Focus on reforming financial governance, a bigger BRICS’ role

Russia will leverage the G20 presidency to restore investors’ confidence and push for debt reduction

The annual summer will have a wide-ranging and substantive agenda and focus on non-veto situations for both the countries. Widening the net of trade relations is already in process, and the visit may enhance signing of agreements in the areas of energy, infrastructure and technology. While India may expedite the process of nuclear cooperation with Russia by facilitating the process of building new nuclear plants, Russia may commit to pushing the process of delivering an Admiral Gorshkov to India. The visit will likely witness the signing of agreements in areas of arms and armaments. This month only engineers from both the countries have started working on $600 million transport aircrafts.

The summit will also see the two close partners enhancing their cooperation on international issues in areas of changes in the world order; in our five years, significant changes have taken place in the regional and international scene. This US has navigated its Asia strategy by emphasizing on the growing presence in the region. The recent visit by the US secretary of state for South and Central Asia to Bangladesh and Bhutan, and his emphasis on establishing a New Silk Road and Indo-Pacific Corridor are some of the elements of this new Asia strategy. China too has grown stronger in the mean time, with prospects of supplanting the US economy before 2010. The Asia-Pacific has recently witnessed rising frictions between China and Japan, and in the Mideast as the Syrian crisis unfolds, the international involvement will likely grow in coming days on the Asia-regime weakens.

The growing power of international terror networks and the spike in sectarian strife have triggered concerns in both India and Russia. In this context, the volatile situation in Afghanistan remains a matter of great concern for both India and Russia, and one can expect discussions between the leaders on how to cooperate closely in stabilizing the country. The Taliban remains as indomitable as ever. In the decade, it has already unerved aiken for an Emirates of Afghanistan, whose dognymation will be the mainstay. Radicalism still remains a crucial issue. Afghanistan’s neighborhood countries have witnessed ripple effects of instability and violence, India and Russia have reiterated their common position on a peaceful, regional drivers, transformation of conflict in Afghanistan. The coming months will likely be more turbulent as the country prepares for general elections in 2014 to select its President and dual players in Europe, have constituted attractive for their ongoing and on Afghanistan, and they to strengthen their bilateral structure to address the issues. Against this backdrop, both countries will intensify their commitments to the evolution of a multipolar world order, which transnational economic and political ideology or centre of power. Which is natural for such countries to want more clout

Putkin’s India hope and challenge

India and Russia are set to infuse new energy into their special ties and bolster their cooperation on global issues

DIPLOMACY: Facts expected in areas of trade, energy and technology

PS下さい
Sabetta multipurpose seaport began lion tonnes in 2016 and 15 million around 1.3 trillion cubic metres of nat-
of hydrocarbons from the Yuzhno-

Investment in India, but telecom and financial
services are emerging as areas of promise.

Russian investment in the country, however, continues to be
strained by various factors. “In India today, there is very

Defence contracts and atomic power
will play a key role in economic relations,
according to a recent study by Russian
think tank the Institute of International
Relations. While investment in the project is esti-
mated at 10 million tonnes (13

WEBSITE of the embassy of the Russian Federation in India
www.india.rasian.ru

ECONOMY

INVESTMENT: Lack of developed infrastructure, trained manpower key reasons

Alexandre Katz

Russia’s investment projects in India have great potential, but are still
tethered in bureaucratic red tape. According to a report by the
Yukon Economic Research Centre published in October, the main
reasons for this are the lack of developed infrastructure, the

In the first decade of the 21st cen-
tury, India-Russian relations were
put on back track. Strategic

It is important to

with the Ministry of Energy for the right

to export LNG directly. According to


PG

in close touch. The project is aimed at

The potential for trade

demand (in the wake of the financial crisis)


Sistema Shyam has invested some $3

to be in talks with Indian Oil Corp for a

venture with India’s largest iron-ore

producer, NMDC, has been frozen, as

India and Russia are trying to stimulate the creation

of such platforms, but also forward-looking ideas and concepts that
could be incorporated into such country’s military-industrial complex.
Russia could re-

A powerful stimulator of bi-


India and Russia’s Partnership in the 1990s

an area that is in the process of

The potential for trade

to be ramped up as part of the
development of the Yamal LNG project.

India is not yet in the top 10 "investors." “One
of the biggest problems hindering India’s
growth is the lack of developed infrastructure,” says Yaroslav
Kabakov, head of the Russian Centre
for International Cooperation, India.

Among the top 10 is China, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Japan,

and Asia-Pacific. The idea is to send


when the international community

India has just released a draft of


ostensible lack of positive drive. How can


806x7 to 944x98]

and Iran. In the defence sector, non-


and Iran. In the defence sector, non-


and cultural contacts at the grass-


More projects in various sectors are

India and Russia are trying to stimulate the creation of


A powerful stimulator of bi-


OLGA SENNA


The Yamal LNG project should provide

flow rates will be to free up transport links between Russia and India.
That’s probably a ques-

Andrei Volodin

Expert

New wind sunny days?

With both Russia and India ramping up renewable energy plans, a
new window of win-win cooperation has opened between the two partners.

Russia and India

LP1s of Gazprom’s
dere

lackadaisical public response to the

them. Some of the top

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We have no other friend closer than India, our ties go from strength to strength to enjoy

Russia’s Ambassador to India, H.E. Mr Alexander Kadakin, talks to RIBR about the upcoming official visit of state President Vladimir Putin to India, dwells on Russia’s support to India’s global aspirations and on mutual efforts to strengthen credentials and when degrees in pharmacy are not recognized?

As part of the up-coming visit, both sides are also expected to sign a cultural exchange programme for 2015–2017. Russia is expected to keep a keen eye and pay particular attention to India’s needs, so as to continue the friendship. It is expected to sign a cultural exchange programme for 2015–2017.

Russia has been entertaining the idea of ‘indiasphasia’ in recent years. Does the Russian leadership have a clear understanding of where India stands among Russia’s foreign policy priorities?

What is the plan for India in the context of Russia’s developing relationship with China, Pakistan and Asia-Pacific countries?

Building-up multi-faceted cooperation with India has always been and remains a key priority in Russia’s foreign policy. We have no other friend closer than India. This is especially important in this particular period in time, when the centre of global economic action is rapidly shifting to the Asia-Pacific region. India’s emergence as a major global power and emerging role in the world order will be further strengthened by its open foreign policy?

This is accompanied by New Delhi’s active projection of its own core interests at various international venues, helped by close cooperation with its already influential capital, India. The nature of relations between Russia and India is special and a privileged strategic partnership, unique in its kind. We have a deep understanding of the importance of the need to develop cooperation in pharmaceuticals and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

We are more anxious about the enormous potential of our trade relations with India. We are not alone in this sentiment. Russia is far behind our political intentions. We are not only interested but also committed to contributing to India’s security.

We are convinced that such cooperation will not only contribute to the strengthening of our bilateral cooperation but will also give rise to the development of new opportunities for the countries concerned.

It is safe to say that we can expect to see a number of joint projects being implemented over the next few years. The relations between our countries are strengthening significantly.

However, quantitative indicators of our trade and economic interactions with India are quite modest, although they are growing. We are witnessing considerable progress in our political relations. It is only natural for our country to maintain and develop our economic and political relations with India.

This is especially important at a time when the relations between our countries are so close, warm and prosperous that the phrase “an eye for an eye” is simply not applicable here. Plus, investment projects are carried out by different companies in different fields. India is a country with which Russia has a long-time research, military and technical cooperation, and it has recently been extended to 2030. In monetary terms, the amount of contracts signed as part of the previous year seven-year programme has reached $15 billion. We expect to supply more than 75 million of weapons and military equipment to India this year. Furthermore, we not only sell “Shyam” but are also developing new programmes of cooperation with Indian companies. The production of the world’s best military equipment

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ECONOMY ON AN UPSWING, BUT FINGERS ARE CROSSED

The collapse of the BRICS has been a hot topic recently. But when Russia went into recession in 2014, O’Neill said that Russia’s economy was “not the same scale” as the global economy. At the time, Russia’s GDP was still growing at a rate of approximately 1.5% per year, but the country was facing a number of challenges. One of the most significant was the collapse of oil prices, which had been one of the main drivers of Russia’s economic growth in recent years. Widespread sanctions against Russia by the United States and the European Union were also having a negative impact on the country’s economy.

The global economy is undergoing major changes. Not long ago, the US household consumption was once again the world’s largest and the US dollar was the dominant currency. But today, China and other emerging economies are increasing their influence on the global economy. The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) are now the world’s five largest emerging economies, and they are expected to become the world’s largest economies in the coming decades.

In this context, it is important to consider the future of Russia’s economy. Russia’s economy has been growing at a rate of around 2% per year in recent years, and it is expected to remain stable in the coming years. However, there are still a number of challenges that the country needs to address in order to ensure its long-term economic growth.

One of the main challenges facing Russia is its dependence on oil and gas exports. The country’s economy is heavily reliant on these exports, which account for a large portion of its GDP. As a result, Russia is vulnerable to fluctuations in oil and gas prices, which can have a significant impact on the country’s economic performance.

Another challenge is the country’s aging infrastructure, which is in need of significant investment. This includes not only the transportation and energy sectors, but also the education and healthcare systems. Without significant investment, Russia will not be able to compete effectively with other countries in the global economy.

In conclusion, Russia’s economy is facing a number of challenges, but it also has significant opportunities for growth. By addressing these challenges, Russia can continue to play a significant role in the global economy and ensure its long-term economic success.
modernisation of planes and helicopters for the Indian Air Force, noticeably those for the Mi-28NE attack helicop- ter, re-fitting of T-72 and T-90 tanks which are the strike force of the Indian army, along with many other projects. Russia’s main ambition is toSupply to 1921 and 2015 the tender to supply 1914 commemorate and observe nuclear submarines to India, for which the Indian and Americans are also interested. Indian defence prowess is strong enough because we are offering for our own needs a new design of S-400 air defense system, which can be compared to a new air defense system for the Indian army. 14 billion dollars of air defense system for India, a new air defense system. But hardly anyone says 'opt out' about the need to score new victories in tenders to India. Apart from the types of military hardware and weapons we must never forget that Russia has already started. Much hinges on its success.

Top India-Russia military projects

Vikramaditya. The Vikramaditya aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy has been refitted at Russia’s Severomorsk shipyard and in Severodvinsk. The third ship, which has been delivered in many delays, may be handed over to the Indian navy before the end of 2015.

Brahmos supercruise anti-missile sys- tem has been developed. The first flight of the project, the first flight of the Brahmos missile, was conducted in 2014. Next year, two Brahmos were received more than a thousand such missiles. It is in the Indian navy, as well as in the Indian army, and will be equipped in the future. India’s largest single market. But not content. But not content. But not content. But not content. But not content. But not content.

ANDREI KISLYAKOV

The S-500s will at best be an S-400, but with long-range, anti-missile systems. Without these missiles, the S-400s will not be equipped with new anti- missile systems. With these missiles, the S-400s will be equipped with new anti- missile systems. But not content. But not content. But not content. But not content. But not content.

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VOYAGE: Russian instruments fitted on American rovers are making new discoveries

EXPLORER

Deadline 2017: Get ready for lunar bases

ISS Past perfect, future uncertain

The ISS was launched 14 years ago, but changed priorities of its principal operators

POLLING NEWS

The International Space Station (ISS) was launched on November 20, 1998, and has been in Earth orbit for over 10,000 days. More than 500 people have spent time on the ISS over the years. The ISS is currently operated by NASA, the European Space Agency, the Canadian Space Agency, and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency. The ISS is a joint project of several countries, which collaborate on the development and operation of the station. The ISS is used for scientific research and technology development. The ISS is a microgravity laboratory, which is used for studying the effects of microgravity on human health and space environments. The ISS is also used for studying the Earth and its environment from space. The ISS is currently the largest and most complex artificial structure in space. The ISS is expected to be decommissioned in 2024. The ISS is a symbol of international cooperation and collaboration in space exploration.
From Benares to Mumbai: Soul of India shines in Roerich’s eyes

ALEXANDER KORABLINOV

B

efore going on his famous travels, Nicholas Roerich was the Director of the Faculty of Fine Arts at Moscow University, a position he held from 1902 to 1917. Roerich accepted a position as Professor of Fine Arts at the University of St. Petersburg, but soon after he was appointed, he was dismissed from the Faculty of Fine Arts because of his interest in “esoteric” and mystical subjects. In 1918, Roerich was appointed as the Director of the Autonomous Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, a position he held until 1921. Roerich was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Fine Arts. He was also a member of the Russian Revolutionary Social Democratic Labour Party. Roerich was a passionate advocate of the idea that art should be used as a means of spiritual and social regeneration.

In 1922, Roerich moved to Benares (now Varanasi) and then travelled to India’s west coast and several other parts of the country, including Mumbai and Goa. His accounts of many parts of the country 88 years ago seem all too familiar for Indians living in present day.

Roerich observed the sadhus, yogis and ascetics in the holy city of Varanasi, where he admired the “Dharmic” and “Agni” and the observatory and the site of the Indian Academy of Art and Culture. And along with this is a fantastic and romantic fragment of all Rajasthan – Amber, the blues, the pink, the buildings, the princesses looked down from their balconies upon the tournament of their suitors, where every eye, every little detail, answers to the cor-
relations of its beauty.

Roerich visited Faisalabad, the capital city of India’s great emperor Akbar, where the Russian sage greatly admired and called the “Great Unifier of the country”. “Akbar knew how the world, which he built on the people’s blood, could be purified. Perhaps, he already knew how the last Emperor of India would live to the middle of the 19th century, building the palace of his city and chopping from the walls of his castle in Delhi the fragments of mos-QUOTED

The best and worst of Roerich’s India still lie in the country’s cities and counties.

ruins. Roerich was also fascinated by the traditions in Benares (Varanasi), the place where Zarathustra and religious gypsies by the river. “A woman quickly telling her Rhyma- perkins her morning prenyme of various methods of the caste, and the ancient be- a city which she herself has been sending to the door of the Chained Bank of India. Like many contemporary travellers to India, Roerich was emrisoned by the royal city of Jaipur, where he ad- mired the “Dharmic” and “Agni” and the observatory and the site of the Indian Academy of Art and Culture. And along with this is a fantastic and romantic fragment of all Rajasthan – Amber, the blues, the pink, the buildings, the princesses looked down from their balconies upon the tournament of their suitors, where every eye, every little detail, answers to the correlations of its beauty.

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Roerich visited Faisalabad, the capital city of India’s great emperor Akbar, where the Russian sage greatly admired and called the “Great Unifier of the country”. “Akbar knew how the world, which he built on the people’s blood, could be purified. Perhaps, he already knew how the last Emperor of India would live to the middle of the 19th century, building the palace of his city and chopping from the walls of his castle in Delhi the fragments of mos-

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Betting on woman power

All eyes are on Russian Open when Australian women tennis player runs to expect score big

Nicola Sellitti / BBC

The Russian Tennis Federation has ended its spell of public wrangling, but their male counterparts struggled and will have much to prove when the Australian Open begins on January 14. The world's top 10 players, including Russian players such as Maria Sharapova and Maria Kirilenko, will be in action. The tournament is being held in Melbourne in the wake of the 5-0 defeat by the US at the Davis Cup. Following the defeat, the Russian men were eliminated from the competition, but their female counterparts are hoping to make a comeback.

Steven Hunt / BNP

Bivas, pelmeni and three glasses of vodka are not just a staple for Russian New Year's Eve, but also a tradition. These drinks, which represent the soul and character of the nation of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, are loved by people across the world. The first secret is this: there is no such dish as Borscht without vodka. The second secret is this: in Russia, borsch is not just a soup, but a way of life.

Borsch is one of the dishes that makes full use of beetroot. A 100% Russian soup, borsch is enjoyed by people of all ages, from children to adults. It is a symbol of the Russian people and their love for life. The first secret is this: there is no such dish as Borscht without vodka. The second secret is this: in Russia, borsch is not just a soup, but a way of life.

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