

Compilation on India's External Governance¹ for UPSC-Part 1
[Also UGC/CBSE – JRF/NET]

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¹ Foreign Policy to External Governance: India's Changing Soft Infrastructure, S. Venkata Krishnan, Available at: http://www.academia.edu/4731357/Foreign_Policy_to_External_Governance_Indias_Changing_Soft_Infrastructure

Introduction to IRs

1. What is IRs? Interactions between two or more transnational parties on different levels/platforms
 - a. What interactions? It is related to Political, Economic/Trade/Educational/Environment and Cultural
 - b. Who are the actors/parties? States and non-state actors
 - c. Who are non-state actors? Terror groups, Multinational Corporations, Civil Society groups...
 - d. What are different levels? Bilateral, Plurilateral, Multilateral
2. What is foreign policy? Sum of all the external policies of a State towards rest of the world
 - a. What are the contents of external policies? They are political, economic, environment or cultural
 - i. What is political? It is related to Power. Defense/Security, Image/Identity/Ideology/Idea, Higher level science & tech...
 - ii. What is economic? It is related to Money/Finance. Trade, Aid, Education, Development...
 - iii. What is Cultural? It is related to Culture. Religion, Fine Arts, Heritage...
 - b. Whether political, economic and cultural policies are mutually exclusive? NO. They are inclusive
 - c. The latest items in the contents of external policies are – Environment, Humanitarian Aid, Human Rights...

India's External Governance (with States)

1. Historical

1. Ancient/Medieval/Modern
2. Religion/Trade/Colonialism

2. Political

1. Cordial/Troublesome/Neutral
 1. Why is to so?
2. How we are managing? /What are the benefits of it?
 3. What measures taken?
2. Defence – Strategic Partnership/Weapons trade/Joint Exercise
3. Support for membership in UN-UNSC/Regional Organization
4. Support for political aspirations like Democracy, NAM, Multilateralism and UN
5. High Technologies – Dual use items

3. Trade/Commerce

1. BoPs – Trade Deficit
2. PTA / FTA / CEPA
3. What are the items of Exports & Imports?
4. FDIs/FIIs (One way or two ways)
5. Service sector

4. Developmental Partnership

1. Aid/Loan/Grant
 1. Agriculture
 2. Industry

3. Weaker Sections

4. Education

5. Environment

5. Cultural

1. Religion

2. NRIs/PIO

3. Festivals, Heritage (exchange, preservation)

4. Films/Media - Bollywood/TV serials

5. Tourism – Medical/Eco

South Asia

India - Afghanistan Relations

Historical/Political

- The relationship is not limited to the governments in New Delhi and Kabul, and has its foundations in the historical contacts and exchanges between the people and cultural links
- Strategic Partnership Agreement signed between the two countries in 2011; The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) between the two sides, inter alia, provides for assistance to help rebuild Afghanistan's infrastructure and institutions, education and technical assistance to re-build indigenous Afghan capacity in different areas, encouraging investment in Afghanistan's natural resources, providing duty free access to the Indian market for Afghanistan's exports support for an Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, broad-based and inclusive process of peace and reconciliation, and advocating the need for a sustained and long-term commitment to Afghanistan by the international community.
- Our consistent signalling on the political inclusivity and peaceful transfer of power was addressed and appreciated by all sections of the Afghans
- India also hosted the Upper House of the Afghan Parliament, Meshrano Jirga, for a study visit

Development Cooperation

- India has played a significant role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan
- India's extensive developmental assistance programme, which now stands at around US 2 billion, is a strong signal of its abiding commitment to peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan during this critical period of security and governance transition. This makes India one of the leading donor nations to Afghanistan, and by far the largest from among the regional countries.
- India believes that sustainable development of Afghanistan requires long-term investment in Afghanistan that can help it exploit its natural resource wealth. India is, thus, at the forefront of the promotion of investment in Afghanistan and a consortium of public and private Indian companies has been selected to make one of the biggest investments in the country's mining sector, in the Hajigak iron ore reserves
- Major Indian projects in Afghanistan - Salma Dam, Parliament building, substations...
- Wheat assistance programme; improving transportation system in Kabul and has decided to donate 1000 buses to Afghanistan; skill development
- A significant addition to India's development portfolio in Afghanistan is the Small Development Projects (SDP) scheme, in the fields of agriculture, rural development, education, health, vocational training, etc.
- ICCR scholarships to Afghans

Economic and commercial relation

- India fully recognizes the pre-eminence of Afghanistan as a junction of trade routes between central, south and west Asia
- Bilateral trade modest figure
- India has undertaken a series of measures to achieve the full potential of trade development between the two countries.
- A Preferential Trade Agreement was signed with Afghanistan in March 2003, under which India allowed substantial duty concessions [ranging from 50% to 100%] to 38 dry fruit products. In November 2011, India removed basic customs duties for all Afghan products [except alcohol and tobacco products], giving those duty free access to the Indian market.
- With the operation of Chabahar port in Iran, Afghan exports would receive a major boost, as a new transit route would be available for the country to trade with India and the rest of the world
- Afghanistan is endowed with rich quality of cotton, silk and cashmere and has significant potential for development of the textiles industry, which in turn may generate considerable employment opportunities. With this objective India would provide the required assistance to develop Afghan textiles

Cultural

Indian Diaspora: Presently, there are estimated to be about 3500 Indians in Afghanistan. Most of them are engaged as professionals in UN organizations, IT firms, banks, professors in universities; Afghan Hindu-Sikh Community - They do not have PIO status as their Indian origins are shrouded in remote past, but they identify with the Indian cultural heritage.

Many Indians also come to Afghanistan in search of high paying jobs after paying exorbitant amounts to unscrupulous agents in India and Afghanistan on tourist/entry visa of 30 days.

Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process

In 2011, 14 countries [India, China, Pak, Iran...]spanning from Central Asia to the Middle East, South Asia, and South Asia to Eurasia gathered in Istanbul, Turkey, and adopted the "Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan," as a new agenda for regional cooperation.

Countries, Regional and International Organizations Supporting the Process are: The United Nations, EU, US...

India-Bangladesh Relations

- India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and established diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971. There is much that unites the two countries – a shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties, passion for music, literature and the arts. This commonality is reflected in our multi-dimensional and expanding relations. India and Bangladesh's geographical location complement each other and present an opportunity for both to further develop their connectivity links and economies. In the last more than four decades, the two countries have continued to consolidate their political, economic, trade and cultural relations and have built a comprehensive institutional framework to promote bilateral cooperation.

- India and Bangladesh share a 4096.7 km. of border, which is the largest land border that India shares with any of its neighbouring countries, out of which 1116.2 km is riverine. The settlement of the maritime boundary arbitration between Bangladesh and India, as per UNCLOS award on July 7, 2014, paves the way for the economic development of this part of the Bay of Bengal, which will be beneficial to both countries. Both countries share 54 rivers, out of which, a treaty is already in existence for sharing of the Ganges water and both sides are working for early finalisation of agreements for sharing of water of other common rivers. Both countries are also cooperating in the conservation of the entire Sunderbans ecosystem, which is a common biodiversity heritage.
- President first trip abroad since assuming this post; Speaker of Jatiya Sangsad participated in the oath taking ceremony of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; first stand-alone visit of the External Affairs Minister – Bangladesh;
- Bangladesh currently is India's largest trading partner among SAARC countries; Trade heavily in India's favour; border haats are already operational; Investment by Indian companies (Airtel, CEAT, Marico etc.) in Bangladesh continues to grow; inter-grid connectivity for the flow of bulk power of 500 MW between the western electrical grid of Bangladesh and the eastern electrical grid of India to facilitate flow of electricity from India to Bangladesh.
- India has always stood by Bangladesh in its hour of need with aid and economic assistance to help it cope with natural disasters and floods. Line of credit for a range of projects, including railway infrastructure... grant for Small Development Projects
- India and Bangladesh are well connected by all possible modes of travel - Maitree Express;
- About 1.5 million metric ton of goods are transported via Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWTT)
- ITEC; Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) of the Colombo Plan; Indian Government also offers scholarships under ICCR, AYUSH, Commonwealth, SAARC and IOR-ARC; Indian Government is also offering several tailor made courses to Bangladesh Civil Servants (1500 slots), Police, Nuclear, Election Commission Services & Narcotics Personnel
- Regional cooperation through SAARC, BIMSTEC and IOR-ARC

India - Bhutan Relations

- Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the appointment of a resident representative of India in Thimphu. Before this our relations with Bhutan were looked after by our Political Officer in Sikkim. The basic framework of India-Bhutan bilateral relations is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1949 between the two countries, which was renewed in 2007

Political Relations

Special relationship; First visit abroad after assumption of office; The two sides agreed to continue close coordination and cooperation in areas relating to their national interests and not allow each other's territory to be used for interests inimical to the other

Commercial/Aid/Economic

India continues to be the largest trade and development partner of Bhutan. A free trade regime exists between India and Bhutan. The India-Bhutan Trade and Commerce Agreement was first signed in 1972 which was last renewed in 2006. The Agreement provides for duty free transit of Bhutanese merchandise for trade with third countries.

The Supreme Court building which was constructed with Government of India's assistance; Government of India's assistance for establishment of E-Library in the National Library of Bhutan and in all the 20 districts of Bhutan.

India has been extending financial assistance to Bhutan's FYPs including Eleventh Five Year Plan (2013-18)

BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement

➤ **Hydropower Cooperation**

- One of the main pillars of bilateral cooperation. Three hydro-electric projects (HEPs) totaling 1416 MW - Chukha HEP, Kurichu HEP, and TALA HEP are already exporting electricity to India. Agreed to further develop a minimum of 10,000 MW hydropower generation capacities by 2020 – Punatsangchu, Mangdechu are under construction. Foundation for 600 MW Kholongchu Hydropower Project
- Power is an important sector of Bhutanese economy. It contributes 14% to the GDP. It is the most important export item contributing about 35% of Bhutan's total exports.

Cultural

- Scholarship Scheme; ITEC Programme
- India-Bhutan Foundation - people to people
- Indian Community: There are about 60,000 Indian nationals living in Bhutan, employed mostly in the hydro-electric power and construction industry. In addition, between 8000 and 10,000 daily workers enter and exit Bhutan everyday in border towns

INDIA-MALDIVES RELATIONS

○ As close and friendly neighbours, India and Maldives share ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and commercial links steeped in antiquity and enjoy cordial and multi-dimensional relations. India was among the first to recognise Maldives after its independence in 1965 and to establish diplomatic relations with the country. India established its mission at Malé in 1972

Political relations

President Abdulla Yameen visited India- first official visit abroad

Bilateral Assistance

- India is a leading development partner of Maldives and has established many of the leading institutions of Maldives
- After the tsunami that struck Maldives on December 26, 2004, India was the first country to rush relief and aid to Maldives. India provided a budget support aid on account of the tsunami and related factors. Assistance following tidal surges in 2007
- New Line of Credit offered by the Government of India to Maldives, the Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (OIA) of India has been given a contract to construct 485 housing units in Maldives

Capacity Building and Training: ICCR scholarships, SAARC Chair Fellowship, ITEC training & scholarships

- Economic and Commercial relations
- India and Maldives signed a trade agreement in 1981, which provides for export of essential commodities on favourable terms
- State Bank of India has been playing a vital role in the economic development of the Maldives since 1974
- People-to-People contacts increasing

Cultural

- Three historical mosques restored by Indian experts

- Indian Community: Indians are the second largest expatriate community in the Maldives with approximate strength of around 26,000

India–Nepal Relations

- Share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation characterized by open borders and deep-rooted people-to-people contacts of kinship and culture. There has been a long tradition of free movement of people across the borders.
- It shares a border of over 1850 Kms in the east, south and west with five Indian States - Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand – and in the north with the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China
- The India–Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950 forms the bedrock of the special relations that exist between India and Nepal. Under the provisions of this Treaty, the Nepalese citizens have enjoyed unparalleled advantages in India, availing facilities and opportunities at par with the Indian citizens. The Treaty has allowed Nepal to overcome the disadvantages of being a land-locked country. Over the years, many regimes in Nepal have raised the issue of revision of the treaty. India has maintained that it is willing to examine all bilateral arrangements with a view to further strengthening our relations. Specific suggestions from the Nepalese side have not been forthcoming.
- Beginning with the 12–Point Understanding reached between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Maoists at Delhi in November 2005, the Government of India welcomed the roadmap laid down by the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement of November 2006 towards political stabilization in Nepal through peaceful reconciliation and inclusive democratic processes.
- India has consistently responded with a sense of urgency to the needs of the people and Government of Nepal in ensuring the success of the peace process and institutionalization of multi-party democracy through the framing of a new Constitution by a duly elected Constituent Assembly.
- The formation of the Interim Election Government (IEG) headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers in 2013 ended the long period of political uncertainty prevailing in Nepal since the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in May 2012.
- The IEG, in cooperation with the political parties and the Election Commission, peacefully conducted the 2nd Constituent Assembly–cum–Parliament Elections in Nepal 2013.
- India provided vehicles to the Election Commission and Police agencies of Nepal for use during the Constituent Assembly–cum–Parliament elections. GOI also provided vehicles and other logistical support to the Nepal Army, besides providing two helicopters on loan basis, for election purposes.
- Presently, the CA consists of 575 members (236 under the FPTP category and 335 under the Proportional Representation category). The Government to nominate 26 members
- After intense negotiations on the issue of power sharing, the two major parties, Nepali Congress and CPN–UML, reached a 7–point agreement in 2014

Bilateral Trade & Investments:

- The previous trade treaty revised in 1996 can be considered as a turning point in the trade relations between the two countries. Since 1996, Nepal's exports to India have grown more than eleven times and bilateral trade more than seven times
- Main items of exports from India to Nepal are petroleum products, vehicles and spare parts...
- Indian firms are the biggest investors in Nepal, accounting for about 40% of total approved foreign direct investments
- An Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC), headed by Commerce Secretaries, looks into all issues relating to trade, transit and cooperation to control unauthorized trade between the two countries. Some of the important agreement reached during the meeting was to allow Nepal to bring imported vehicles 'on their own power' from the Kolkata port ; use of customs points for importing bulk cargo from third countries, promoting Nepal's international trade, including with India, the largest trading partner, at a time when Nepal has been suffering an ever-increasing trade deficit

➤ **Water Resources:** Cooperation in Water Resources and River Training are one of the most important areas of our bilateral relations and has immense potential. It is estimated that about 250 small and large rivers flow from Nepal to India and constitute an important part of the Ganges river basis. These rivers have the potential to become major sources of irrigation and power for Nepal and India, but without planning, are a source of devastating floods in Nepal's Terai region, and states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in India. A three-tier bilateral mechanism which was established in 2008 to discuss all issues relating to cooperation in water resources and hydropower

Construction of Embankments- India has been providing assistance... Bagmati and Kamla...

- Power Exchange and Trade - Agreement since 1971 for meeting power requirements in the border areas of the two countries taking advantage of each other's transmission infrastructure
- Lines of Credit (LoCs): for the infrastructure projects

Cultural

- A proposal is under consideration for conservation of Monuments in Pashupatinath Temple
- B. P. Koirala India - Nepal Foundation (BPKF)
- Nepal-Bharat Library was founded in 1951
- Approximately 6,00,000 Indians are living/domiciled in Nepal. These include businessmen and traders who have been living in Nepal for a long time, professionals (doctors, engineers, IT personnel) and labourers (including seasonal/migratory in the construction sector)

India-Pakistan Relations

- India desires peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan, which require an environment free from violence and terrorism
- India's willingness to resolve all outstanding issues through bilateral dialogue
- Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Humanitarian issues at Home Secretary level; (ii) Peace & Security, including CBMs, (iii) Jammu & Kashmir, and (iv) promotion of friendly exchanges at the level of Foreign Secretaries; (v) Siachen at Defence Secretary-level; (vi) Economic issues at Commerce Secretary level; (vii) Tulbul Navigation Project/ Wullar Barrage at Water Resources Secretary-level; and (viii) Sir Creek (at the level of Surveyors General/ Additional Secretary).

- Since then several efforts have been made by the two countries to enhance people-to-people contacts. Cross-LoC travel and trade across J&K, initiated in 2005 and 2008 respectively, is an important step in this direction. Further, India and Pakistan signed a new visa agreement in September 2012 during the visit of then External Affairs Minister to Pakistan. This agreement has led to liberalization of bilateral visa regime.

- Repeated ceasefire violations

- 2013 following the dastardly attack on five Indian jawans were killed along the LOC with the involvement of Pak army, India called upon Pakistan to maintain ceasefire and uphold the sanctity of LOC, which is the most important Confidence Building Measure between the two countries and, together with Pakistan's assurance not to allow territory under its control to be used for anti-India activities, which formed the basis of bilateral dialogue. It was conveyed that such unprovoked incidents on LOC by the Pak Army would have consequences for our bilateral ties.

Terrorism

- Terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control remains a core concern in bilateral relations. This is precisely why India has sought a firm and abiding commitment from Pakistan that it will not allow its territory and territory under its control to be used for the aiding and abetting of terrorist activity directed against India and for providing sanctuary to such terrorist groups. India has consistently stressed to its interlocutors the need for Pakistan to fulfill its oft-repeated assurances, given to us at the highest level, that territory under its control would not be allowed to be used for anti-India activities in any manner. It is critical for the security of the region that Pakistan undertakes determined action to dismantle the terrorist networks, organizations and infrastructure within its own territory. However, internationally sanctioned entities such as Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) continue to function in Pakistan under various aliases. LeT's leader Hafiz Saeed and his followers also continue to incite violence against India. Moreover, in the recent months, key terrorists such as Masood Azhar and fugitives from Indian law have resurfaced in Pakistan.

- Progress in the ongoing Mumbai terror attack case in Pakistan is seen as an important marker of Pakistan's commitment to combat terrorism emanating from its soil. The trial of seven persons in an Anti Terrorism Court (ATC) for their involvement in the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks has however proceeded at a glacial pace. The trial has been subject to repeated adjournments, non-appearances of lawyers, and frequent changes of prosecution lawyers and judges. A Pak Judicial Commission undertook its second visit to India in September 2013 and cross-examined key prosecution witnesses. Hearings in the case, however, continue to be disrupted for one reason or another.

Economic Ties

- Formally accounted India-Pakistan bilateral trade in 2012-13 was US\$2.6 billion [Indian exports to Pakistan were US\$2.064 bn] Trade through third countries is variously estimated at US\$ 3.5-4 billion; Main items of **import** by India from Pakistan are: copper and copper articles
- **MFN Status**
- India had accorded MFN status to Pakistan in 1996. A cabinet decision of November 2011 by Pakistan to reciprocate remains unimplemented. Pakistan, however, substituted in March 2012 a 'positive list' of a little more than 1950 lines, permitted for import from India, by a 'Negative List' of 1209 lines which cannot be imported from India.
- The Attari Integrated Check Post - ICP represents vastly improved infrastructure to facilitate trade and travel

- In 2012, India announced reduction of 30% in its SAFTA Sensitive List for non-Least Developed Countries, bringing down tariff on 264 items to 5% within a period of three years. This measure benefited Pakistan's exports to India in sectors of key interest to Pakistan.
- In 2012, RBI removed restriction on investment in Pakistan from India
- A roadmap was established to move forward for full normalization of bilateral trade. However, in the absence of the first step of the road map, viz, Pakistan permitting all importable items through Wagah/ Attari land route (as against current only 137), the roadmap remained unimplemented
- In their meeting in New Delhi 2014, India and Pakistan reaffirmed the commitment to expedite establishment of normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. But, removal of 'Negative List' and removal of restrictions on the number of importable items via Wagah land route by Government of Pakistan is awaited.
- Various segments in Pakistan have spoken in favour of opening more land trade routes with India, including Munabao-Khokhrapar.
- In response to a request made by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for assistance to tackle power crisis in Pakistan, the possibility of supplying upto 5 million cubic meters gas per day (by extending the Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline from Jalandhar via Amritsar to Lahore), and establishing a 500 MW HVDC link from Amritsar to Lahore to facilitate power trading were explored.
- Business Exchanges
- Humanitarian Issues: A joint 'Judicial Committee on Prisoners' comprising retired Judges from the higher judiciary of both countries looks into humanitarian issues related to prisoners and fishermen in each other's jails, which it visits alternately twice a year.
- Repatriation of fishermen along with their boats, are examined for implementation by the government on both sides
- Deaths of eight Indian fishermen and prisoners while in custody of Pakistani authorities have been reported, with a few of these known or believed to have resulted from unnatural causes.

India - Sri Lanka Relations

- The relationship between India and Sri Lanka is more than 2,500 years old. Both countries have a legacy of intellectual, cultural, religious and linguistic interaction. In recent years, significant progress in implementation of developmental assistance projects for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and disadvantaged sections of the population in Sri Lanka has helped further cement the bonds of friendship between the two countries

Political

- The nearly three-decade long armed conflict between Sri Lankan forces and the LTTE came to an end in May 2009. During the course of the conflict, India supported the right of the Government of Sri Lanka to act against terrorist forces. At the same time, it conveyed its deep concern at the plight of the mostly Tamil civilian population, emphasizing that their rights and welfare should not get enmeshed in hostilities against the LTTE.
- The need for national reconciliation through a political settlement of the ethnic issue has been reiterated by India
- India's consistent position is in favour of a negotiated political settlement, which is acceptable to all communities within the framework of a united Sri Lanka and which is consistent with democracy, pluralism and respect for human rights

Maritime Security Cooperation

Commercial

- Sri Lanka is India's second largest trading partner in SAARC. India in turn is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner globally
- Trade between the two countries grew particularly rapidly after the entry into force of the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement in March 2000
- India is among the top four investors in Sri Lanka; a number of new investments from Indian companies are in the pipeline or under implementation; Sri Lankan investments into India

Developmental Cooperation

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- India's immediate humanitarian assistance to IDPs included supply of family relief packs, establishment of an emergency medical unit, supply of roofing sheets, bags of cement for constructing temporary, construction of 50,000 housing units [in the Northern and Eastern Provinces is being implemented under an innovative owner-driven model & Indian Origin
- Tamils in the Central/ Uva Provinces], rehabilitation of the Northern Railway lines...India also assisted in revival of agricultural and economic activities in areas affected by the conflict...technical assistance for the National Action Plan for a Trilingual Sri Lanka
- Development credit - tsunami-damaged Colombo-Matara rail link, signaling and telecommunications systems
- India also continues to assist a large number of smaller development projects in areas like education, health, transport connectivity, small and medium enterprise development and training in many parts of the country through its grant funding

Cultural

- Cultural Cooperation Agreement 1977
- India and Sri Lanka commemorated the 2600th year of the attainment of enlightenment by Lord Buddha (SambuddhatvaJayanthi) through joint activities
- India-Sri Lanka Foundation
- Education scholarship
- Sri Lankan tourists too are among the top ten sources for the Indian tourism market

Fishermen issue

- Given the proximity of the territorial waters of both countries, especially in the Palk Straits and the Gulf of Mannar, incidents of straying of fishermen are common. Both countries have agreed on certain practical arrangements to deal with the issue of bona fide fishermen of either side crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. Through these arrangements, it has been possible to deal with the issue of detention of fishermen in a humane manner.
- Indian Community: The People of Indian Origin (PIOs) comprise Sindhis, Borahs, Gujaratis, Memons, Parsis, Malayalis and Telugu speaking persons who have settled down in Sri Lanka (most of them after partition) and are engaged in various business ventures. Though their numbers (10,000 approximately) are much lesser as compared to Indian Origin Tamils (IOTs), they are economically prosperous and are well placed.
- The IOTs are mostly employed in either tea or rubber plantations in Central, Uva and Sabragamuwa Provinces though during the last decade, the younger generation has been migrating to Colombo in search of employment. A fair number of IOTs living in Colombo are engaged in business. According to Government census figures (2011), the population of IOTs is about 1.6 million.

Quick Revision of South Asia with recent developments in past:

India - Afghanistan

1. Historical
2. Elevated to Strategic Partnership in 2011
3. Development Cooperation
 - Capacity building
 - Physical infrastructure: Dams, Parliament building, Roads...
 - Investments – Mining...
 - Small Development Projects
4. Economic/Trade
 - Duty free access to Indian market

Involved in bringing peace by taking part in initiatives like: Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process...

India-Bangladesh

1. 1st country to recognize
2. Many commonalities...Culture
3. Settlement of the maritime boundary, exchange of enclaves/Land boundary, sharing of Ganga and cooperating in the conservation of the entire Sunderbans ecosystem are important positive developments
4. Connectivity improved – power grid, road and rail transport
5. Rivers sharing, trade deficit with India, illegal migration, elimination of radicalization & favorable party/bipartisan approach ...progress required

India - Bhutan Relations

1. Very much cordial/ Special relationship
2. India continues to be the largest trade and development partner of Bhutan
3. Hydropower Cooperation – TALA
4. Democracy, Digital Administration – India's role

India-Maldives Relations

1. Close and friendly neighbours...security cooperation
2. A leading development partner
3. Relief and aid
4. Political instability/China tilt – concern for India

India-Nepal Relations

1. Open borders and deep-rooted people-to-people contacts
2. Water Resources
3. Biggest investor in Nepal
4. Entrenchment of democracy/Constitutional set up, China tilt... concern for India
5. Trade & Transit treaty revision - specific suggestions from the Nepalese side have not been forthcoming

Nepal's New Constitution

Nepal's new Constitution was promulgated

The Constitution with 308 Articles, 35 parts and nine schedules is the seventh constitution in the history of Nepal since 1948.

Failed to satisfy the Madhesis, Tharus and Janjatis who together comprise approximately 49 percent of Nepal's population

Salient Features

- The sovereignty of Nepal is vested in the people of Nepal

- Nepal is “an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive, democratic, socialism-oriented federal democratic republican state” (Article 4, Part I)
- Secularism: protection of religion and culture being practiced since ancient times and religious and cultural freedom
- Language : Nepali language written in Devanagari script will be the business language in Nepal, Provinces will also have the Right to select one or more languages
- Key constitutional posts are reserved for citizens by descent
- Some new Fundamental Rights are included in this Constitution. Among these are the Right to live with dignity, Right to food, Right of senior citizens (Article 41), Right of victims of crime and consumer Rights
- The Federal Parliament: **two Houses** – the House of Representatives and the National Assembly
- The House of Representative will elected directly and from proportional representation electoral system.
- Judiciary - **three courts** - Supreme Court, High Court and District Court
- Inter-relationship between the Federation, Provinces and Local levels on the principles of cooperation, coexistence and coordination
- **Inter-Provincial Council** to settle political disputes between the Federation and Provinces and among the Provinces
- **Emergency Power** - President may declare
- **Amendment** of the Constitution – flexible with some exceptions

India-Pakistan Relations

- α India desires peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan, which require an environment free from violence and terrorism.
- α Periods of high worry: Indo-Pakistani Wars of 1947, 1965, 1971, 1998 nuclear tests, 1999 Kargil war, 2001 parliament attack, 2006-Mumbai serial bombings, 2008 - Terrorist attacks in Mumbai, 2013- Attack on five Indian Jawans...
- α Periods of apparently waning tension: 1960- Indus Waters Treaty, 1972: Simla Agreement, 1996- India granted MFN status to Pakistan, 1997 Gujral doctrine, 2001 Agra summit, 2004 - Vajpayee and Musharraf direct, 2011-Secretary level talk agreed to resume peace talks "on all issues", In 2012- RBI removed restriction on investment in Pakistan from India, 2014-Indian Prime Minister Modi talked with Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz...
- α Dialogue on all issues: (i) Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Humanitarian issues at Home Secretary level; (ii) Peace & Security, including CBMs, (iii) Jammu & Kashmir, and (iv) promotion of friendly exchanges at the level of Foreign Secretaries; (v) Siachen at Defence Secretary-level; (vi) Economic issues at Commerce Secretary level; (vii) Tulbul Navigation Project/ Wullar Barrage at Water Resources Secretary-level; and (viii) Sir Creek (at the level of Surveyors General/ Additional Secretary)
- α Terrorism
 - Terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control remains a core concern in bilateral relations
- α Progress in the ongoing Mumbai terror attack case in Pakistan at a glacial pace
- α Fishermen issue
- α Pakistan and the failure of the NSA level dialogue:

- α Pakistan wanted to discuss the dispute over the Kashmir region as well as to meet the separatist Hurriyat leaders
- α India wanted to discuss all issues connected to terrorism- Agreed under Ufa Joint Declaration

India - Sri Lanka Relations

More than 2,500 years old

1949 Sinhala nationalism started

1954 Nehru-Kotelawala Pact, 1964 Sirima-Shastri Pact, 1974 Sirimavo-Gandhi Pact, 2003 - Hill Tamils/ Indian Origin Tamils (IOTs) settled

1976 - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) formed

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1987; 13th amendment was introduced - Through the 13th Amendment, Sri Lanka was divided into nine provinces each governed by a Council headed by an elected Chief Minister. It also merged north and east as one province called Northeast Province [**Later demerged because of Supreme Court Judgment-2007**], and made Tamil an official language along with Sinhala, and powers were divided under three lists (Provincial, Reserved and Concurrent). Since Colombo never implemented all the provisions of the 13th Amendment, there have never been 13, but only “13-minus”.... if the “13-plus” means the creation of Second Chamber based in Colombo???... Recently, the Northern Province Chief Minister and Tamil leader C V Wigneswaran made a strong case for replacing the 13th Amendment with a “more dynamic system” of devolution of powers.

1991 - LTTE assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

2009 – Srilankan Government declares Tamil Tigers defeated

2012, 2013, 2014 UN Human Rights Council adopts a resolution urging Sri Lanka to investigate war crimes – India’s position not consistent in UNHRC – domestic politics/ Tamilnadu factor

2015 – New Democratic Front’s Sirisena elected as President

The Government of Sri Lanka towards UNHRC

- ✓ No international mechanism to investigate war crimes
- ✓ Local mechanism should cover a broad scope, encompassing all parties
- ✓ Proposed to review and repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and replace it with Anti-Terrorism Legislation (ATL)
- ✓ Vowed to engage Sri Lankans living overseas belonging to all communities and to involve them in the peace building and reconciliation efforts
- ✓ Office for Reparations...

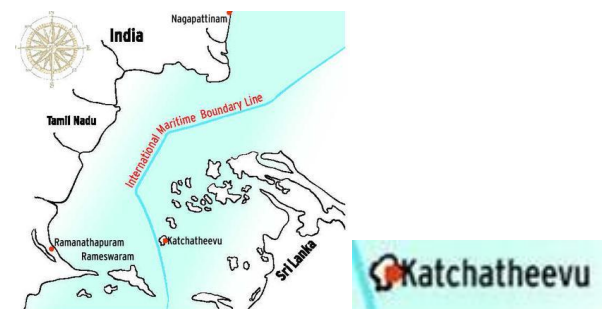
Developmental Cooperation

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Housing Project, Railway, Electricity Grids, Small and Medium Enterprise development

Fishermen issue – [**The treaties of 1974 and 1976 establish a boundary line between India and Sri Lanka**]

- Given the proximity of the territorial waters of both countries, especially in the Palk Straits and the Gulf of Mannar, incidents of straying of fishermen are common. Both countries have agreed on certain practical arrangements to deal with the issue of bona fide fishermen of either side crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. Through these arrangements, it has been possible to deal with the issue of detention of fishermen in a humane manner.



SAARC

Seed was sown by the late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman—was to promote regional cooperation and foster economic development and prosperity throughout the region.

SAARC charter signed in Dhaka in 1985

Areas of Cooperation

•Agriculture and Rural •Biotechnology •Culture •Economic and Trade •Education •Energy
•Environment •Finance •Funding Mechanism • Information, Communication and Media •People-to-People Contacts •Poverty Alleviation •Science and Technology •Security Aspects •Social Development • Tourism

Important Summits

Since its creation in December 1985, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has sought after to boost economic unity between the countries of South Asian region. The organization was designed to improve both the economic and social progress of its member states.

First SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 1985

Second SAARC Summit, Bangalore, 1986

Eighth SAARC Summit, New Delhi 1995

Fourteenth SAARC Summit, New Delhi, 2007

Seventeenth SAARC Summit, Addu City, 2011

18th summit of SAARC, Kathmandu, 2014

➤ Challenges for SAARC

○ One of the most backward regions in the world and urgently needs development and a higher rate of economic growth [Home to nearly 44 percent of the world's poor, Food a security issue]

○ Suspicion and mistrust prevail among all the members regarding the free movement of people and goods within the region

○ Lack of genuine political cooperation - No concrete action was taken on the issues of terrorism, trade and foreign investment in 18th Summit

○ Protectionist trade regimes - eliminating NTBs important

○ SMEs that need restructuring to become more competitive

○ SAARC countries are net energy importers

○ Encouraging investments between members of SAARC, there are many problem - the lack of investment guarantees

○ South Asia is among the regions receiving the least amount of FDI inflows

○ Intra-regional trade as a share of South Asia's total foreign trade was only 5 percent [ASEAN-25.8%] - similar endowments in skills and produce the same type of products. Unlike the EU or ASEAN, however, trade between the SAARC States has remained limited despite the

fact that all are positioned within a close proximity of one another and all are part of the World Trade Organization (WTO).² A growing emphasis on attracting foreign investment and seeking access to new markets in SAARC states indicates that economic progress is central to the future of South Asia.

- Deep-seated social problems— Gender inequality
- Indo-Pakistani conflict
- India's considerable position of power over the other SAARC states and this imbalance of power within SAARC
- Disputes between India and its neighbors
- Smaller states in South Asia are reluctant to work with India, fearing that such cooperation will admit Indian dominance in SAARC
- Bangladesh is afraid of India exploiting its geographical position to redirect water flows vital to Bangladeshi agricultural production. Nepal and Bhutan are still worried about India's control over their world trade and transit links as their geographical position will always make them dependent on India
- Individual SAARC countries to advance their economic interests through bilateral agreements reduce the incentive to connect regionally
- External Interference
- Smuggling and trafficking of goods across the borders of the member countries
- In 2014 the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ended its then 13-year-old military operations in Afghanistan. Al-Qaeda is far from decimated and several of its affiliates, like the Haqqani Network, remain a potent force in Afghanistan - will help terrorist groups in the region to attract more recruits is a serious concern for South Asia, an epicenter of terrorism in many ways. The setting up of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)—and the fact that an unknown number of people from South Asian countries have travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight alongside ISIS and Jabhat al Nusra—makes the possibility of a direct threat from these groups closer to reality.³
- The lack of a shared security approach: Indian Ocean has lately been witnessing a heightening sense of strategic rivalries - There is also the growing volume of undersea cables across the Indian Ocean region that forms a vital part of communication network linkages between Asia, Europe and America, the security of which is of utmost importance.⁴
- SAARC members are likely to experience the most severe impact of climate change and many parts of the region could get submerged

Opportunities

- ✓ SAARC's potential for intra-regional trade is estimated at \$80 billion
- ✓ Trade in services within SAARC is more balanced, by increasing trade in services we can bridge the asymmetries that prevail in trade in goods in the region

² Asima Noreen, <http://www.pakistantimes.net/pt/detail.php?newsId=8311> (Accessed on 18.7.2013.)

³ Aryaman Bhatnagar and Wilson John. Resurgence of Al-Qaeda in South Asia Post-US Drawdown. OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

⁴ Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan & Arka Biswas. Military Buildup in the Indian Ocean Region: Implications for Regional Stability. OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

✓ Strengthening physical connectivity in a geographically contiguous region are increasingly being recognised. These links are expected to increase economic activity and people-to-people interaction, leading in turn to regional and sub-regional integration.⁵

✓ Hydroelectric power project

✓ Cooperation in non-conventional sources of energy

✓ Intra-regional tourism and promotion of business

✓ South Asia is, however, the highest recipient of personal remittances and this contributes much more to the foreign exchange reserves of member countries than inward FDI flows.

❖ **Measures**

❖ The SAFTA Agreement was signed on 2004 during Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad

❖ The cumulative origin requirement was reduced to 50 percent - In order to encourage trade

❖ India has reduced tariffs to zero for most tradable commodities with the least developed countries in the grouping - In order to encourage trade

❖ Leaders outlined their aim of creating a South Asian Economic Union (SAEU) in a phased and planned manner (18th Summit)

❖ SAARC Motor Vehicles Agreement and SAARC Regional Railways Agreement - approval is still pending – To increase connectivity

❖ The Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA) signed among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal [BBIN] is expected to facilitate cross-border movement of vehicles, thereby reducing cost of transportation and boosting commercial ties in eastern part of South Asia. BBIN is a significant departure from the virtual paralysis that has characterised attempts for South Asian integration – To increase connectivity

❖ SAARC Seed Bank – ratification pending - To increase food security

❖ SAARC Convention on Cooperation on Environment and Thimphu Statement on Climate Change

❖ India has signed energy deals with Bangladesh and Nepal

❖ Agreed during the Kathmandu meeting to strengthen the social window of the SAARC Development Fund

❖ Sub-regional cooperation seems a viable option. For example, the sub-region comprising Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and India's Northeast, Bihar & West Bengal

India-SAARC

○ Founder member, 1985

○ Three summits - Second SAARC Summit, Bangalore, 1986. Eighth SAARC Summit, New Delhi 1995. Fourteenth SAARC Summit, New Delhi, 2007 (Afghanistan admitted)

○ The Gujral Doctrine in the 1996-1997 (These principles are: first, with neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates what it can in good faith and trust; second, no South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country of the region; third, no country should interfere in the internal affairs of another; fourth, all South Asian countries must

⁵Anasua Basu Ray Chaudhury, Pratinashree Basu and Mihir Bhonsale. Driving Across the South Asian Borders: The Motor Vehicle Agreement Between Bhutan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; and, finally, they should settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.)⁶

- Substantial contribution to SAARC development fund and SAARC food bank
- Active participation in SAPTA (1995) & SAFTA (2006)
- Provided/contributed institutions: South Asian University in Delhi, SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC), New Delhi, India, SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC), India
- PM Modi's proposals at the 18th SAARC Summit are steps in the direction of further integration, including the Special Purpose Facility in India, SAARC Business Traveller Card, SAARC Supra Regional Reference Laboratory...
- The Government is planning to provide space based systems for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries. The objective of this satellite project is to develop a satellite for SAARC region that enables a full range of applications and services to all our neighbours in the areas of telecommunication and broadcasting applications viz. Television, Direct-to-Home (DTH), Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), Tele-education, Telemedicine and Disaster Management.

China & SAARC⁷

- China's trade volumes with India's South Asian neighbours are larger than India's trade with them
- China, which initiated the revival of the old Silk Route, has already declared the so-called 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) as a new foreign policy initiative aimed at boosting international cooperation and joint development throughout Eurasia - Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka have expressed interest
- China in different areas, especially in building infrastructure, has been on the rise - China is upgrading the Maldives' international airport following the cancellation of a deal with an Indian company
- 10,000 scholarships for young South Asians as a mark of Chinese commitment to the prosperity of the region.
- China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project linking China and the port of Gwadar – part of OBOR
- China was inducted as an observer into SAARC in 2005; In the Kathmandu summit, there was pressure to include China in SAARC - Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives showed support for upgrading China's status

⁶<http://www.idsa-india.org/an-jul9-8.html>

⁷ Jayshree Sengupta, SAARC: The Way Ahead, ORF ISSUE BRIEF

East Asia

India – Brunei Relations

Political

- One of the oldest continuing monarchies in the world
- Common membership of UN, NAM, Commonwealth and ARF
- India-ASEAN Coordinator up to 2015
- Indian Navy visits
- MILAN 2012 (Andaman)

Economic/Trade/Development

- The reasons inhibiting bilateral trade have been relatively high shipping costs, and Brunei's small population base. The main import of India from Brunei in the last few years is crude oil. In favour of Brunei
- In the services sector, Indian manpower has been coming to Brunei in reasonably good numbers
- ASEAN Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and Medical Mission Exercise

Cultural

- Brunei, then a Hindu-Buddhist kingdom, had linkages with the famed Sri Vijaya and Majapahit empires of the region, as well as with China
- 14th century - converted into an Islamic Sultanate – exposure to Malay customs, rituals and culture this created linkages with Indian culture
- Bollywood
- ASEAN-Indian Car Rally
- Indian Community: 1929 discovery of oil; Majority of the doctors in Brunei are from India; Other professionals; considerable presence in textile business; 10,000 Indian nationals

India-Cambodia Relations

Historical

- 1st century AD - Hindu and Buddhist religious and cultural influences emanated out of India to various parts of South-East Asia; Cambodians are today predominantly Buddhist but retain a strong influence of Hindu rituals, idolatry and mythology;
- Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Bayon, Ta Phrom - religious and historical sites
- In the 1950s, India was associated with the International Control Commission on Indo-China

Political

- Cordial; After Khmer Rouge regime India recognized the new government when much of the world shunned Cambodia - is fondly remembered by the Cambodian leadership
- India had also committed to - UN sponsored elections in 1993, de-mining operations, conservation of the famous Angkor Wat when peace in the country was yet to be settled
- Financial assistance in infrastructure projects, security and defence
- Support in favour of India for permanent membership of the UNSC
- UN peacekeeping training course was conducted
- MGC, GCSS

Economic/Trade/Development

- Total bilateral trade US\$ 153.98 million & Indian export of US\$ 141.26 million
- Lines of Credit; grant-in-aids project
- Indian private sector investment sugar plantation, sugar factory, power plant...
- Duty free tariff preference scheme to Cambodia
 - The Minister of State for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) led a business delegation comprising of Ministers from the state governments of Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland to Cambodia
- India has been contributing to capacity building in Cambodia - Entrepreneurship Development, English Language Training, ITEC [civilian training + defence training]
- Disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
- Indelible ink to Cambodia for the general elections
- India MGC Traditional Textiles Museum

Cultural

- Indian TV serials and Hindi movies
- ICCR; ASI has been working for restoration of Ta Prohm Temple
- Development of the Historic Site of Preah Vihear (9th Shiva temple) along with China
- 1500 Indian nationals

India-Indonesia Bilateral Relations**Historical**

- Two millennia of close cultural and commercial contacts
- Hindu, Buddhist and later Muslim faith travelled to Indonesia from the shores of India
- Indonesian folk art and dramas are based on stories from the great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata
- Colonial history and post-independence goals of political sovereignty, economic self-sufficiency and independent foreign policy have unifying effect on the bilateral relations
- During our respective struggles for independence, the national leaderships of India and Indonesia led by Jawaharlal Nehru and President Sukarno collaborated closely in supporting the cause of Asian and African independence and later laid the foundation of the Afro-Asian and Non-Aligned Movements at the Bandung Conference in 1955.

Political

- 'Look East Policy' in 1991 to "Act East"
- Strategic Partnership in 2005
- ASEAN, EAS, G-20
- Five-pronged initiative - Defence, Comprehensive Economic, Cultural and People-to-People and Cooperation in Responding to Common Challenges

Economic/Trade/Development

- India is the largest buyer of crude palm oil from Indonesia and imports coal, minerals, rubber, pulp and paper and hydrocarbons reserves
- India exports refined petroleum products, maize, commercial vehicles, pharmaceuticals...
- Investment in each other's national infrastructure development plans and third countries
- Indian companies have made significant investments; Indonesia's investment in India is limited

Cultural

- Facilitate Indonesian students wishing to pursue higher studies in India - Bahasa
- Sahabat India: Festival of India in Indonesia
- 100,000 Indonesians of Indian origin; 10,000 Indian nationals living in Indonesia & generally prosperous

India – Laos Relations**Historical/ Political**

- The role played by India as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC) on Indo-China enjoy longstanding, friendly and mutually supportive relations including our claim for permanent membership of the UN Security Council
- Indian Army Training Team conducts training

Economic/Trade/Development

- Lines of Credit; ITEC;
- India has accorded the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme
- India ranked 8th in FDI in Laos – Mining, Pulp and Plantation

Cultural

- Restoration of the UNESCO world heritage site at Vat Phu
- 300- Indian community

India - Malaysia Relations**Historical/ Political**

- 1957
- Joint exercises “Harimau Shakti”
- Indian Air Force Training Team was deployed in Malaysia to train Malaysian pilots on the SU-30

Economic/Trade/Development

- The mainstay of the bilateral relationship - in favour of Malaysia
- Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- One of the significant investors in India; Primarily focused on Roads and Highways, Telecommunications, Oil & Gas...
- Malaysian construction companies’ largest presence outside Malaysia is in India
- Indian participation in Malaysia - Textiles & Textile Products, Chemical & Chemical Products, Non-Metallic Mineral Products...
- Majority of flights are operated by Malaysian carriers
- Tourism
- CEOs Forum
- ITEC & Colombo Plan
- Search and rescue operations - MH 370

Cultural

- Malaysian students join for Medical and Dental courses in India
- Traditional medicine – AYUSH
- 130,000 Indian expats - skilled and semi-skilled category; Illegal immigration and human trafficking from India into Malaysia is a matter of concern to both Governments;
- **Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs):** Malaysia has one of the largest communities of Persons of Indian Origin in the world, numbering close of 2 million (about 7 to 8% of Malaysia’s population). The overwhelming numbers of PIOs are Tamil speaking, with significant people speaking Telugu, Malayalam and Punjabi as well. The Malaysian Indian Congress is the dominant political

organization of the PIOs since pre-independence, and is a member of the ruling coalition since independence, but of late several smaller splinter political organizations have emerged. There is also significant PIO support to two Opposition Parties – the PKR and DAP, which has more Indian community MPs in the Lower House than the Malaysian Indian Congress.

- Malaysia has been sending the largest contingent to the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

India - Myanmar Relations

Rooted in shared historical, ethnic, cultural and religious ties

Geographically, India and Myanmar share a long land border of over 1640 km and long maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. The contiguous land and common sea board facilitated people-to-people contacts and enhanced our closer relationship. India is a country of Myanmar's Buddhist pilgrimage. The large population of **People of Indian** origin in Myanmar brings closer the two countries. India has been responsive to the needs of friendly people of Myanmar and has been providing relief materials and assistance responding to need of the hour.

Political

- Signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1951
- Visit of the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987
- Indian Consulate General in Mandalay was re-opened in 2002
- Consulate General of India in Sittwe in 2014
- PM met President U Thein Sein and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
- Increasing interaction at Chief Ministers level of the bordering States of Myanmar and North East India – 2013; Sangai Festival, Hornbill Festival
- The Manipur Chief Minister paid an official visit to Myanmar in May, 2013 while Nagaland Chief Minister visited Myanmar in February, 2014
- BIMSTEC
- India's experience in parliamentary practices and procedures were shared

Economic/Trade/Development

- In favour of Myanmar
- India's imports are dominated by agricultural items (beans, pulses and forest based products from 90% of our imports). India's main exports are pharmaceuticals, semi-finished steel, chemicals...
- Border Haats: India and Myanmar signed a border trade agreement in 1994. Border trade at Moreh / Tamu & Rhi / Zowkhatar is picking up slowly with the development of infrastructure in that area. A third border trade point is proposed to be opened at Avakhung-Pansat/Somra. The border trade had a quantum jump.
- Myanmar is also a beneficiary country under India's Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for LDCs; Line of credit/ aid / grant
- India's investments in various oil / gas blocks
- India has been providing both technical and financial assistance for projects in Myanmar for infrastructure development and capacity building projects; Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project, Trilateral highway which envisages seamless connectivity between India, Myanmar and Thailand
- ITEC, Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) of Colombo Plan

Cultural

- Restoration of the Ananda Temple in Bagan; Sarnath Style Buddha Statue donated by GOI;
- **Indian Community**: The origin of the Indian community in Myanmar is traced back to several centuries, but the mid-19th century a surge of migration happened with the advent of the British

rule in Lower Burma since 1852. Yangon and Mandalay had once a dominating presence of Indians in various fields such as civil services, education, trade and commerce during the British rule. According to 1983 official census of Myanmar the number of Person of Indian origin (PIOs) in Myanmar is 428428. A large number of the Indian community (nearly 150,000) live in Bago (Zeyawaddy and Kuayktaga), Tanintharyi Region and Mon State. The NRI families estimated to be about 5000 in Myanmar mainly live in urban/cities and are engaged in export import business or are employees of MNCs.

India-Philippines Relations

Historical/ Political

- India and the Philippines formally established diplomatic relations on 1949, shortly after both countries gained independence [Philippines in 1946 and India in 1947]
- Cordial, though the full potential is yet to be realized (imbalance in the long run with ASEAN?)
- ASEAN, East Asia Summit
- Indian navy and coast guard ships regularly

Economic/Trade/Development

- Economic relations have been relatively slow and uneven to date
- The Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro that the Philippines Government has entered into with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, ending four decades of unrest that left 150,000 dead, is expected to open up considerable business opportunities, not restricted only in Mindanao, but the whole of the Philippines. The Philippines is embarking on a series infrastructural projects, which are likely to be of interest to Indian business and industry.
- ‘Universal Health’ policy opens the way for a more invigorated partnership with the drugs and pharma sector in India, particularly with regard to generics for the provision of quality medicines at affordable prices. The identification of complementarities, rather than competition, particularly in the IT sector could see heightened collaborations for third country intervention.
- Disaster relief assistance – Earthquake, Typhoon
- ITEC and Colombo Plan

Cultural

- Effort is required; Indian community of around 70,000 present in the Philippines; 2000 Indian students pursuing medical courses in various universities; Flying schools and medical institutions are also becoming attractive.

INDIA – SINGAPORE RELATIONS

Historical/ Political:

- Back to the Cholas who are credited with naming the island and establishing a permanent settlement
- The more modern relationship is attributed to Sir Stamford Raffles who, in 1819, established a trading station on the Straits of Malacca to protect, particularly from the Dutch, the East India Company ships carrying cargo between India and the region, especially China.
- Singapore’s location was increasingly recognised as strategic to the security of the British Empire in India, and it became a colony under British India governed from Calcutta during the period 1830 to 1867. The colonial connection is reflected in a similarity of institutions and practices, usage of English and the presence of a large Indian community.
- India was among the first countries to set up diplomatic relations after the independence of Singapore on 24 August 1965.

- Singapore has played an important role in reconnecting us to the countries of South East Asia since the inception of our Look East Policy in the early 1990s
- Defence Cooperation
- Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Economic/Trade/Development

- Bilateral trade: is a major pillar of our relationship; our 10th largest trade partner globally;
- Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (2005) - first such agreement to be signed by India with any country
- Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement: It integrates agreements on trade in goods and services, investment protection, and economic cooperation in fields like education, intellectual property and science & technology. It also provides Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) that eliminates duplicative testing and certification of products in sectors where there are mandatory technical requirements.
- Our imports less
- Singapore has emerged as the 2nd largest source of FDI; Singapore one of the top destinations for Indian investments
- Combined with an enabling environment, strong air connectivity and the presence of a large Indian community, Singapore has emerged as an offshore logistics and financial hub for Indian corporate houses. About 6,000 Indian companies are estimated to be registered in Singapore
- Indian banks operate in Singapore; Singapore has the largest air connections to India

Cultural

Indian Community:

Ethnic Indians constitute about 9.1 per cent or around 3.5 lakhs of the resident population of 3.9 million in Singapore. In addition, among the 1.5 million foreigners residing in Singapore, about 3.5 lakhs are Indian expatriates holding Indian passports, mostly serving in financial services, computer/software sectors, students, construction and marine sectors. There are about 1.5 lakh Indian migrant workers in Singapore. Tamil is one of the four official languages of Singapore. Punjabis, Malayalis and Sindhis are the other major Indian communities.

India-Thailand Relations

Historical/Geographical/Political

- Located in each other's extended neighborhood -???
- Share a maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea
- Bilateral relations - rooted in history, link of Buddhism; Hindu elements in Thai architecture, arts;
- India's 'Look East' policy has been complemented by Thailand's 'Look West' policy
- ASEAN, East Asia Summit (EAS) and BIMSTEC groupings as also Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)
- Defence Dialogue

Economic/Trade/Development

- Bilateral Trade: Thai Exports more; Indian FDI into Thailand more
- Cooperating closely on improving regional connectivity through initiatives such as India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, Asian Highway Network (under UNESCAP), BTILS under BIMSTEC framework

Cultural

- The Thai language incorporates Pali and Sanskrit influences; 16th World Sanskrit Conference in Bangkok; Thai tourists - Buddhist pilgrimage sites

- A large Indian Diaspora living and working in Thailand is another important bond. It is estimated that there are around 200,000 people of Indian origin in Thailand. Many of them have lived here for several generations over the past century. The Indian community mainly comprises Sikhs, Punjabis, Gorakhpuris, Tamils and Sindhis.

India - Vietnam Relations

Historical/Geographical/Political

- Exceptionally friendly and cordial since their foundations were laid by Prime Minister Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh more than 50 years ago; historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rule and the national struggle for independence
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the first visitors to Vietnam after its victory against the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954
- ASEAN, East Asia Summit, Mekong Ganga Cooperation, Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) besides UN and WTO
- Communist Party of Vietnam
- Annual Security Dialogue at Defence Secretary Level; Capacity building of the Vietnamese Armed Forces particularly the Navy

Economic/Trade/Development

- Top ten trading partners of Vietnam
- Key items exported to India were mobile phones and components, machinery, computers & electronic hardware, natural rubber, chemicals and coffee; Imported from India were meat and fishery products
- Total investment of India about US\$ 1 bn- energy, mineral exploration, agro-processing... Vietnam's US\$ 23.6 million
- Lines of Credit (LoCs) to Vietnam over the years on concessional terms and conditions including for defence procurement
- ITEC; Advanced Resource Centre in Information and Communications Technology (ARC-ICT) was inaugurated; High Performance Computer ever gifted by Indian Government; Hi-Tech Crime Laboratory
- Centre for Satellite Tracking and Data Reception and an Imaging facility - under consideration
- Assistance through IBSA
- Pangasius Breeding

Cultural

- Old linkages of the Hindu Cham civilization between India and Vietnam
- Conservation and restoration of Cham monuments; Conservation and restoration of UNESCO heritage site of My Son;
- English Language Training;
- Estimated population of Indians living in Vietnam is 1500

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

- Set up in 1993 - regional security cooperation and dialogue platform – ARF has 27 member states [10 ASEAN, 10 dialogue partners (India) + others]
- In 1995, the ARF agreed to an evolutionary approach to effectively tackle security issues and adopted a 3-stage process viz, 1st stage – Confidence Building Measures (CBMs); 2nd stage – development of preventive diplomacy; and 3rd stage – elaboration of approaches to conflicts. ASEAN values of consensus, confidence building and progress at a pace comfortable to all have guided the ARF process since inception
- The ARF process is a three-tier one - Track-I, Track I ½ (activities approved by ARF and involving scholars and officials from member states acting in their personal capacity) and Track-II (which provides a non-governmental forum for academics, scholars, researchers to interact in their private capacity with a view to developing structured regional processes). At the Track I ½ level, ARF has established an Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) meeting. The first meeting of the EEPs was held in 2006. At the Track-II level, the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia and Pacific (CSCAP) and ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) have been regularly engaged with the ARF process.
- ARF Ministerial meetings: Terrorism, trans-national organized crime, maritime security, natural disaster management, and peacekeeping
India and ARF
- India became a member of the ARF in 1996. India's participation in the ARF demonstrates our increasing engagement in the Asia-Pacific region, both in the politico-security and economic spheres and underlines our commitment to the objective of sustaining regional peace and stability. Our participation is consistent with our “Look East” policy, and development of closer links with the ASEAN as a full-dialogue partner.
- India has been an active participant in the ARF meetings; maritime Security; Non-Proliferation and Disarmament; Disaster Relief
- India has organized several seminars, workshops and training programmes for ARF Members; anti-piracy UN Peacekeeping and cyber security
- Recent Developments: A Vision Statement for ARF for 2020 recognizes that ARF is a central pillar in the emerging regional security architecture

BIMSTEC [How much harmony with SAARC? or complementary to ASEAN efforts!]

- Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, **India**, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand brings together 1.5 billion people – 21% of the world population, and a combined GDP of over US\$ 2.5 trillion.
- BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand - Economic Cooperation) was formed in 1997 in Bangkok. Myanmar was admitted in 1997 and the organization was renamed as BIMST-EC. The grouping expanded when Nepal and Bhutan were admitted in 2004. The grouping's name was changed to BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) at 1st Summit Meeting held in Bangkok in 2004. BIMSTEC Chairmanship rotates among member countries. The BIMSTEC Permanent Secretariat is in Dhaka. India's contribution 32% of the cost of Secretariat reflecting its strong commitment to BIMSTEC process.
- BIMSTEC has identified 14 priority areas where a member country takes lead. India is lead country for Transport & Communication, Tourism, Environment & Disaster Management and Counter Terrorism & Transnational Crime.
- India has ratified BIMSTEC Convention on Combating International Terrorism...

- A Framework Agreement for BIMSTEC Free Trade Area was signed in 2004

East Asia Summit

- The concept of an East Asia Grouping was first promoted in 1991 by then Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad
- Final report of the East Asian Study Group recommended an EAS as an ASEAN led development limited to the ASEAN+3 countries
- The first East Asia Summit (EAS) welcomed the participation of ASEAN, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India in the first EAS. Later, USA and the Russian Federation were formally included as members
- The EAS region comprises some of the most dynamic economies and emerging powers in the world. It is a Leaders-led forum for dialogue on broad strategic, geo-political and economic issues of common interest, with the aim of promoting peace, security, stability and economic prosperity. In a relatively short period of time, the EAS has emerged as one of the important dialogue fora in the region
- Five priority areas: energy and environment, finance, education, natural disaster management and pandemics
- Two more areas, namely, Connectivity (physical, institutional and people-to-people) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) have also been included
- Politico-security as well as economic issues of common concern
- The EAS Member States issued a Joint Press Statement which, inter-alia, supported the establishment of Nalanda University as a non-state, non-profit, secular and self-governing international institution with a continental focus, that will bring together students from all countries of Asia. Prime Minister made a formal announcement regarding the enactment of the Nalanda University Act by the Indian Parliament and invited EAS member states to participate in the Nalanda University project. As a host country, India has made a significant contribution to the University. The Government of Bihar has provided 446 acres of land free of cost [cooperative federalism!] on a 99 year lease. The Government of India and other countries, organizations and individuals have made financial contributions towards the project
- Challenges: Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines; Earthquake risk profiles of EAS member countries

Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

- The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is a dialogue forum officially established in 1996 to bridge Asia and Europe, comprising of 51 Partners, that includes 49 Member Countries and 2 International Organisations (ASEAN Secretariat and European Commission-Why NOT SAARC?). At present, ASEM represents around 60% of the World's Population, 52% of the Global GDP and almost 68% of the World's Trade, and thus has the potential of becoming an important and highly effective region-to-region dialogue and cooperation framework to build sustainable peace, prosperity and stability across the two Continents. India became a member of ASEM in 2007.
- ASEM Summit Level meetings are held biennially
- ASEM discussions so far have tended to concentrate on political dialogue
- 2012 - Sought to enhance cooperation between Asia and Europe through a review of the ongoing global and regional transformation, discuss issues relating to certain key regional hot spots and to evolve consensus on reforms in the global and regional architecture

Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)

- The Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) is the only permanent institution of ASEM, established in 1997 to promote greater mutual understanding between Asia and Europe through intellectual, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. Through ASEF, civil society concerns are included as a vital component of deliberations of ASEM. India became a member of ASEF in 2007 during its second expansion from 39 to 45 countries. Since joining in 2007, India was contributing US\$ 100,000 annually to ASEF till 2010 and increased its contribution to US\$ 120,000 from 2011 onwards.
- ASEF organises thematic based projects in Asia and Europe - environment and sustainable development; economy and society; public health; art and culture; education and academic cooperation; human rights and governance; and inter-communal dialogue.

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) [A Complement to ASEAN?]

- The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) is an initiative by six countries – India and five ASEAN countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Lao PDR, for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications. Both the Ganga and the Mekong are civilizational rivers, and the MGC initiative aims to facilitate closer contacts among the people inhabiting these two major river basins. The MGC is also indicative of the civilizational, cultural and commercial [C³] linkages among the member countries of the MGC down the centuries.
- India offered 50 scholarships to enable scholars from the MGC countries to study in India
- India's initiative in Setting up of the Traditional Asian Textiles Museum at Siem Reap, Cambodia was highly appreciated
- New areas identified for forging cooperation. These include health research relevant to the region and sharing of expertise on pandemic management, bringing together the complementarities that exist in the SME sector in India and the Mekong States, aspects related to food security and preserving the rich bio-diversity of our region.
- India announced a commitment of USD 1 million annually for the India-CLMV Quick Impact Projects Revolving Fund. This fund would be for short gestation projects that could directly benefit local communities, with results that are immediate and visible.

India - Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Relations

- India's relations with Hong Kong are historical and date back to the 1840s, have been trading with each other; relations between the two people have been warm and cordial; long been home to a large Indian community, many of who arrived here more than a century and half ago. The Commission for India in Hong Kong was set up in 1951 and it was re-designated as Consulate General of India on 15 October 1996 in advance of China's assumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997. The Consulate also has accreditation to Macau, which reverted from Portuguese to Chinese sovereignty on December 19, 1999
- 1,500 Indian companies registered in Hong Kong, and their activities range from services, investment finance, banking...
- Foreign Direct Investment to India from Hong Kong has been increasing in recent years. Hong Kong is also a major sourcing centre for Indian companies and it has emerged as a major re-exporter to Mainland China of items it imports from India.

○ The Indian community in Hong Kong is estimated to be more than 45,000 and approximately half of them hold Indian passports. Sindhis, Gujaratis and Punjabis (Sikh) form the largest component of the community; Members of the Indian community helped establish well known institutions in Hong Kong;

India- ASEAN Relations

- India's Look East Policy was initiated in 1990s and since then, India's relationship with ASEAN remains one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy and the very foundation of our Look East Policy. India became a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, which was upgraded to full dialogue partnership in 1996. Since 2002, we have had annual Summits with ASEAN. ASEAN and India commemorated the 20th anniversary of dialogue-level partnership and the 10th anniversary of Summit-level partnership with a Commemorative Summit in New Delhi under the theme 'ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace and Shared Prosperity' on December 20-21, 2012. The Commemorative Summit attended by the Leaders from all the 10 ASEAN countries endorsed elevating our partnership to a 'Strategic Partnership'. The Leaders also adopted the 'ASEAN-India Vision Statement', which charts the future of ASEAN-India cooperation.
- ASEAN-India functional cooperation is diverse and includes cooperation across a range of sectors, such as trade, science & technology, agriculture, environment...
- 2009 - India announced a contribution of USD 50 million to ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund to support implementation of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action 2010-15...which envisages cooperation in a range of sectors in the political, economic and socio-cultural spheres
- ASEAN-India Science & Technology Fund; ASEAN-India Green Fund
- 2009 - ASEAN-India Trade-in-Goods Agreement was signed
- The total trade between India and ASEAN - USD 79.3 billion, surpassing the trade target
- Special Training Courses for ASEAN Diplomats
- ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group
- Delhi Dialogue is a track 1.5 event held annually in New Delhi where leaders, opinion makers, diplomats, academia and think-tanks of India and ASEAN come together to discuss ways to intensify and broaden political, strategic, economic and civil society interaction between the two regions.
- ASEAN-India Car Rally and a Shipping Expedition of the sail training ship INS Sudarshini to ASEAN countries - to highlight how connectivity can impact business and people-to-people linkages
- The India-AESAN Agreement on Trade in Goods was implemented in January 2010 and the India-ASEAN FTA in Services and Investments was signed in September 2014 and came into force in April 2015.

Look East to Act East

1. In response to rise of Asia-Pacific & Indo-Pacific regions; in the 12th ASEAN-India Summit
2. Passive adumbration (brief representation) to greater action and dynamism
3. Previously east commence with ASEAN, now recalibrated and east starts with Bangladesh to the western shores of US – PM Modi
4. Major discussion forums include ASEAN, ARF, MGC, PIF, IOR-ARC and strengthening bilateral relationships with Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Japan, Australia and South Korea
5. To engage in Terrorism, piracy, organized crime, drug trafficking, arms trading, clandestine proliferation of nuclear materials and missile technology and to the question of freedom of navigation and overflight. Apart from that 6 million Indian diaspora and disaster management
6. The successful projection of soft power will help to get success in Act East
7. The appointment of Indian Ambassador exclusively to deal with ASEAN and East Asia Summit signals this pro-active policy

Middle East**India – Bahrain (emerging as financial centre) Relations****Historical**

Trade and commercial exchanges go back to about 5,000 years ago tracing their origins to the period of Dilmun Civilization in Bahrain to the era of Indus valley civilization in India. Ancient Bahraini traders are believed to have carried out flourishing trade of Bahraini pearls with Indian spices from India.

Political

Characterized by cordial

Strategic importance

Trade and Economic Relations

Received fresh impetus from the oil boom – now declining

Bahrain Government's policy of industrial diversification also played an important role in enhancing economic co-operation

Imports decreasing for India

Cultural

Presence of around 350,000 Indian nationals who comprise a third of Bahrain's total population of 1.2 million is an important anchor of our bilateral relations with Bahrain

The Indian expatriate community enjoys great goodwill from the Bahraini authorities and the employers alike. It is no secret that Indians are preferred over other expatriates from the subcontinent. The main reasons for this include the trust factor, strong work ethics and the "apolitical" orientation of Indian expatriates

India-Iraq Relations

Historical

The Iraqi philosophers and sufi saints like Hasan al Basri, Junaid Al Baghdadi and Sheikh Behlul had such an impact on the spiritual movements in India that Guru Dev Nanak Saheb came personally to Baghdad to deliberate on the ontological and the epistemological questions with Sheikh Behlul who hosted him for nearly three months. Iraqi spiritual leader Sheikh Syed Abdul QadirJeelani has enormous following in India where he is referred to either as DastagirSaheb or Ghous-al-Azam Indian soldiers and railway workers from British India had played major role in ensuring the security in this region during the colonial era and have left an imprint in the region

Indians were among the foremost to patronize the shrines and saraikhanas of the heritage of Islam's primeval martyrdom at Karbala. Thousands of Indians visit the shrines of Imam Hussein and Imam Abbas in Karbala every year and also the shrine of Abdul QadirJeelani

Political

India has been supporting a free, democratic, pluralistic, federal and unified Iraq

Economic/Development/Aid/Relief

➤ The economic and trade relations between India and Iraq slowed down after the invasion of Iraq in March 2003. Iraq is the second largest supplier of crude to India after Saudi Arabia, and ahead of Iran

India responded to the urgent needs of Iraq for relief and economic reconstruction directly and as part of international efforts under the UN auspices. In response to UN Secretary General's urgent appeal, India committed US\$ 20 million for assistance to the Iraqi people. Activities under this pledge included supply of milk powder through World Food Programme, training of Iraqi Foreign Service officers in diplomacy, and other Iraqi officials in Information Technology. In cooperation with WFP, India provided fortified biscuits to Iraqi school children and Iraqi refugees in Syria. In addition, India contributed US\$ 10 million towards the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) for investments, reconstruction and development in Iraq

Iraq which used to be the largest project export destination for Indian companies has again seen Indian companies' presence albeit in a small way.

Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has provided training in India to the Iraqi oil officials

Cultural

At least 75 Iraqi patients travel to India on a daily basis for medical treatment. Hundreds of Iraqis prefer to send their children for higher education to India on self-financing basis

Indian community: There are a few families of Indian origin living mainly in the holy cities of Najaf, Karbala, Basra and Baghdad. The number of Indian workers had steadily increased in the more developed and peaceful Kurdistan region. However, in the wake of security issues related to terrorist attacks on Iraq and fall of certain areas of northern Iraq to the fighters, the Indians working in Iraq had concerns over their security.

India - Israel Relations

India formally recognised Israel on September 17, 1950

Embassies were opened in 1992 when full diplomatic relations were established

Since the upgradation of relations in 1992, defence and agriculture have been the main pillars of bilateral engagement. In recent years, ties have expanded to areas such as S&T, education and homeland security

The future vision of the cooperation is of a strong hi-tech partnership as befits two leading knowledge economies.

Defence & Security: India imports critical defence technologies from Israel. There are regular exchanges between the armed forces and defence personnel; counter-terrorism issues; the areas of border management, internal security and public safety, police modernization and capacity building for combating crime, crime prevention and cyber crime

Economic and Commercial Relations

From US\$ 200 million in 1992 (*comprising primarily trade in diamonds*), bilateral merchandise trade has diversified and reached US\$ 5.19 billion in 2011. However, the past few years have seen a decline in total trade due to the global economic recession.

➤ In recent years, Israel has taken a strategic decision to strengthen economic relations with China and India.

FDI from Israel into India, FDI flows from Israel to India that flow through USA, Europe and Singapore

significant investments from India in Israel

Agriculture: India has benefited from Israeli expertise and technologies in horticulture mechanization, protected cultivation, orchard and canopy management, nursery management, micro-irrigation and post-harvest management. Israeli drip irrigation technologies and products are now widely used in India. Some Israeli companies and experts are providing expertise to manage and improve dairy farming in India through their expertise in high milk yield.

Cooperation in S&T: a joint industrial R&D fund i4RD was set up; joint bilateral R&D projects, involving at least one small/medium scale company of Karnataka and one Israeli company.

Culture and Education

India is known in Israel as an ancient nation with strong cultural traditions. Young Israelis perceives India as an attractive, alternative tourist destination.

Indian Community: There are approximately 80,000 Jews of Indian-origin in Israel. Waves of immigration into Israel from India took place in the fifties and sixties. The majority is from Maharashtra (*Bene Israelis*) with relatively smaller numbers from Kerala (*Cochini Jews*) and Kolkata (*Baghdadi Jews*). In recent years some Indian Jews from North Eastern states of India (*Bnei Menashe*) have been immigrating to Israel. While the older generation still maintains an Indian lifestyle and their cultural links with India, the younger generation is increasingly assimilated into Israeli society.

There are about 10,000 Indian citizens in Israel, of whom around 9,000 are care-givers.

India – Jordan Relations

India's relationship with Jordan has always been characterized by warmth and goodwill based on mutual respect. The two countries signed their first bilateral agreement for cooperation and friendly relations in 1947, which was formalised in 1950 when the two countries established full-fledged diplomatic ties

Economic and Commercial Relations

Bilateral trade has grown rapidly despite global economic downturn. Sometimes balance of trade was in favour of Jordan during the last few years for reasons of massive imports of **phosphate and potash** by India.

A successful **cooperation in fertilizer sector** between the two countries exists.

ITEC

Culture

Classical Indian dances; Bollywood films

ICCR scholarships

Familiarization trip of Journalists

Indian Community: There are about 25 garment factories across Jordan [Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZs)] owned by Indians with an investment of over US\$ 300 million and employing over 10,000 persons.

India-Kuwait Relations

Traditionally friendly relations - rooted in history and have stood the test of time, Geographic proximity, historical trade links, cultural affinities and presence of large number of Indian nationals in Kuwait

India-Arab Summit

Commercial Relations

Hydrocarbon sector: Kuwait has been a reliable supplier of crude oil to India and it meets about 10% of our energy needs. During 2014-15, Kuwait was the fourth largest crude oil supplier to India. India's imports from Kuwait were US\$ 13.38 billion (POL accounted for US\$ 12.22 billion).

Kuwaiti Investment in India: Kuwaiti investment in India has been largely indirect through portfolio managers. Much of it has gone to India through international investment companies or through Mauritius, Singapore or other countries providing tax breaks.

India related funds launched in Kuwait

Culture

Indian Community: The presence of over 8 lakh Indian community in Kuwait (largest expatriate community in Kuwait) provides an important dimension to our ties. The total remittance from Kuwait to India is estimated to be about US\$ 5 billion annually.

ICCR Programmes;

India-Lebanon Relations

India and Lebanon have had traditionally amicable relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1954. Shared commonalities include a democratic, parliamentary system of government based on a written constitution which guarantees the rule of law, certain basic freedoms and human rights such as freedom of expression, with a market economy which is moving towards greater liberalization, a large pool of educated people and a vibrant entrepreneurial class.

The fact that India kept its Embassy in Beirut open and functioning throughout the civil war (from 1975 to 1990, closing briefly from August 5 to October 16, 1989), in contrast to a large number of other foreign Embassies in Beirut, is appreciated by the Lebanese, together with India's traditionally strong linkages with the Arab world, solidarity for the Palestine cause, and most recently our balanced and calibrated approach on Arab Spring developments including Syria.

Peacekeeping – INDBATT in United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL): An Indian battalion (INDBATT) has been deployed in UNIFIL since November 1998. Lebanese officials and political representatives have traditionally praised the professional excellence and commitment of the Indian contingent deployed in the UNIFIL forces in south Lebanon, and positive reports have appeared in the Lebanese media about free medicines and medical care being provided by Indian doctors from the UNIFIL contingent to villagers in south Lebanon.

However, Lebanon has not been an important strategic partner for India, and the development of bilateral interaction has been further limited by the domestic and regional challenges faced by Lebanon over the years, beginning with the onset of the civil war in 1975.

With the increasing instability in the region, especially in Syria and Iraq, Lebanon itself also needs to find new markets and partners in economic cooperation.

There is a window for India to establish a presence in this country by providing developmental aid as also by increasing our involvement in sectors such as infrastructure, power and alternative energy, information technology, education and agriculture.

Arab-India Partnership

Relief And Rehabilitation Assistance From India as humanitarian aid for reconstruction after the 34-day Israeli bombardment of Lebanon

Economic Interaction

The balance of trade is predominantly in favour of India

There is also potential for joint ventures between Lebanese and Indian companies in Africa

Indian involvement in Lebanon's hydrocarbon sector delays

Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme

There are only a handful of persons of Indian origin in Lebanon and the non-resident Indian community is also small

Cultural

First time ICCR in 2014

India - Oman Relations

Establishment of India-Oman diplomatic relations in 1955

Oman is politically stable and prosperous; oil reserves and natural gas reserves; a robust oil-based economy which is being judiciously diversified to other areas

The Sultanate of Oman is a strategic partner for India in the Gulf and an important interlocutor in the bilateral, AGCC, Arab League and IORA contexts. Oman also accords a high priority to its ties with India. The two countries across the Arabian Sea are linked by geography, history and culture. Both countries enjoy warm and cordial relations, which can be ascribed to historical maritime trade linkages, intimacy of the royal family with India and the seminal role of the Indian expatriate community in the development of Oman, which is acknowledged by the Omani Government.

India-GCC framework; Arab-India Partnership Conference

Economic & Commercial Relations

Indian financial institutions and private sector companies have presence in Oman

Indian construction companies won mega construction projects

The balance of trade is in favour of India

India-Oman Joint Ventures: Oman India Fertilizer Company (Omifco) in Sur (Oman) is the largest Indian JV abroad, refinery at Bina in Madhya Pradesh along with crude supply system, Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. (JSPL) acquired the Oman-based Shadeed Iron & Steel Co, L&T have four mega joint ventures

ITEC programme

Cultural

A large, diverse, accomplished and highly regarded expatriate Indian community in the Sultanate of Oman is spread over the entire spectrum of professions

Several labour related issues like standardized model employment contract, payment of salary through banks, retention of passport by employers, exchange of information with regard to illegal recruitment and human trafficking under discussion.

India - Qatar Relations

India-Qatar cooperation in diverse sectors has been steadily growing in an excellent framework provided by historically close ties and regular and substantive engagement, including at the highest levels of the two Governments. The large, diverse, accomplished and highly regarded Indian community is making an important contribution to Qatar's progress and in nurturing the bonds of deep-rooted friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries.

India-GCC

Defence Cooperation

Commercial Relations

India sources nearly 80% of its global import of LNG from Qatar, an annual import of 7.5 million tons per annum (MTA) under a long term contract

The balance of trade continues to be heavily in Qatar's favour

India's corporate sector is increasingly pursuing business opportunities in Qatar. We continue to pursue request of our banks for full-fledged operations.

Both countries are keen to expand collaborations to their mutual benefit in the fields of energy; business, finance and investments; infrastructure; education and research; sports; travel and tourism; and other areas.

India-Arab Partnership Conference

Qatar's FDI in India is modest; Qatar's Sovereign Wealth Fund [Qatar Investment Authority (QIA)] and other State-owned entities, as well as private investors in Qatar are keenly looking at attractive investment options

Cultural

Indian nationals comprise the largest expatriate community in Qatar and are engaged in a wide spectrum of professionals. The process of labour reforms undertaken by Government of Qatar, and to expeditious implementation of further steps being considered by Qatar

India - Saudi Arabia Relations

Establishment of diplomatic relations in 1947

Enjoy cordial and friendly relations reflecting the centuries old economic and socio-cultural ties 'Delhi Declaration-2006' imparting a fresh momentum to the bilateral relationship

In 2010, 'Strategic Partnership' and the 'Riyadh Declaration' signed during the visit captured the spirit of enhanced cooperation in political, economic, security and defence realms

Economic & Commercial Relations

Bilateral trade registering three-fold increase

The import of crude oil by India forms a major component of bilateral trade with Saudi Arabia being India's largest supplier of crude oil, accounting for almost one-fifth of its needs

Indian investment of USD 1.6 billion in Saudi Arabia; Saudi Arabia in India USD 41.99 million

Cultural

Indian Community in Saudi Arabia: The 2.5 million plus strong Indian community in Saudi Arabia is the largest expatriate community in the Kingdom and is the 'most preferred community' due to their expertise, sense of discipline, law abiding and peace loving nature.

In 2013, His Majesty King announced a grace period allowing overstaying expatriates to correct the status, get new jobs or leave the country without facing penal action till the end of the grace period. More than 1.4 million (14 lakhs) Indians have availed the concessions during the grace period.

The Haj pilgrimage is another important component of bilateral relations. Approximately 300,000 Indians perform Umrah every year.

India-Syria Relations

Political:

India and Syria enjoy friendly political relations based on historic and civilizational ties, experience of imperialism and of being colonized, a secular, nationalist and developmental orientation and similar perceptions on many international and regional issues and membership of NAM. India's traditional support for just Arab causes notably the Palestinian cause and for the return of the occupied Golan Heights to Syria is appreciated by Syrians. Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Nehru and Indira Gandhi are remembered with great respect. The relationship at the political level has always been good.

Syria support for India's permanent membership of UNSC

A 200 strong contingent of Indian Army is present on the Golan Heights as part of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

Current unrest: Syria has deeply appreciated the support received from India and others members of BRICS at the UNSC. India's support for a Syrian led political process to address the crisis. As part of the IBSA initiative, an IBSA delegation visited Syria in 2011.

➤ Current unrest has halted the progress of the projects like Hama Iron & Steel Plant.

Economic & Commercial Relations

A credit line by India

Feasibility study on utilisation of phosphatic resources of Syria

Assistance for the setting up of Biotechnology Centre

➤ India has two significant investments in Syria in the oil sector. OVL has currently stopped its operations due to the sanctions imposed by US & EU on the Syrian oil sector and the current ongoing crisis.

Trade balance India's favour

Cultural Relations

India features as an influence in Syrian Arab culture historically through the Silk Route and in particular through the adaptation of the Panchatantra into the Arabic 'Kalila wa Dumna'.

More recent influences have been Tagore

Syria side shall offer annually to the Indian side 15 scholarships for undergraduate study in the field of Arabic language and literature

Indian side shall offer 15 scholarships for Post-Graduate studies (Master and doctorate) in the various specialties.

Syria had a relatively small Indian community of less than one hundred due to ongoing crisis. Indian students, predominantly from the Shia community, pursuing theological studies at Shia-Islamic seminaries constitute a large majority. The size of the Indian community has shrunk significantly in the last couple of years owing to the prevailing security situation in the country

India - Turkey Relations

There are deep historical connections between India and Turkey. The first exchange of diplomatic missions between the Ottoman Sultans and the Muslim rulers of the subcontinent dates back to the years 1481-82. India and Turkey also have a cultural overlap. The Turkic impact on India in areas such as language, culture and civilization, art and architecture, and costumes and cuisine was considerable. The Sufi philosophy of Mevlana Jelaluddin Rumi found a natural resonance in the Indian sub-continent with its own traditions of Sufism and the Bhakti movement. There are many words common in Hindustani and Turkish Languages.

More recent historical contacts between India and Turkey were reflected in the medical mission led by renowned Indian freedom fighter, Dr. M.A. Ansari, to Turkey in 1912 during the Balkan Wars. India also extended support in the 1920s to Turkey's War of Independence and the formation of the Turkish republic. Mahatma Gandhi himself took a stand against the injustices inflicted on Turkey at the end of World War-I.

India has participated in the Istanbul Process for Afghanistan

Economic & Commercial Relations

Turkey ranks 41st overall in terms of FDI inflows to India

India ranked 9th in Turkey's imports

ITEC

Cultural

Indian Community in Turkey is small

India-UAE Relations

India and United Arab Emirates (UAE) enjoy strong bonds of friendship based on age-old cultural, religious and economic ties between the two nations.

Relationship flourished with the creation of the UAE Federation in 1971

Commercial Relations

Economic and Commercial cooperation with the UAE is a key aspect of overall bilateral relationship.

Indians have emerged as important investors within the UAE and India as an important export destination for the UAE manufactured goods.

India's third largest trading partner - Balance in favour of India

Both oil & non-oil trade

Tenth biggest investor in India

Cultural

ICCR sponsored events

Indian Community: UAE is home to Indian expatriate community of more than 2.6 million – the largest expatriate community in the UAE. Professionally qualified personnel constitute about

15 & 20 percent of the community, followed by 20 percent white-collar non-professionals (clerical staff, shop assistants, sales men, accountants, etc) and the remainder 65% comprises blue-collar workers. There is a significant business community from India. The Indian community has played a major role in the economic development of the UAE. The annual remittances made by the large Indian community in UAE amount to over US\$15 billion (2013).

➤ Focus of bilateral relations is also on developing efficient grievance-redressal mechanisms for the Indian workers in the UAE

➤ Embassy of India organized a States' Conference on 2014 in Abu Dhabi to bring representatives of various State Governments from India in direct interaction with the representatives of Indian community in UAE

The Embassy has Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) for providing short term economic assistance (food, shelter, passage expenses etc...) to destitute workers/housemaids in distress. Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) with a 24-hour helpline is operating in Dubai. Regular visits to jails and labour camps by the officers of the Embassy and Consulate and Open house held every working day of the week at the Embassy and Consulate for the Indian Community members, are some of other mechanisms to ensure regular communication between the Embassy & Consulate with the Indian community.

India - Yemen Relations

India had actively supported Yemen's independence from the British. India was one of the first countries to recognize Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) in 1962 and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) in 1967. In 1990, YAR and PDRY merged to become Republic of Yemen.

Arab spring in Yemen in 2011 led to relinquishing of charge by former President and a GCC-sponsored agreement culminated in the formation of a two year transitional government but, in January 2015 the Government and country into uncertainty. With the assistance of UN, as envisaged in the various agreements between political parties and groups, a new Government has been attempted... but further exacerbation of the fragile political situation. Stalemate was continuing till aerial bombings into Yemen by a group of coalition forces...

Political:

India's relations with Yemen go back into centuries when Yemenis' were the link with the Romans. In 19th and 20th centuries, Aden, Mocha and Kamaran Islands became the transit or transshipment point for Haj pilgrims. Southern Yemen was a British protectorate administered by the Bombay Presidency during which time an Indian garrison was serving whilst rupee was the official tender. During Pre-independent India, Aden became a port of call for many prominent Indians when Netaji Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu among others had visited.

Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) among others. Yemen has been steadfast in its support for permanent membership for India in an expanded UN; India-Arab Partnership Summit

Commercial

India is the third largest importer of Yemeni goods and India is the fifth largest exporter to Yemen

India has shown keen interest in tapping the main Yemeni industry of petroleum and natural gas Duty Free Tariff Preference scheme (DFTP) of India for Least Developed Countries

The growing economic and commercial activities have got a setback due to the internal developments in Yemen

ITEC/ICCR Scholarships

Cultural

Missionaries of Charity

The cross border contacts have culminated in nearly 300,000 (approx.) Indians of Yemeni origin prominent in Hyderabad and its contiguous cities; a strong 200,000 (approx.) Indian origin diaspora in the provinces of Aden, Hadramout

Aden's Indian Association is the oldest, founded during the British rule

After the air strikes started by the coalition forces in March this year, the political and security situation in Yemen has become uncertain. The situation is likely to improve only after the various parties in Yemen enter into some sort of understanding. Hence under 'Operation Rahat', the Government of India has evacuated the overwhelming majority of Indian community from Yemen

The Embassy of India, Sana'a, itself has temporarily relocated to Djibouti

India and Middle East

1. From the point of view of our national interests Gulf/West Asia more important
 - a. Energy imports
 - b. Economic relationship larger – 25% our total trade; GCC important trading partner – \$160 billion (China – \$68b)
 - c. 6-7 million Indians (US - 3 million Indians); Remittances
 - d. Air corridors, Sea lanes – various straits like Hormuz, Bal-eb-Mandeb
 - e. Important places of pilgrimage
 - f. Strategic partner like Israel
 - g. Diminishing or declining US position – GCC's interest for external powers – Iran Vs GCC
 - h. Governance failure – Arab Spring...
 - i. Political Islam – religio-political movement on the ideals and values of true Islam – answer for political, economical and security issues of Muslim societies – Nigeria to Indonesia
2. Scope of relations in this region
 - a. Small countries – need reliable economic partners, geographical proximity
 - b. Large surplus capital – reliable location for their investments
 - c. Need Markets for petrochemicals and fertilizers
 - d. Security cooperation
 - e. India largest economy in their neighborhood with prospects of rapid growth
3. Advantages for India
 - a. No historical baggage – domination
 - b. Never pursued one-sided policy on Israel
 - c. People to people contact
 - d. For them religious ideology is often the means but not the substance of their policy – so they will expand relations with India
4. What India should to do?
 - a. Taking sides not an option
 - b. Avoid divisive security pacts
 - c. Diversity to be acknowledged – non Arab Iran & Turkey, Sunni & Shia within Islam
 - d. Moral judgments will serve little practical purposes

- e. Two state solution - fundamental issue is not about Israel's existence but about boundaries i.e. pre 1967 War borders
- f. Regular leadership level contacts

India-Central Asia⁸

1. Cordial political relations
2. The strategic location, different regions of Asia and between Europe and Asia - One Belt One Road programme of China's initiative
3. Hydrocarbons and other mineral resources rich region
4. Hydropower – India can invest in small and micro hydropower plants in the region
5. Huge scope for agricultural cooperation, especially organic farming, IT & ITES, textiles, hydro power, health and tourism - Help in India's food security
6. Region known for an increase in the purchasing power and disposable income
7. The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) has been launched
8. Central Asian countries eager to diversify their economies
9. A great demand for Indian pharmaceutical products in the region
10. Many architectural and historical sites, particularly of the medieval period in India, which are of great interest to the people from Central Asia
11. From steppe and deserts to snow-clad mountains Indian entertainment industry can expand Indian cinema market in the region.
12. Indian students pursuing Medicine

What India lacking:

1. Economic and trade engagements have been much below potential because of lack of direct connectivity hampers trade - Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway line has been inaugurated and India is making investments in the Iranian port of Chabahar. This alternative route is expected to boost India's trade not only with Central Asia, but with Afghanistan as well.
2. Non-presence of Indian banks in the republics has been affecting the bilateral trade
3. People from these republics visiting the hospitals face language and communication problems
4. There is a general lack of awareness in India and in Central Asia about each other's potential

⁸ Dr. Athar Zafar, India-Central Asia: Finding New Synergies for Greater Engagement, *ICWA Policy Brief*

India – Latin America Relations

India Argentina Relations

Historical/Political	No outstanding disputes - relations are cordial, Nuclear Energy, India's support to Argentina on the sovereignty issue of Malvinas Islands
Economic/Trade	Exports to India more, 2 way investments- plant of intraocular lenses in Argentina, halal meat, cultivation To promote India's commercial and economic interests in the provinces of Argentina- Regional Action Plan ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Organic Chemicals, Vehicles and Auto parts... addressed India's concerns to boost pharma exports <u>India's imports:</u> Soybean oil, Petroleum, Copper, Sunflower oil...
Cultural	Antarctic research Indian Community: Sindhi, Sikhs

India – Antigua and Barbuda Relations

Historical/Political	British Queen as its constitutional head Warm and friendly relations High Commissioner of India to Guyana
Economic/Trade	Trade remains low ITEC Private sector organization has made substantial investment – Medical Education <u>India's exports:</u> <u>India's imports:</u>
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India-The Bahamas Relations

Historical/Political	The Commonwealth of The Bahamas came under HCI, Kingston's concurrent Accreditation NAM, G-77, WIPO, WTO supports comprehensive convention on International Terrorism proposed by India supports Permanent Membership of the expanded Security Council
Economic/Trade	Hurricane Bilateral trade inadequate ITEC Indian banks have banking operations
Cultural	Limited. Indian Community: Small size

India-Barbados Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial, UN, Commonwealth and NAM
Economic/Trade	<u>India's imports:</u> Electrical machinery, optical photography cinematographic equipment
Cultural	Indian Community: Suratis & Sindhi

India – Bolivia Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial Indian Embassy in Lima is concurrently accredited to Bolivia
Economic/Trade	ITEC humanitarian assistance – Floods & landslides India's exports more Indian investments terminated by due to differences with the Bolivian government. <u>India's imports:</u> Leather and fertilizers
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India - Belize Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial relations The Indian Ambassador to Mexico is also India's non-resident High Commissioner to Belize
Economic/Trade	India provides a line of credit Disaster relief, Bilateral trade is limited, ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Textiles...
Cultural	Only English-speaking country in Central America Indian Community: Sindhis

India-Brazil Relations

Historical/Political	Interaction, seen at all three levels: bilateral, plurilateral in forum such as IBSA, BRICS, BASIC, G-20, G-4 and in the larger multilateral arena such as the UN, WTO, UNESCO, WIPO, etc Strategic partnership Sixth BRICS Summit - BRICS leaders have approved a new development bank for long-term investment in infrastructure and more sustainable development.
Economic/Trade	Balance of trade was in favour of India Crude-Diesel formed a huge share in our bilateral trade Two way investments India-Mercosur (Current members: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela) PTA Augmentation of a Brazilian earth station – IRSs <u>India's exports:</u> Diesel, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering products and textiles <u>India's imports:</u> Crude oil, sugar, soya oil, copper ore, gold
Cultural	Ayurveda, classical art Indian Community: Small-professionals and businessmen

India-Chile Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial relations Chile Condemned the acts of cross-border terrorism Similar views on expansion and reforms of the UNSC - Support for India's claim to a permanent seat in the UNSC
Economic/Trade	PTA Imports from Chile more by value ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Vehicles, pharmaceuticals... <u>India's imports:</u> Copper, Iodine...
Cultural	Yoga and Ayurveda, Indian classical dances Indian Community: Yes

India-Colombia Relations

Historical/Political	NAM Cordial relations
Economic/Trade	oil exploration-joint venture with Chinese company SINOPEC Indian investments: ethanol plants, plant to manufacture motor-cycles ITEC India donated in the wake of country-wide floods <u>India's exports:</u> Vehicles & Textiles <u>India's imports:</u> Mineral fuel, minerals oils...
Cultural	ICCR Scholarships Indian Community: professionals

India - Costa Rica Relations

Historical/Political	Indian Embassy in Panama is concurrently accredited to Costa Rica
Economic/Trade	Development assistance relief assistance eco-friendly policies of Costa Rica Costa Rica has emerged as a niche market for manufacturing of high-end medical devices ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Pharmaceutical, three-wheelers and two-wheelers... <u>India's imports:</u> Printed circuits...
Cultural	Indian Community: IT professionals

India – Cuba Relations

Historical/Political	India was amongst the first countries to recognize Cuba after the 1959 Revolution NAM Cuba supports India's inclusion as a permanent member in the restructured UN Security Council.
Economic/Trade	Relief Assistance - hurricanes, Line of Credit, Bio-technology and software, ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> <u>India's imports:</u>
Cultural	Yoga and Vipassana meditation, Ayurveda Tagore

	Sports - India hiring Cuban coaches Indian Community: Small & some are people of Indian origin
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India - Commonwealth of Dominica Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial Accredited to our Mission in Port of Spain
Economic/Trade	Humanitarian assistance ITEC <u>India's imports:</u> mainly scrap metals
Cultural	Indian Community:

Indo - Dominican Republic Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial Support for non-permanent seat in 2018 Offered to work with India in the UN, WTO... Embassy of India, Havana
Economic/Trade	Small but growing ITEC Setting up of an IT Centre Humanitarian assistance - Tropical Storm <u>India's imports:</u> Tobacco, pearls, precious stones...
Cultural	Sai Baba devotees Indian Community: Small

India-Ecuador Relations

Historical/Political	Embassy of India in Bogotá, Colombia is concurrently accredited to Ecuador Dhruv helicopters were delivered
Economic/Trade	Increased consistently over the past few years Donated medicines ITEC <u>India's imports:</u> Mineral fuels/oils, Wood and articles of wood
Cultural	Indian Community: Very small

India – El Salvador Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial The Embassy of India in Guatemala is concurrently accredited to El Salvador
Economic/Trade	Line of Credit, Establish IT Centres, Humanitarian aid - Donated medicines - victims of Hurricane ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> pharmaceuticals, fabrics...
Cultural	Indian Community: Hardly

India-Guatemala Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial
Economic/Trade	Credit lines supply of satellite imagery for development purposes Indian company in the field of alternative fuels IT Training, Disaster Relief ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Articles of Iron & Steel, Organic chemicals...

	<u>India's imports: Wood & articles thereof</u>
Cultural	Indian Community: Small like cardamom export trade...+ people of India origin

India – Grenada Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial 1845 - Indian indentured workers Accredited to our Mission in Port of Spain
Economic/Trade	Relief assistance – Hurricane Infrastructure Development Projects ITEC <u>India's imports: scrap metals and plastic articles</u>
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India - Haiti Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial but limited interaction Accredited to Embassy of India, Havana, Cuba CRPF Troops to Haiti on a peace mission - India joined the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Economic/Trade	South-South Co-operation – Solid waste management Indian exports growing Duty free access to Haitian products as a special gesture to a Least Development Country ITEC Disaster Relief/ Humanitarian Assistance - Hurricane <u>India's exports: Pharmaceuticals goods</u>
Cultural	Indian Community: Small - professionals

India – Honduras Relations

Historical/Political	Indian Embassy in Guatemala is concurrently accredited to Honduras
Economic/Trade	Line of Credit Exports to Honduras more Relief – in the wake of a serious drought IT Training Centre ITEC <u>India's exports: Tanning & dyeing extracts, rubber products...</u> <u>India's imports: Iron & steel, Aluminium articles...</u>
Cultural	Indian Community: Hardly

India - Mexico Relations

Historical/Political	A great civilizational heritage and contacts between them indicatively go back centuries The first Latin American country to recognize India after Independence and establish diplomatic relations with India in the year 1950. Mexican wheat varieties were used for producing the Indo-Mexican hybrids, the backbone of India's Green Revolution in the sixties. G-20, G-77 Established a "Privileged Partnership" Differences on expansion of the permanent membership of the UNSC,
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	environment, climate and non-proliferation issues Emerged as a route taken by illegal migrants to go to the US
Economic/Trade	Bilateral trade - below its potential India is the third largest buyer of Mexico's crude oil, which had turned trade balance in favour of Mexico but, steep fall in crude oil prices... Investment both the ways ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Vehicles and auto parts, organic chemicals... <u>India's imports:</u> Crude oil, electrical goods and machinery...
Cultural	Indian Community: Small - Mostly software engineers

India - Nicaragua Relations

Historical/Political	The Indian Embassy in Panama is concurrently accredited to Nicaragua
Economic/Trade	Relief – in the wake of a serious drought Waived repayment of Line of Credit IT Centre ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Pharmaceuticals, cotton <u>India's imports:</u> Raw hides, skin & leather
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India - Panama Bilateral Relations

Historical/Political	Oldest in the Central American region - 19th century when groups of Indians came to Panama to work on the construction of Panama railways and later the Panama Canal in the early 20th century cordial
Economic/Trade	India's exports to Panama have been steady, there has been a sharp reduction in its imports ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Mineral fuels, Wood... <u>India's imports:</u> Textiles, automobiles, boats and floating structures...
Cultural	Indian Community: PIOs and NRIs, Gujaratis and Sindhis

India- Paraguay Relations

Historical/Political	The Indian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, is concurrently accredited to Paraguay Cordial
Economic/Trade	ITEC India exports more <u>India's exports:</u> Organic chemicals, Vehicles... <u>India's imports:</u> Soya oil (94% of imports) sunflower oil...
Cultural	Indian Community: Gujarati and Sindhi

India - Peru Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial NAM and G-77
Economic/Trade	ITEC Disaster relief assistance India exports more India invested in the mining sector

	Peru has also invested <u>India's exports:</u> Automobiles... <u>India's imports:</u> Copper minerals, gold, phosphates...
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India – St. Kitts & Nevis Relations

Historical/Political	Headed by the Queen of U.K. represented by a Governor General Indian High Commissioner to Guyana Bilateral visits are rare India being a part of the Commonwealth, its nationals do not require a visa to enter St Kitts and Nevis
Economic/Trade	Trade with India is marginal as its imports are mostly tourism Hurricane relief assistance
Cultural	Indian Community: Small

India - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Historical/Political	Cordial Embassy of India, Paramaribo
Economic/Trade	ITEC
Cultural	Indian Community: Persons of Indian origin

India-Suriname Relations

Historical/Political	Cultural and people to people contact over a period of 142 years Chetak helicopters
Economic/Trade	Line of Credit, ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> Boilers, machinery... <u>India's imports:</u> Wood, Aluminum
Cultural	Hindi schools Indian Community: 37% of the total population is of Indian origin

India - Saint Lucia Relations

Historical/Political	Cordial relations
Economic/Trade	ITEC <u>India's imports:</u> Aluminum and iron scrap
Cultural	Indian Community: Indians + Persons of Indian origin [Indentured labourers]

India - Trinidad & Tobago Relations

Historical/Political	1845 CHOGM High Commission of India, Port of Spain
Economic/Trade	Bilateral trade is comparatively small India to access the Caribbean region and beyond ITEC <u>India's exports:</u> <u>India's imports:</u> Petroleum products, scrap metals, wood and wood products
Cultural	Promotion of Ayurveda and traditional Indian medicines Promotion of Hindi Indian Community: 42% of the total population – Came as Indentured workers

India-Venezuela Relations

Historical/Political	NAM - Maintaining cordial relations
Economic/Trade	<p>India's third largest oil supplier – acknowledged India's huge refining capacity capable of processing medium and heavy crude oil produced in Venezuela.</p> <p>Venezuela regarded its relationship with India as very important and expressed desire to benefit from India's expertise in Health and Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture and Agro-industry, IT and Software, Education and Culture, and wanted to learn from India's White and Green Revolutions to become self-sufficient in milk and agricultural production. He also expressed Venezuela's interest to have cooperation with the Indian film industry and benefit from its experience.</p> <p>In response to the devastation caused by rains in Venezuela in 2010, the Government of India gave a cash contribution of US\$1 million to the Venezuelan Government.</p> <p><u>Hydrocarbons</u> sector examples: The San Cristobal field, onshore Carabobo oil project in the Orinoco belt ITEC</p> <p><u>India's exports:</u> metal and metal products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals...</p> <p><u>India's imports:</u> Crude oil, iron and steel, ores...</p>
Cultural	Ayurveda & Salsa is becoming popular. Indian Community:

India-SICA [System of Integration in Central America] Dialogue:

The range of issues being discussed by this forum including UN Reform, terrorism, climate change, nuclear disarmament, food and energy security and disaster management

Quick Revision of Latin America:

Latin America:

Cultural entity

Mexico to Argentina/Chile

Mechanism of interactions: Bilateral visits, plurilateral and multilateral forums

Political:

1. Modern period
2. Cordial
3. Members of NAM
4. Largely support for India's reform/entry to UNSC – Except Mexico
5. India's candidature to various UN and multilateral bodies
6. India's support to Cuba, Argentina in preserving the sovereignty...
7. Regional Integration
8. South-South Co-operation
9. Parliamentary contacts, diplomats training courses

Economic:

1. India a market – our imports are more
2. Food security
3. Hydrocarbon – Energy Security

4. Business & Investments – Vehicles, Raw Materials, IT, Pharmaceuticals, India-LAC Investment Conclave
 5. India's exports: Organic chemicals, Vehicles, Pharma products, Textiles...
 6. India's imports: Mineral Oil, Raw Materials, Wood, Agriculture products...
 7. India's development assistance – Line of Credit & Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme
 8. Relief assistance [Hurricane, Earthquakes...]
 9. IT Training Centers
- Cultural:
1. Yoga
 2. Ayurveda
 3. Gandhi & Tagore
 4. ICCR - Classical Dances
 5. Familiarization Visit of Journalists
 6. Missionaries in some countries
 7. Diaspora small except Suriname & some Caribbean countries
-

UN's Strengths and Weaknesses and UN Reforms

- **Strengths**
- 1. Universality of membership
- 2. In form and substance looks like world government, Legislative (GA), Executive (UNSC), Judicial (ICJ)
- 3. Permits and encourages regional organizations
- 4. Peace building activities
- 5. Voting procedure in GA, a safety valve for developing states voices
- 6. Enforcement actions through UNSC.

Relevant

- Codified or institutionalized norms
- Talk-shops are better than battlefields
- A legitimate vehicle for collective action
- Human security work by the UN
- Civil society organizations can also be heard on the international stage

The Security Council is the United Nations' principal crisis-management body, empowered to impose binding obligations on the UN's 193 member states to maintain peace.

What are the Security Council's tools for conflict management?

Chapter VI of the UN Charter: Negotiation, arbitration, or other peaceful means

Chapter VII: More assertive action, such as imposing sanctions or authorizing the use of force

○ **Weaknesses:**

- 1. Reflects 1945 world politics -P5
- 2. Insufficient finances
- 3. Petty politics by P-5
- 4. Notion of state sovereignty
- 5. Different perceptions - The wealthy Western countries that fund but do not commit troops. They are increasingly unhappy with the rising costs of UN peacekeeping — its current budget of \$9 billion is the largest ever. Troop-contributing non-African countries, mainly from the developing world, however, argue that they are not adequately consulted when the missions are being formulated.
- 6. The rise of non – state actors

Why UNSC reform is necessary?

➤ UNSC still reflects the geopolitical architecture of the Second World War.

Geopolitical:

- 1. US, UK, France, Russia and China – victors
- 2. N. America, Europe & East Asia – Given space - UNSC
- 3. Africa, Latin America - Missing

➤ The membership of the United Nations has increased from 113 to 193 without any change in the composition of the UNSC. Expanded only once in 1963 to add 4 non permanent members.

➤ No permanent member from Africa, despite 75% of work of the UNSC focused on Africa.

➤ Unable to respond effectively to situations of international conflict - UN suffered humiliating defeats in the Balkans, where peacekeepers were used as human shields in the siege of Sarajevo and failed to protect civilians.

➤ Recently, Security Council failed to reach a consensus on how the Syrian crisis may be resolved. This clearly points to a worsening institutional crisis within the UNSC.

➤ The global economic architecture has undergone massive changes.

➤ Heightened tensions between the United States and Russia-during cold war & now again

➤ Saudi Arabia took the unprecedented step of declining a Security Council seat in October 2013, announcing a day after it was elected to a 2014–2015 term that it would not serve in the absence of institutional reform.(Saudi Arabia cited the council's failure to broker peace in Syria's civil war and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.)

Reforms: 2 perspectives

○ For countries like USA, scaling down scope and reach of UN & minimizing the administrative costs

○ For developing countries, democratization of UN & expansion of scope and depth of socio-economic developmental activities

➤ Two reports 1992: An Agenda for Peace by B.B.Ghali and 2005 by K.Annan

- India in G4 - 5 new permanent, 4 non-permanent
- Pak in Uniting for consensus/coffee club 5 in semi permanent

India believes that the United Nations (UN), especially the UN Security Council (UNSC), must reflect contemporary global realities. For this purpose the reform of the UN including the expansion of the UNSC in both permanent and non-permanent categories is essential. To this end, the Government of India has been actively working along with other like-minded countries for building support among the UN membership for a meaningful restructuring and expansion of the UNSC. India has maintained that the process to expand the powerful UN body "cannot be seen to be an exercise ad infinitum" and a results-based timeline is crucial to achieve a concrete outcome.

India's Credentials

The Government of India has strongly put across to the international community India's case for permanent membership of the Security Council which is based on India's extensive contribution to the activities of the UN particularly the maintenance of international peace and security. By any objective criteria such as

- ✓ Population
- ✓ Territorial size
- ✓ GDP
- ✓ Economic potential – [Asia's third largest economy]
- ✓ Civilizational legacy
- ✓ Cultural diversity
- ✓ Political System [It is the world's largest democracy] and
- ✓ Past and on-going contributions to the activities of the UN - especially to UN peacekeeping operations –

India is eminently suited for permanent membership of an expanded UNSC.

India and the UNSC - India's performance as a non-permanent member of the Security Council (7 terms, recently during 2011- 2012) has also significantly strengthened India's claim to permanent membership.

Efforts by India

- India along with Brazil, Japan and Germany (together known as the G-4) has proposed expansion of the membership of the UNSC in both the permanent and non-permanent categories.
- Separately, India is spearheading a group of around 42 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America – called the L.69 Group – which has demanded urgent action on the UNSC reform front. With a view to harness the support of the 54-member strong African Group, the L.69 has engaged in discussions with the Committee of C-10 of the African Union to evolve a joint position on UNSC reform.
- India is also pursuing the matter through bilateral channels with our interlocutors. A large number of countries have supported India's initiatives for reform of the UNSC as well as endorsed its candidature for permanent membership.

Efforts by Others

After the deliberations of a High Level Group, Secretary General Kofi Annan proposed two Plans: Plan A, proposing creation of 6 permanent and 3 non-permanent seats and Plan B, proposing 8 new seats for 4 years subject to renewal and 1 non-permanent seat- also fruitless.

Against Reforms

- US, Russia, China oppose UNSC reforms – Especially veto power [Russia has been the most frequent user of its veto power in the Security Council, Next U.S. & China's use of the veto has risen]
- The formation of an interest group called the "Coffee Club" and later "Uniting for Consensus" which opposed any expansion of the permanent membership made the situation more chaotic. An informal "coffee club", comprising 40-odd members' states, has been instrumental in holding back reforms to the United Nations Security Council. Most members of the club are middle-sized states who oppose bigger regional powers grabbing permanent seats in the UN Security Council.

What are the Security Council's **prospects for reform**?

Prospects for substantial reform are seen as remote because amending the UN Charter requires an affirmative vote and domestic ratification by two-thirds of UN member states.

- One alternative-Renewable membership

INDIA AND UN

- Was among the original 51 members
- Indians served in various capacities Ramaswami Mudaliar (1st President of ECOSOC) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, Radha Krishnan etc
- Support to the extension of membership especially in mid 1950s
- India was amongst the most outspoken critics of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, being the first country to have raised the issue in the UN (in 1946)
- Served in UNSC in non-permanent category many times, recent 2011-2012 term, securing 187 of the 192 votes
- Codification international law, particularly in sea law conventions
- In UN peace keeping operations, one of the largest troop contributor; Korean crisis, Congo crisis etc
- Support in disarmament talks - India joined the international consensus on FMCT in 1993. India co-sponsored FMCT resolution and has supported all subsequent FMCT resolutions in the UNGA.
- Contribution to its financial needs.
- The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) was initiated as a result of a partnership between India and the United States and was launched jointly by India's Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, US President George Bush and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in New York on September 14, 2005. Presently, India is the second largest contributor to the UNDEF, having contributed USD 31.56 million as on 8 May 2014. India considers the Fund to be an effective instrument for the promotion of democratic values and processes.

India and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

United Nations Peacekeeping helps countries torn by conflict create the conditions for lasting peace. UNPK comprised of civilian, police and military personnel. The UN does not have its own military force; it depends on contributions from Member States. In addition to maintaining peace and security, peacekeepers are increasingly charged with assisting in political processes; reforming judicial systems; training law enforcement and police forces; disarming and reintegrating former combatants; supporting the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. United Nations Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the

deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East. There are currently 16 peacekeeping operations and one special political mission. Caribbean, SE Europe, Africa, Middle East and S. Asia are the regions currently having peace keeping operations.

- Inspirational History of India's contribution, UN Peacekeeping in Africa with 180,000 troops and 44+ missions
- UN operations commencing with our participation in the operations in Korea in 1950
- Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970.
- Gaza Strip, Congo (36 Indian personnel lost their lives)
- In the post Cold War era, India continued to provide commanders, armed military contingents, military observers, and staff officers, as also Indian Air Force
- Presently 7500+ Indian personnel are involved in 9 operations...India death toll highest in UN peacekeeping operations.
- India's spontaneous and unreserved participation in UN peacekeeping operations over the years has been a clear demonstration of the country's commitment to the objectives set out in the UN Charter. Indian Armed Forces have practical experience based on the conduct of counter insurgency operations in some parts of our own country.
- A Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping was set up in 2000 and courses are also attended by officers from a number of friendly foreign countries.
- Radical changes in the nature of the peacekeeping – for example regions where civil-war type situations prevail, humanitarian relief operations...



India's nuclear doctrine can be summarized as follows:

- I. Building and maintaining a credible minimum deterrent;
- II. A posture of "No First Use" nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian Territory or on Indian forces anywhere;
- III. Nuclear retaliation to a first strike will be massive and designed to inflict unacceptable damage.
- IV. Nuclear retaliatory attacks can only be authorised by the civilian political leadership through the Nuclear Command Authority.
- V. Non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states;
- VI. However, in the event of a major attack against India, or Indian forces anywhere, by biological or chemical weapons, India will retain the option of retaliating with nuclear weapons;
- VII. A continuance of strict controls on export of nuclear and missile related materials and technologies, participation in the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty negotiations, and continued observance of the moratorium on nuclear tests.
- VIII. Continued commitment to the goal of a nuclear weapon free world, through global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament.

⁹ <http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/un-security-council-unsc/p31649>

The Nuclear Command Authority comprises a Political Council and an Executive Council. The Political Council is chaired by the Prime Minister. It is the sole body which can authorize the use of nuclear weapons. The Executive Council is chaired by the National Security Advisor. It provides inputs for decision making by the Nuclear Command Authority and executes the directives given to it by the Political Council.

A Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Forces Command, to manage and administer all Strategic Forces

There are arrangements for alternate chains of command for retaliatory nuclear strikes in all eventualities

<http://pib.nic.in/archieve/Ireleng/lyr2003/rjan2003/04012003/r040120033.html>

Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament Initiatives

The IAEA is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies. 162 Member States

The PARTIAL TEST BAN TREATY in 1963, which banned nuclear tests in the atmosphere, underwater and in space, but not underground. Nehru played an important role in building international momentum for the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty/PTBT, which India joined.

The NPT [Treaty on the NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)] aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to foster the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of disarmament. The Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the IAEA, which also plays a central role under the Treaty in areas of technology transfer for peaceful purposes. Year **of adoption**: 1968

The NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was created following the explosion in 1974 of a nuclear device by a non-nuclear-weapon State, which demonstrated that nuclear technology transferred for peaceful purposes could be misused. As of 2014 the NSG has 48 members

The COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty by which states agree to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly 1996 but it has NOT ENTERED into force due to the non-ratification of eight specific states. Annex 2 States: Only States, whose signature and ratification are required for the Treaty to enter into force. Taken together, the CTBT and the FMCT are integral components of the nuclear control regime and provide the foundation for eventual nuclear disarmament.

The AUSTRALIA GROUP (AG) is an informal forum of countries which, through the harmonisation of export controls, seeks to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons. 41 plus the European Union

The MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME is an informal and voluntary association of countries which share the goals of non-proliferation of unmanned delivery systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, and which seek to coordinate national export licensing efforts aimed at preventing their proliferation. The MTCR was originally established in 1987 and now a total of thirty-four countries, all of which have equal standing within the Regime.

The WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations.⁴¹ states.

The ZANGGER COMMITTEE/ NPT EXPORTERS COMMITTEE Significance of parties to the treaty should not export, directly or indirectly, nuclear material and equipment to non-nuclear-weapon States unless the export is subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The Zangger Committee helps to prevent the diversion of exported nuclear items from peaceful purposes to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and thereby furthers the objectives of the Treaty and enhances the security of all States.³⁹ - Member States

FISSILE MATERIAL (CUT-OFF) TREATY (FMCT) –

Fissile Material : Uranium-233, Uranium-235, and Plutonium-239 – able to undergo chain reactions

The proposed treaty is intended to prohibit the production of fissile material. Currently discussed in the Conference on Disarmament (CD). Scope of the treaty unclear because, to include [FMT] or not stocks [FMCT].¹⁹⁹³, concrete steps were taken in the pursuit of an FM(C) T. Under the NPT, non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) have already committed not to produce fissile material for weapons and are under verification requirements by the IAEA. Therefore the obligations of an FM(C)T would primarily impose limitations on the five declared nuclear weapon states under the NPT (China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) as well as the four countries currently outside of the NPT (India, Israel, North Korea and Pakistan). Unless all or most of these states participated, a fissile material cut-off would be of little value

Maritime Challenges to India/Maritime supremacy is the hallmark of a great power – Substantiate

1. The importance of maritime security greater than before:
 - a. Globalization - seaborne commerce increased - energy dependency
 - b. Security threats like piracy, drug trafficking, human trafficking & arms smuggling
 - c. Great power intervention – State collapse – asymmetrical warfare
 - d. China's Maritime Silk Route
 - e. Non-traditional security issues like natural disasters, pandemic –
 - f. Development of littoral states – Urbanisation
 - g. Presence of Indian diaspora
 - h. Interests in other water bodies as rising global power to exploit natural resources and ensure navigation
2. Criticism against India – Sea blind, despite 7516 kms of coastline, 1197 islands, 2 million sqkms of EEZ and maritime borders more than its land borders
3. India's maritime strategy issued by India Navy in 2007

- a. Primary areas – Peninsular coastline, Indian Ocean along with its choke points and international shipping lanes
- b. Secondary areas – Southern Indian Ocean region, Red Sea, South China Sea, East-Pacific Sea
4. Agencies involved – Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Shipping sector, Ministry of earth sciences
 - a. Indian Navy – force projection in Indian Ocean, interested in low intensity operations, nuclear triad; capacity building required through weapons acquisitions and domestic manufacturing
 - b. Coast Guard – Navy's role at a lower level of lethality, enforcing maritime law, organizing security in territorial waters, search & rescue operations, assistance to customs; capacity constraints
 - c. Coastal Police – State government, after Mumbai attack; financial and capacity constraints
 - d. Shipping sector – constraint on connectivity of ports to hinterland, ports not suitable to supertankers & very large carriers
 - e. Ministry of earth sciences – role important in the non-traditional security; improvement required in the services like vulnerability mapping etc
5. Diplomatic initiatives - IOR-ARC, Naval symposium etc
6. Naval weapons –
7. Augmenting naval capabilities of island states in Indian Ocean – Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives...

Overview of G20

- G20 is a forum of the Heads of Governments of the 19 major economies and the EU for global cooperation on international economic and financial issues.
- The forum has come into existence with the first summit of the Leaders of G20 held in Washington D.C. in 2008 in the wake of global financial crisis. Subsequently, the forum met biannually in 2009 and 2010 and annually since 2011.
- The immediate past, present and next Chair constitutes a 'troika' and ensures continuity in the G20 work. Through consultations and cooperation, the forum played a major role as a crisis manager and successfully contributed in averting further serious consequences of the global financial crisis
- Some major decisions in these regards are worth mentioning.
- – In 2008, the G20 Leaders agreed to regulate the hedge-funds and the rating companies and sought to strengthen standards for accounting and derivatives.
- – In 2009, the Leaders pledged \$1 trillion to the IMF and the World Bank to help emerging market countries to offset the effects of recession.
- – In 2009, the Leaders established a Financial Stability Board to implement financial reforms.
- – In 2009, they took decisions to regulate tax heavens
- – In 2010, the Leaders agreed to cut their budget deficits to half by 2013 and to eliminate deficits altogether three years later.
- G20 is now perceived as a global decision making forum for contextual critical global issues that are important for achieving sustainable growth and maintaining stability. G20 is working towards strengthening the financial system and fostering financial inclusion to promote economic growth, improving the international financial architecture in an interconnected world,

enhancing food security and addressing commodity price volatility; and to promote sustainable development, green growth and the fight against climate change.

- The key challenge for the G20 at the current juncture is
- To ensure that international policy cooperation is sustained and enhanced in a coordinated manner to be coherent and consistent with the business cycles.
- Over the last few years of its existence, G20 has developed a system and process of working. But, G20 does not have any permanent Secretariat. The Presidency is held on rotation by the member countries.
- The growth is still slow, uneven and not delivering the jobs needed
- Priorities for 2015: Three pillars of the 2015 agenda will be:
- (i) Strengthening the Global Recovery and Lifting the Potential
- (ii) Enhancing Resilience
- (iii) Buttressing Sustainability
- G 20 is reaching out 5 groups: Business, Civil Society, Labour, Think-Tank ,Youth and

Women

- The Presidency of the G20 invites non-member countries and institutions to attend Leaders' summit (Democratic?).

India & G20

Inclusive Development and Infrastructure: India's assessment, infrastructure investment (surplus capital) is crucial to lifting global growth.

Remittances: Reducing the cost of remittances will be another key priority for New Delhi. Even 1 per cent reduction in costs of remittances would mean an additional flow of \$700 million for India. India's target is to reduce cost of remittances cost from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Revamping global tax regime: India is also going to be proactive in pushing a global regime for automatic sharing of information between tax authorities to help identify and fix tax-evaders by 2017-2018.

Energy security: India expected to press for a dialogue on global gas markets and strong collective action on climate change.

Reforming global financial architecture: The reform of the global financial institutions, asking the advanced economies to honour their long-overdue promise to implement the 2010 IMF quota and governance reforms. [The US and Europe together command a voting power of more than 50%, Developing countries also benefit by receiving two of the 24 IMF directorship position]

India-EU FTA [EU-India Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement]¹⁰

Background

- Negotiations began in 2007; the aim is liberalising trade in goods, services and investment, and to include chapters on economic cooperation, public procurement [public procurement accounts for 15% to 20% of India's gross domestic product] and intellectual property rights.
- More than a dozen negotiating sessions being held, progress has been limited due to a number of contentious issues; Differences over automobiles, food safety, spirits, services and procurement so far remain unresolved

- EU concern various Indian anti-dumping measures and taxes and other duties on alcohol

¹⁰ Laine Škoba. Controversial issues in EU-India trade Disputes at WTO level. European Parliamentary Research Service

- EU wants India to reduce its taxes on alcohol and dairy products and duty on automobiles [India 10% on automobiles, EU wants phasing out]
- EU wants commitments from India on a new public procurement law [India is an observer, but not a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement]
- ✓ India's main interests lie in services trade; particularly in GATS- Mode 1 [Services from India] & Mode 4 [Indian professionals moving to EU]
- ✓ EU to recognise India as a “data-secure” nation
- ✓ Liberal visa regime for India’s professionals

Until such an FTA can be concluded, EU-India trade relations are regulated under their WTO commitments

Disputes between the EU and India at WTO level

α Anti-dumping measures by India on certain EU products like pharmaceuticals, chemicals...

α Taxes and other measures on imported wines and spirits at state level [TN, MH]

α EU anti-dumping measures on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) imports

α Indian generic medicines (Vs IPRs) in transit (To Brazil via Netherlands)

Note: European Union has expressed consideration about public health in developing countries.

India –Africa Relations - THE POWER OF 55

Blending the rich resources and energy of Africa with technical expertise and capacity of India, one of the world’s fastest growing economies and an emerging knowledge power

IAFS-III: 40+ countries were represented at the level of heads of state/government

India unveiling \$10 billion in Lines of Credit for a host of development projects over the next five years and pledging a grant assistance of \$600 million. This grant includes an India-Africa Development Fund of \$100 million and an India-Africa Health Fund of \$10 million

The Delhi Declaration 2015 charts out a detailed plan for development of **blue economy**, which includes combating illegal and unregulated fishing,

- ✓ Managing marine resources
- ✓ Exploring non-marine resources
- ✓ Conducting hydrography surveys
- ✓ Promoting eco-tourism
- ✓ Developing renewable energy
- ✓ Disaster risk reduction through modern early warning tools
- ✓ Pollution control and other coastal and ocean studies

Solar Club

Major Powers INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Civilisational ties

Ancient & Medieval: Shang-Zhou- Vedic, Confucius and Sakyamuni, Buddhism, Bodhidharma visited China; Xuan Zhang (604A.D.) and I Ching students at the prestigious Nalanda University, Ming Dynasty, navigator General Zheng arrival at Calicut...

Modern Phase: Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis, Prime Minister Nehru visit to China in October 1954 – Panchsheel...

India-China border conflict in 1962 was a serious setback to ties

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's landmark visit in 1988

In 1993, the signing of an Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) on the India-China Border Areas during PM Rao's visit

2005 - Established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership

2008 - "A Shared Vision for the 21st Century"

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues/Areas of concern
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balancing US hegemony – BRICS, RCI... 2. Climate change responsibilities 3. Development of Africa/developing societies 4. Elimination of terrorism 5. Energy needs 6. No to unilateralism/intervention 7. Reforms of international institutions like IMF, WB 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ascendancy in Indian Ocean, South China Sea 2. BoT/Trade deficit 3. Resources exploration 4. Settlement of Boundary 5. Support to Pakistan 6. UN reforms

INDIA-UNITED STATES RELATIONS

Cold war period problematic – Bloc politics, US' support to Pakistan, India's NAM, Indo-Soviet relations, US-China-Pakistan axis...

1991 after slow change...

1998 India's nuclear tests & sanctions...

After 2000...perceptible change...series of agreements (Climate change, clean energy, defence, education, energy, S&T, space, health...) including nuclear deal

Role of Diaspora

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China's rise 2. Democracy promotion 3. Freedom of navigation 4. Terrorism 5. Trade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change responsibilities 2. Military alliance [NATO] 3. NPT, CTBT... 4. Subsidies (in WTO) 5. UN reforms 6. Unilateralism/Intervention 7. Weapons/Defence items to Pakistan

INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS - Druzhba-Dosti

- A key pillar of India's foreign policy/A longstanding time-tested partner
- Strategic Partnership in 2000, Elevated to the level of a “Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership in 2010
- Cooperation in almost all areas of the bilateral relationship
- Defence - buyer - seller framework to one involving joint research
- Nuclear Energy
- Indian investments in Russia are more – Energy, in the oil and gas sector, including Arctic
- Outer space
- Trade potential yet to be improved – Diamond

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues
1. Balancing US 2. Energy	1. UN reforms 2. Weapons/Defence negotiation to/with Pakistan 3. Lesser trade

INDIA – FRANCE RELATIONS

1. In 1998, a ‘Strategic Partnership’
2. Civil Nuclear Cooperation
3. Supporter of India’s candidature for permanent membership
4. SHAKTI, GARUDA, VARUNA
5. A major source of FDI for India
6. Space Cooperation & Railways

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues
1. Balancing US role 2. Multilateralism 3. Non alignment/Unalignment 4. UN reforms 5. Terrorism	1. WTO – subsidies - EU

INDIA - GERMANY RELATIONS

1. A ‘strategic partnership’ since 2001
2. India cooperates closely on the issue of UN Security Council expansion within the framework of G-4
3. Preferred partners in the field of vocational education and training
4. Infrastructure
5. German Medium Enterprises (Mittelstand)
6. India has invested in major science projects in Germany
7. Been an important development cooperation partner for several decades

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues
UN reforms-G4 Terrorism	WTO – subsidies - EU

INDIA – UNITED KINGDOM RELATIONS

1. Strategic Partnership in 2004
2. Investment in Indian infrastructure
3. India continues to be one of the largest investors in the UK
4. UK's share in India's global trade has gone down
5. India is the second largest source of students in UK
6. Deep & extensive - Indian Diaspora

Areas of convergence	Problematic issues
UN reforms	WTO – subsidies - EU
Terrorism	US role
	Intervention

Questions:

1. What were the most important achievements and shortcomings of the recent COP-20 summit of the UNFCCC in Lima?¹¹

Achievements

1. The primary achievement of the COP-20 summit in Lima was that, for the first time, all states committed to the principle of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
2. A secondary achievement was agreement on the “principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances” - proportionality principle - willingness on the part of the developed world to accept a disproportionate absolute burden of responsibility.

Short comings

1. Lima left open a great deal of room for disagreement and argument over exactly what represents a fair burden, and it postponed for yet another year specific national commitments.
2. Lima provided no basis for penalizing laggards or free riders, nor did it incentivize proactive policymaking.

2. What are the main obstacles to North-South consensus on a binding climate change agreement at the 2015 UNFCCC meeting in Paris—and can these differences be bridged?¹²

The main obstacle now is how to interpret the - proportionality principle [PP]. Unfortunately, there are many prima facie plausible operationalizations: capacity to pay, per capita GDP, absolute numbers of people living in poverty, availability of alternative energy sources, etc. It will be vital for climate change negotiators to tackle the operationalization issue early and aggressively so as to shape expectations and cultivate as much common ground as possible. Civil society organizations can assist here by brainstorming and modeling the outcomes of various possible fairness criteria.

3. Where's India on the Trans-Pacific Partnership?¹³

The United States and eleven other countries have concluded negotiations on the Transpacific Partnership (TPP) [CHINA not part of it]. India has not yet indicated whether it has interest in pursuing TPP membership down the line. This is because no clear consensus has formed in India on whether expanded market access will help the Indian economy grow, and whether the gains

¹¹ http://www.cfr.org/councilofcouncils/events/p35894?cid=ppc-facebook-pppcouncil_of_councils_seventh_regional_conference_new_delhi-031115

¹² http://www.cfr.org/councilofcouncils/events/p35894?cid=ppc-facebook-pppcouncil_of_councils_seventh_regional_conference_new_delhi-031115

¹³ Alyssa Ayres, <http://blogs.cfr.org/asia/2015/10/06/wheres-india-on-the-trans-pacific-partnership/?cid=soc-fac..>

will be worth the potential costs to some still protected Indian industries. To think about possible TPP membership, India would have to prepare itself for more significant market opening as well as enhanced standards than it has committed to in the past. India needs to decide whether they wish to position their country for the increased trade flows that participation in a major regional agreement would provide.

Of course, a negotiation separate from the TPP has been underway in Asia: the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, or RCEP. India and China participate in this negotiation centered around the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Trade experts generally assess the RCEP process as less demanding than the TPP. In addition, within Asia, major economies like China, Japan, and India as well as emerging economies have been pursuing bilateral and regional trade negotiations among themselves. China and India have negotiated free trade agreements (FTAs) with ASEAN to advance their own, and ASEAN's, interests. Both have separate bilateral agreements with Singapore. India has been negotiating an FTA with the European Union for nearly nine years, completed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan in 2011, and is in the process of negotiating Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements with Australia and with Canada. In a study released in September, C. Fred Bergsten of the Peterson Institute for International Economics argued that India could gain as much as \$500 billion in exports by joining an expanded TPP. For a government interested in boosting the country's exports and creating jobs at home, that certainly sounds like compelling logic. India has become more vocal internationally about its unambiguous interest in joining APEC, a necessary stepping stone for TPP membership, but here it appears New Delhi has some further work to do to convince its partners, including the United States, that it is ready.

While the U.S.-India Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia Pacific and Indian Ocean Region released in January 2015 welcomed India's "interest in joining" APEC, no follow-up statement from the United States. Recently (September, 2015) Modi said he looked "forward to work with the U.S. for India's membership of Asian Pacific Economic Community." Modi's statement had no echo from Obama.

4. Economic partnership between India and Pakistan could be a true hope for long term peace and stability. Examine the avenues of economic partnership between them¹⁴

Pakistan and India account for almost 92 percent of South Asia's GDP, 85 percent of South Asia's population,

and 80 percent of South Asia's surface area, whereas India-Pakistan bilateral trade accounts for only 20 percent of the regional trade. Marred with deficit of trust, lack of understanding, suspicion about each other's intentions, and a never ending enmity between the two countries, India and Pakistan have shared an off and on relationship since independence. In this situation, economic partnership between them would have spillover effects on the political/overall relationship. For this,

1. India can make investments in the minerals sector of Pakistan
2. Indian pharmaceutical products are cheaper than Pakistani pharmaceutical products and Pakistan's pharmaceutical regime is not strictly regulated for domestic production, and there is significant scope for collaboration in bulk drugs and expansion of formulation and health products.
3. Pakistan has been experiencing energy crises and there is a scope for cross-border "power trade"

¹⁴ India and Pakistan – Finding Avenues of Investment for Economic Cooperation, Dhruvajyoti Bhattacharjee, ICWA Policy Brief

4. In textiles, there is significant scope of complementarities with India; Pakistan's designs and fabric with India's marketing skills
5. Owing to relatively efficient health system, India has emerged as an important destination for the provision of medical services. Due to affordable treatment costs and advances in medicine, cross border investments in hospitals also remain to be a lucrative venture.
6. Pakistan can meet India's high demand on the products like wool, wheat, textiles, apparels, leather products, metals, machinery and chemicals
7. Pakistan should grant MFN status/ Non Discriminatory Market Access status to India

Hurdles in Investing in Pakistan¹⁵

There remain to be some major bottlenecks in facilitating Indian investors to invest in Pakistan. The basic reasons are as follows:

- a) Issue of Law and Order
- b) Lack of Political Stability
- c) Pakistan's Economic Performance
- d) Lack of Transparency of the Regulatory System
- e) Corruption
- f) Infrastructure
- g) Tax Structure
- h) Banking and Financial Services, and
- i) Restrictive Visa Regime

Recommendations to improve economic partnership¹⁶

1. Keep political and dispute settlement fully separate with that of economic dialogue and cooperation
2. To spur industrialisation in Pakistan should allow export cheap raw materials from India
3. Increasing Indian investments & Pakistani investments - RBI
4. Opening up of banking services
5. Attempting to liberalise the visa regime, especially for business officials and individuals, students and health tourists
6. Need for region wise progress by initiating small steps - A meeting between the Chief Ministers of the two Punjab in 2013 - regularize
7. Minimise the role of third party countries, e.g., Dubai, as exchequers of both countries lose significant potential revenue. Indian investments in Pakistan are done through Dubai.
8. Exposing India's large public and private educational and technological institutional base
9. Creating awareness and aptitude among business houses about business opportunities in the other country through trade fair
10. Track II initiatives

¹⁵ India and Pakistan – Finding Avenues of Investment for Economic Cooperation, Dhruvajyoti Bhattacharjee, ICWA Policy Brief

¹⁶ India and Pakistan – Finding Avenues of Investment for Economic Cooperation, Dhruvajyoti Bhattacharjee, ICWA Policy Brief

5. “Indo-Pacific” as a Concept – Elaborate¹⁷

The term Indo-Pacific has been in use in scientific and marine circles for quite some time, though its use in geo-political circles has gained currency only in recent years. The term has gained acceptance particularly in the US, Australia and some countries in the region and has started finding articulation in official statements also. For example, former US Secretary of State and Australia’s Defence Minister had mentioned about it.

It is an integrated geo-political and geo-economic theatre. But there are others who do not favour this approach/concept. They argue that while Indo-Pacific can be regarded as a single entity from the economic perspective, when it comes to the security and strategic dimension, they make a distinction. The “India-Pacific region” could also be viewed as a spatial concept wherein the strengths and complementarities of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean are in full play.

East Asia Summit, APEC, TPP: Establishes the fact that, increasing geopolitics and geo-economics of this part of the world.

6. India-Latin America & Caribbean relationship had not realized the potential yet – Comment

Yes

1. Trade with the African nations is \$75 billion and with China \$70.59 billion but, with the LAC nations is \$45 billion
2. Africa has received \$7.4 billion of Indian project finance, compared to less than \$500 million for LAC
3. India has hosted three summits with Africa but yet to do with LAC
4. Key Latin American markets – Mexico, Peru, and Chile – have signed up for the Trans Pacific Partnership.
5. Indian investment has taken place but, not always successful. Jindal Steel and Renuka Sugars in Brazil are trying to put their experiences, in Bolivia and Brazil respectively, behind them. ESSAR Steel came a cropper in Trinidad and Tobago; Reliance relinquished oil blocks in Colombia and Peru.

No

1. Trade with the 54 African nations is \$75 billion but, with the 33 LAC nations is \$45 billion
2. Investments between India and LAC have built up slowly
3. The FOCUS-LAC program of the Department of Commerce yielding results (trade is increasing)
4. Indian automobiles, pharmaceuticals, machinery, IT services and other exports are strengthening their presence there.
5. Largely support is in LAC countries for India’s aspirations to permanent membership of the UN Security Council and has convergence about terrorism and climate change

7. Examine India’s engagement in peacekeeping in the African region

1. India has participated in most of the UN peacekeeping missions on the continent, beginning with the Congo (1960-64). Subsequently India participated in missions to: Namibia;

¹⁷Salman Khurshid, www.icwa.in

Angola; Mozambique; Somalia; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; and Ethiopia- Eritrea (2006-08). [NAM,SRS,EE]

2. Currently Indian peacekeepers are deployed in UN peacekeeping missions in: Liberia (since April 2007), Ivory Coast (since April 2004), the Democratic Republic of Congo (since January 2005) and Sudan/South Sudan (April 2005 onwards). [LIC-SS] Eighty per cent of India's peacekeepers are presently serving in Africa.

3. Moreover, Indians have also taken leadership roles as force commanders, police commissioners as well as military and police advisers in various UN Missions

4. India's involvement in peacekeeping operations in Africa has been based on the principle that these operations should be led by UN

5. India's participation in peacekeeping operations denotes its solidarity with the African countries, Partnering for peace and security in the region

6. India has drawn on its domestic counter insurgency experiences in the Northeast, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir while keeping the peace in Africa.

7. India demonstrated its support for the AU initiatives to bring peace to the war torn countries

8. India has announced a contribution of \$2 million towards Amisom [Mission in Somalia]

9. India's contribution towards keeping the peace in Africa is unique in terms of its professionalism, humanitarian concern, and promotion of gender equality [125 female personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to Liberia in 2007]. In recent years India has been applauded as a reliable peacekeeper because of its willingness to take risks and its capacity for sustained commitment in spite of the perilous nature of operations in Africa.

10. However there is also a flip side to India's involvement in UN peacekeeping in Africa. Over the years India has paid a heavy price for peacekeeping losing 161 peacekeepers which is the highest number of fatalities amongst the troops contributors (70 per cent of all casualties have been sustained in Africa)

8. Enumerate the Nepal's constitutional provisions that have created dissatisfaction among the Madhesis and explain India's position on the same

1. In the case of a person born to a Nepali woman citizen married to a foreign citizen will not be able to get citizenship by descent
2. In the provision of granting Non-Resident Nepali Citizenship - SAARC excluded
3. The electoral constituency will be based on geography and population. This is alteration of Interim Constitution which considered specificity
4. The state [Federation] with a mix of plains and hills is not acceptable to Madhesis. They want two separate states having domination of Madhesis and Tharus. The states should consist of plain region.

India's Response

Was just 'noted' not 'welcomed'

India's concern

India's advice (Constitution on the basis of consensus) was ignored in the constitutional process.

- Ongoing violence in Terai region of Nepal
- Porous border, existing security threats, socio-economic and cultural cohesion between Madhes and people of India's border region are the realities, which New Delhi cannot

avoid while dealing with Nepal. If the situation continues to be problematic for long time, India could face influx of refugees

- Could be a setback for India-Nepal economic and trade cooperation and the recently initiated sub-regional Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) cooperation

9. India has the ambition of being a great power, it would be counterproductive if it did not engage with Canada. In this context, analyze India- Canada Relationship

- New Vigour: New Steps – Title of the visit
- Canada is the world's second largest producer of uranium and leading exporter of nuclear technology (Ontario) for peaceful use, including medical diagnosis and cancer treatment.
- PM extensive engagement with Canada's political, business and academic leadership and robust interactions with the Indian Diaspora
- Relationship rooted in shared values of democracy, pluralism, tolerance, human rights and rule of law, and based on expanding economic engagement and long-standing people-to-people ties
- India has decided to focus on cooperation in energy sector, including civil nuclear energy and attracting trade and technology for India's development, Smart Cities and agro-industry, and Research and Education
- Nuclear Energy Cooperation
 - Reactors to India in 1963. However, due to India's decision to conduct nuclear tests and its reservation about the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and other such international agreements on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, the relationship suffered. Now, the support extended by Canada to the India-US civil nuclear agreement. An agreement for long-term supply of uranium. R&D collaboration in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Regulatory cooperation in the field of nuclear and radiation safety. India would need Canada's support to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
 - India is also exploring the opportunities in the vast natural gas and oil reserves in Canada; ONGC Videsh proposing to invest in projects in Canada
- Economy
 - Notwithstanding the similarities between their institutions, trade and investment has remained subdued
 - Canada has expressed interest in the various initiatives launched by the Indian government : Smart Cities, Affordable housing for all by 2022 & Make in India
 - Canada has prioritised India in its Global Market Action Plan (Canada's economic diplomacy)
 - India-Canada Economic and Financial Sector Policy Dialogue
 - Steps to reduce the bureaucratic process and simplify tax laws to attract investments has been well appreciated in Canada
- Education and Skills Development
 - Canadian universities are attractive
 - India is a priority country under Canada's International Education Strategy
 - Prime Minister Modi has identified education as one of the key areas of priority for bi-lateral engagement
 - MoUs between the National Skill Development Council of India and 13 Canadian colleges, institutes, and Sector Skills Councils

- Option that can be explored - offshore campuses in India, research collaboration
- Indian immigrants
- one million Canadians of Indian descent
- Diaspora in Canada has not as yet played such a significant a role in boosting the Indo-Canadian bilateral relationship
- One crucial reason is the Diaspora is dominated by migrants from Punjab and there are differences on the issue of Khalistan
- The rising Gujarati Diaspora's financial, professional and political success will be able to tilt the balance for India in Canada
- PM called up on the Diaspora to invest in India's development process
- Conclusion: Need to revive a long dormant relationship with India

10. Examine - India's Nuclear Doctrine requires review / India's no-first-use policy requires review (NFU) ¹⁸

Arguments to remove NFU/ Yes reform needed

- NFU implies acceptance of large-scale destruction in a first strike;
- The Indian public is not in sync with the government's NFU policy and the nation is not psychologically prepared; it would be morally wrong—the leadership has no right to place the population “in peril”;
- NFU allows the adversary's nuclear forces to escape punishment as retaliatory strikes will have to be counter value in nature;
- An elaborate and costly ballistic missile defense (BMD) system would be required to defend against a first strike; and
- Escalation control is not possible once nuclear exchanges begin – SO KEEP OPTION OPEN

Arguments to keep NFU/No need to reform

- India's strategic restraint posture has provided major gains internationally, including the lifting of economic sanctions and the removal of technology denial regimes, civil nuclear cooperation agreements, and accommodation in multilateral nuclear export control regimes. Most of these will be frittered away if India opts for first use;
- Complex command and control and sophisticated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems are necessary for a first-use posture; [NOT AVAILABLE WITH US]
- A first-use posture will deny India the opportunity to engage in conventional warfare below the nuclear threshold;
- First use will lower the nuclear threshold and make the use of tactical nuclear weapons more likely;
- South Asia will again be dubbed a “nuclear flashpoint,” which will encourage international meddling and discourage investment.

➤ ¹⁸ <http://csis.org/publication/indias-nuclear-doctrine-need-review> & “Checks and Balances,” *Force*, June 2014

11. Why North-South partnership and South-South cooperation are critical to the success of the SDGs?

In today's globalized world, artificial borders cannot restrict the reach of any opportunity or challenge. Transportation and Information technology revolutions have additionally meant that these opportunities and challenges now cross borders almost instantaneously. If Uber arrives in Boston one instant, you can count on it reaching Bangalore the next. In a similar vein, when a political crisis strikes Syria, in no time it can show up on the doorsteps of Europe in the form of tens of thousands of refugees. Today, we have no choice but to work together, like joint custodians of the common home that is mother earth. And this extends to the 17 goals identified in the SDG document that define the better world we seek.

North - South

1. Capital to invest – Opportunity to invest
2. Availability of technology - Opportunity to use technology
3. Need for resources - Availability of resources
4. Availability of Skills – Availability of human resources
5. Awareness about Environment – Constituency of Bio-diversity

South-South

1. Similarities in administration/level of development/requirements
2. Geographical proximity
3. Confidence/trust /non-exploitative nature in the relationship – easy to build institutions
4. Exchange rates/financial relationship are non adversarial
5. Competition to avail technology/finance/skills

12. Is this humanitarian migration crisis different?¹⁹/ Describe the ongoing Refugee crisis in Europe

The current humanitarian crisis is unprecedented with an appalling and unacceptable human cost. The number of refugees is unparalleled in recent times. The diversity of nationalities, motives for migration and individual profiles also creates a huge challenge for asylum systems and welcoming communities in main European destination countries. Moreover, given the complexity of its main driving forces, there is unfortunately little hope that the situation will improve significantly in the near future.

1. Europe will record an unprecedented number of asylum seekers and refugees more than in any previous European refugee crisis since World War II.
2. In recent months the Eastern Mediterranean [through Turkey to the European Union via Greece, southern Bulgaria or Cyprus] and Western Balkan [Bulgarian-Turkish or Greek-Turkish land or sea borders] routes have gained importance with relatively large numbers of people starting to leave or transit via Turkey. The Central Mediterranean route, which leads to Italy, also continued to be heavily used.
3. As during previous refugee crises in the 1990s the impact is concentrated in a few countries. Turkey is the most affected. Germany in absolute terms and Sweden and Austria relative to their population affected.
4. More than in previous crises, asylum seekers are very diverse in terms of country of origin, profile and motivation (Syria, Kosovo, Eritrea and Iraq). This increases the pressure on asylum systems in destination countries.

¹⁹ OECD, Migration Policy Debates

5. Recent refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) are more skilled than other groups and those who came, for example, during the Yugoslav wars in the 1990s. There are more unaccompanied minors (children without a responsible adult to care for them) arriving now than previously.

6. Europe has better legal and institutional systems in place for asylum-seekers and migrants. However, these have not ensured a fair burden-sharing between countries.

7. In the current emergency situation, several countries are struggling to welcome, assist and process very large number of incoming people.

8. For several EU countries, large-scale asylum inflows are a new experience. This is the case, for example, for Hungary and to a lesser extent for Poland and Bulgaria. Financial and technical support from other EU countries and from EU institutions is critical to enable them to respond to the emergency.

9. In the short run, processing and supporting such large numbers of asylum seekers will be costly. In the long-run, much will depend on how well successful asylum seekers are integrated.

What for India?

➤ Germany is facing a labour market shortfall, especially in the engineering, manufacturing and IT sectors that could threaten growth in its export-driven economy. In this context, Angela Merkel explicitly expressed her wish to bring skilled workers from India to Germany, but a mounting refugee crisis at Europe could delay the effort

➤ Far right movements/ascendance in Europe may have repercussions in India-EU relations

13. Describe the objectives of India's foreign policy/ Differences between foreign policy objectives of present Gov. and UPA/Changing nature of foreign policy

India's foreign policy is directed towards the realization of the following objectives:²⁰

- To protect India's core national interests and concerns in a rapidly changing international environment by fostering support and understanding in the international community
- To preserve the autonomy of the decision making process and to play a pioneering role in the establishment of a stable, prosperous and secure global order;
- To strengthen the international campaign against terrorism which is a global threat;
- To build an international environment which is supportive of India's rapid economic growth including higher investments, trade, access to technology and strengthening India's energy security;
- To work closely with P-5 countries and to build strategic ties with the major powers such as the USA, the EU (???...now with UK, Germany & France), Japan, Russia, China; + **Brazil**
- To intensify and strengthen ties with neighbours through mutually beneficial cooperation and by acknowledgment of each other's legitimate concerns;
- Realization of SAARC as an economically integrated region at peace with itself and engaged with the world;
- To ensure that cross-border terrorism is brought to an end and the entire infrastructure of terrorism operating from Pakistan is dismantled;
- To further the gains from India's 'Look East' [**Act East**]Policy and aspire for substantive progress in several areas of common interest to India and ASEAN
- To strengthen our ties with the countries of the Gulf region that has become home to over 4 million Indians and is a major source of supplies of oil and gas;

²⁰ India 2009

- To leverage economic growth through support to the activities of regional organizations like the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Mekong-Ganga Cooperation and trans-regional groupings like the India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Initiative and Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC); **BRICS, SCO**
- To continue to work closely with regional groupings like the EU and **G-20** for furthering India's interests in the international arena;
- **To reform and restructure the UN Security Council and espouse multi-polarity in a world order that respects the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention;**
- To promote a more equitable equation between the developed and the developing world in the political, economic and technological domains;
- To work towards the goal of global nuclear disarmament within a time-bound framework
- To closely interact with the Indian diaspora on a continuing basis in order to strengthen their bonds** with the India and to recognize their pivotal role in India's international relations

14. Analyze the role of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Counter Terrorism Operations²¹

- Warfare has undergone a significant transformation in the last two decades - UAVs
- Extensively used in both Afghanistan and Pakistan in counter-terrorism operations & extremely beneficial -mostly used by the US and NATO forces
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have been referred to variously as drones, robot planes, pilotless aircraft, Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs), Remotely Piloted Aircrafts (RPAs) & lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS)
- USES: Carrying out pre-emptive strikes [Tactical UAVs] & surveillance [Micro UAV] & include scientific research in the fields of atmosphere, oceanography, geophysics, mineral exploration, imaging spectrometry, telecommunications, disaster monitoring, cartography and mapping, search and rescue operations, agricultural spraying [Mini UAV], aerial photography, Naval Deception [special Task UAV]...
- Threat to public safety, aviation safety and national security
- Present unique threats to privacy
- UAVs in South Asia & China
- Pak
- China (Stealth combat drone, 4th country in the world)
- Widespread rise of extremist groups and terrorist organisations throughout South Asia as well as in its extended neighbourhood, unbridled use of such technology will seriously challenge the general well being of nations
- not yet been adopted by the ANSF or the Pakistani or Indian Army

India

- ☐ Some local law enforcement agencies in India have started the use of UAV's in crowd dispersal and management
- ☐ No law in India that allows the usage of UAVs by civilians as well as for commercial purposes
- ☐ But, misuse of this technology is easier...a strategy to counter such threats as well as remedial technologies required
- ☐ Would significantly bolster counter-insurgency and counter terrorism operations

²¹ Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Counter Terrorism Operations, Dr. Dhruvajyoti Bhattacharjee, ICWA Issue Brief

❑ Existing air defence systems are ineffective against terrorist mini-UAVs {not yet been used}. Hence, intelligence becomes very important

❑ Naxal affected states ineffective due to dense forest cover & UAVs failed to properly distinguish between Naxal insurgent camps and regular rural hamlets

❖ International regimes, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Wassenaar Agreement aim at preventing UAVs threats

Issues in the use of UAVs

➤ Drone strikes have not helped to win the war on terror

➤ Violation of every conceivable international law as well as the sovereignty of countries [Pakistan (heavy loss of lives-civilian casualties) as well as Afghanistan]

➤ The use of UAVs for more than a decade has also developed the skills within terrorist groups of avoiding being seen by them - Jammers, Plexiglas & camouflage and evasion techniques

15. India-ASEAN relations centre to Act East policy – Substantiate

○ India's Look East Policy was initiated in 1990s and since then, India's relationship with ASEAN remains one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy and the very foundation of our Look East Policy/Act East Policy. India became a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, which was upgraded to full dialogue partnership in 1996. Since 2002, we have had annual Summits with ASEAN. ASEAN and India commemorated the 20th anniversary of dialogue-level partnership and the 10th anniversary of Summit-level partnership with a Commemorative Summit in New Delhi under the theme 'ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace and Shared Prosperity' on December 20-21, 2012. The Commemorative Summit attended by the Leaders from all the 10 ASEAN countries endorsed elevating our partnership to a 'Strategic Partnership'. The Leaders also adopted the 'ASEAN-India Vision Statement', which charts the future of ASEAN-India cooperation.

○ ASEAN-India functional cooperation is diverse and includes cooperation across a range of sectors, such as trade, science & technology, agriculture, environment...

○ 2009 - India announced a contribution of USD 50 million to ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund to support implementation of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action 2010-15...which envisages cooperation in a range of sectors in the political, economic and socio-cultural spheres

○ ASEAN-India Science & Technology Fund; ASEAN-India Green Fund

○ 2009 - ASEAN-India Trade-in-Goods Agreement was signed

○ The total trade between India and ASEAN - USD 79.3 billion, surpassing the trade target

○ Special Training Courses for ASEAN Diplomats

○ ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group

○ Delhi Dialogue is a track 1.5 event held annually in New Delhi where leaders, opinion makers, diplomats, academia and think-tanks of India and ASEAN come together to discuss ways to intensify and broaden political, strategic, economic and civil society interaction between the two regions.

○ ASEAN-India Car Rally and a Shipping Expedition of the sail training ship INS Sudarshini to ASEAN countries - to highlight how connectivity can impact business and people-to-people linkages

○ The India-AESAN Agreement on Trade in Goods was implemented in January 2010 and the India-ASEAN FTA in Services and Investments was signed in September 2014 and came into force in April 2015.

16. Explain Defence Trade and Technology Initiative

Defense cooperation between the United States and India is a strategic priority for both nations, but the pace and scope of cooperation on defense technology and trade has been impeded by differing bureaucratic processes and legal requirements. In 2012, Secretary of Defense initiated Defence Trade and Technology Initiative. The DTTI is not a treaty or a law. It is a flexible mechanism to ensure that senior leaders from our nations are persistently focused on the opportunities and challenges associated with growing our defense partnership.

The DTTI aims to:

1. Transform the bilateral defense relationship into one that is limited only by independent strategic decisions, rather than bureaucratic obstacles or inefficient procedures
2. Strengthen India's defense industrial base by moving away from the traditional "buyer-seller" dynamic toward a more collaborative approach
3. Explore new areas of technological collaboration from science and technology cooperation through co-development and co-production
4. Expand U.S.-Indian business ties

U.S. Defense Department (DoD) has established India Rapid Reaction Cell (IRRC) in January 2015 to focus exclusively on advancing the DTTI.

17. Technology cooperation has been an essential ingredient in India's development cooperation with Africa – Substantiate

Since mid 1960s, when the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme was launched, technology cooperation with Africa started. However, given the fact that India itself was a large aid recipient till early 1990s, the scope of India cooperation with African countries was limited. However, African countries have been the largest recipients under the ITEC Programme.

Technologies developed in the West may not be appropriate for developing countries. Hence, In this regard, Indian technology may be suitable to the needs of African countries, particularly in the field of agriculture and renewable energy technology. This has been acknowledged by both sides. Some evidences:

1. From 2008, the Department of Science and Technology is implementing a number of programmes and activities under the India-Africa Science and Technology Initiative
2. CV Raman Fellowship for African researchers
3. Joint research projects have been undertaken in areas such as biotechnology, information science, astronomy, food science technologies for rural applications, indigenous knowledge systems, nanotechnology, and renewable energy
4. International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics [ICRISAT] and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) lead India-Africa cooperation in agriculture
5. The National Seed Association of India is a partner in the "India-Africa Seeds Bridge" project

6. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) are promoting the use of solar lanterns and clean cooking options in many African countries
7. The Pan-Africa e-Network was launched in 2009 with the aim of narrowing the digital divide in Africa and harnessing socio-economic benefits of ICT. Under this project, India has set up a fibre-optic network to provide satellite connectivity, tele-medicine and tele-education to African countries.

18. Analyse India-Africa Cooperation on Global Issues

It started in the Afro-Asian Summit convened in Bandung in Indonesia in 1955. NAM provided a powerful antidote to a world when it was polarized between East and West. It is this sense of solidarity, mutual trust and confidence born in the difficult days of the Cold War which continues to drive India-Africa cooperation to this day, enabling both sides to expand and enrich their cooperation, bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally.

African countries and India are extraordinarily rich in bio-diversity. This requires coordinated positions in the deliberations under the Bio-diversity Convention.

We will be the worst affected by the consequences of Climate Change and must, therefore, work closely together in the ongoing multilateral negotiations on Climate Change

The Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations have been stalled for several years now and we are now seeing a trend towards mega trade blocs like the recent conclusion of negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and may be followed by the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP). Neither India nor African countries are part of these new trade blocs. The economic interests of India and African countries are best served by an universal, multilaterally negotiated, rules based global trade regime under the WTO. The two sides should consult each other and other like minded countries to find ways and means to revive the Doha round and prevent the fragmentation of the global economy.

As the world becomes more globalized and inter-connected, the salience of global cross-cutting issues is rising. These issues cannot be resolved by a handful of powerful countries or even through regional efforts. They include issues such as global public health challenges, drug-trafficking, trafficking of humans, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and international terrorism. There are newer domains of cyber security and space security. These are all issues on which the active participation of large and populous countries like India and those in Africa becomes indispensable.

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UPSC – MAINS: REVISION
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[For also UGC/CBSE – JRF/NET]



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