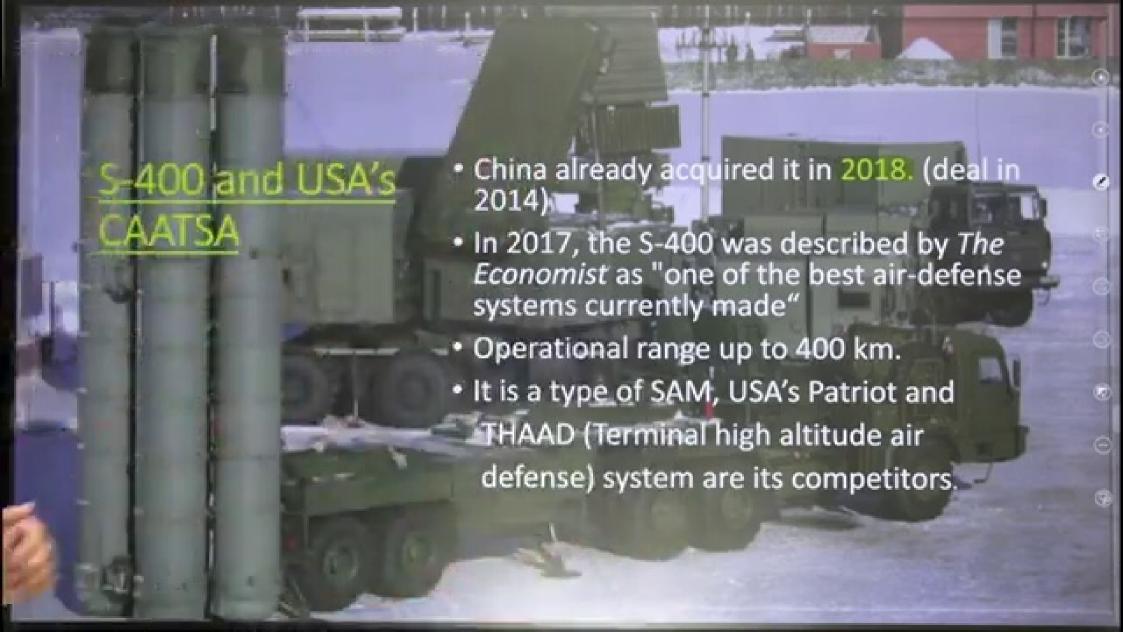
INS Vikramaditya aircraft carrier

- Modified Kiev class aircraft carrier Indian navy most powerful carrier.
- It was built in 1987 and had served the Soviet navy (named as Baku). It was later renamed Admiral Gorshkov under the Russian navy.
- It can carry over 30 aircraft comprising MiG-29Ks, Kamov-28s, Kamov-31s, ALH-Dhruv and Chetak helicopters.
- It was retrofitted with a Barak missile system under joint development with Israel.
- It is based at its home port at Karwar in Karnataka.

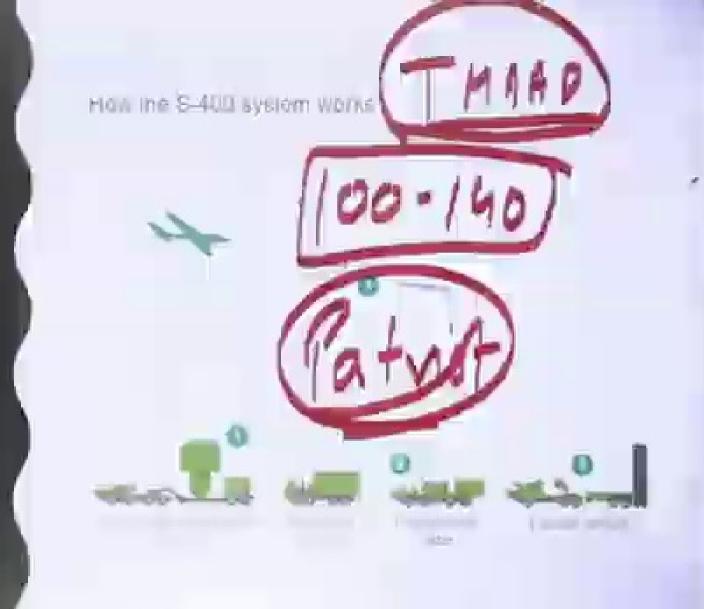


- 1. Long-range surveillance radar tracks objects and relays information to command vehicle, which assesses potential targets
- Target is identified and command vehicle orders missile launch
- Launch data are sent to the best placed launch vehicle and it releases surface-to-air missiles
- Engagement radar helps guide missiles towards target



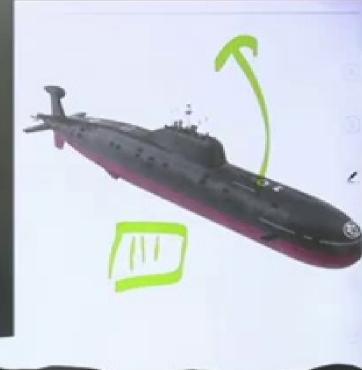


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India purchased various military hardware

- T-90 Tanks
- · Akula-II nuclear submarine
- MiG-29

India Russia share many multilateral platforms:

- BRICS
- · SCO
- G20

Russia supports India for:

- entry to NSG
- permanent seat in UNSC
- Joining EEU (negotiations are ongoing)(Belarus, Kazakhstan a nd Russia)

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Multilateral platforms of engagement