

India-Russia Relations - US's Role

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What is the issue?

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- The India-Russia Annual Summit was held recently in India, with uncertainty over US sanctions for defence deals. \n
- Given this, it is essential to understand the significance of the meet and the US's role in India-Russia relations.

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Why is the recent meet significant?

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- Autonomy The S-400 contract was signed in a low-key manner, with no mention in press statement by the leaders.
- Nevertheless, it was clear assertion of autonomy of Indian decision-making on Russia.

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- Neighbourhood International issues of mutual interest, especially on terrorism, Afghanistan and the Indo-Pacific were discussed. \n
- On Afghanistan, India expressed support for the "Moscow format". \nphi^n
- Under this, Russia involves regional countries and major powers in an effort to draw the Taliban into negotiations with the Afghan leadership. \n
- The U.S. has boycotted this initiative, but has initiated its own dialogue with

the Taliban.

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- A U.S. Special Representative for Afghanistan is now touring Afghanistan, Pakistan, the UAE, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.
- This is to generate help in bringing the Taliban to the negotiating table and notably, India is not on his itinerary.
- On Pakistan, significantly, the recent Joint Statement mentions cross-border terrorism, which some earlier Joint Statements did not.
- **Business** India and Russia have set a target of \$30 billion bilateral trade by 2025.

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- There are clear opportunities for cooperation between Russia (natural resources-rich) and India (resource-hungry). \n
- But even before CAATSA, there was confusion in India about sanctions against Russia.

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- The U.S. and European sanctions on Russia between 2014 and 2016 are sector- and currency-specific.
- They affect entities operating in Europe and U.S., and transactions in euro or dollar currencies, and are not applicable to other geographies or currencies. \n
- This remains the case, even post-CAATSA, for all sectors other than defence and energy. $\space{1.5mm}\spa$
- The economic engagement of major European countries with Russia has actually grown in 2017 and 2018, despite the sanctions. \ln
- European and American corporate lawyers with expertise on sanctions have enabled this.
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- So with proper structuring of business deals, trade and investment exchanges with Russia are possible, without losing business with Europe and America.

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 \bullet Indian business needs to tap into this expertise, as utilising the business opportunities largely depends on this. \n

What is US's role in India-Russia relations?

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- India balancing its relations between the U.S. and Russia has been a challenge for quite some time. \n
- India has emphasized earlier that its growing proximity to the U.S. would not affect relations with Russia.
- Given this, the recent summit was centred over the challenges in sealing the S-400 deal.
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- As, the U.S. has been publicly warning for months that the purchase could attract sanctions.
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- The recent <u>India-U.S. 2+2 meeting</u> (of Foreign and Defence Ministers) also did not resolve this issue.

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What is the way forward?

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- Every potential India-Russia defence deal could be subjected to a determination on applicability of US sanctions.
- Given the political dynamics in the U.S. today, a systemic solution to this problem is not evident.

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- However, it has to be on the India-U.S. dialogue agenda as the strategic partnership between both is based on a strong mutuality of interests. \n
- Nevertheless, the partnership is not intended to have the exclusivity of an alliance. \sc{n}
- So India should not have to choose between one strategic partnership and another.

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- The India-Russia dialogue should not get inextricably entangled in the India-U.S. dialogue.
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Source: The Hindu

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