

# Improved Russia-India Ties To be Balanced with Improved Russia-China Relations

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Global Research, November 05, 2019

Region: [Asia](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [History](#)

*The visit of new Indian Defense Minister Rajnath Singh to Moscow from 5-7 November along with a 50-member military-technical business delegation will continue the trend of improving Russian-Indian defense ties after their comparative weakening over the past few years, though this must be balanced with improved Russian-Chinese connectivity through the Eurasian Union's planned integration with the Belt & Road Initiative via the proposed vision of N-CPEC+ otherwise Beijing might understandably come to believe that improved Russian-Indian defense ties are aimed at countering its growing military capabilities and thus risk inadvertently triggering a security dilemma.*

New Indian **Defense Minister Rajnath Singh** will visit Moscow from 5-7 November along with a 50-member business delegation to attend the India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Military-Technical Cooperation, during which time Indian media expects the two to make progress on [agreeing to joint ventures](#) for producing Russian spare parts in the South Asian state and possibly also [making progress](#) on fulfilling one of the goals of the [joint statement](#) made after September's Eastern Economic Forum to "prepare a framework for cooperation on reciprocal logistics support." The "Reciprocal Logistics Support Agreement" (RLSA), as it's being called in Indian media, would be the [Russian version](#) of the "Logistics Exchange Memorandum Of Agreement" ([LEMOA](#)) that India already agreed to with the US in 2016 to allow each other's military forces the right to use relevant facilities in their partner's countries on a case-by-case "logistical" basis. LEMOA functionally enables the Indian Navy to use American bases in the Afro-Asian ("Indian") Ocean Rimland for "containing" China in that waterway, while RLSA would give it its warships the right to regularly dock in Vladivostok, en route to which they would provocatively traverse the South China and East China Seas.

They're already able to do the latter through the [recently signed logistics pact](#) with South Korea, but incorporating Russia into this trans-regional Chinese "containment" framework (even if that's not Moscow's intent at all whatsoever but is New Delhi's unstated strategic motivation) risks provoking a security dilemma between India's two nominal BRICS and SCO partners that could indirectly advance the US' strategic goal of driving a wedge between them for divide-and-rule ends. From the Chinese perspective, the Indian Navy is dramatically broadening its operational reach all throughout the Afro-Pacific in line with the US' vision in accordance with the Pentagon's "[Indo-Pacific](#)" strategy that ultimately aims to "[contain](#)" China. Approached from the Russian standpoint, however, Moscow is simply trying to make up for its declining position in India's military marketplace after its exports there [fell a whopping 42% over the past decade](#) as proven by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's (SIPRI) [report](#) that was released earlier this year. Russia has obvious interests in recovering its lost market share and the billions of dollars of revenue associated

with it as it continues its economic systemic transition of building the “[Great Society](#)” through the “[National Development Projects](#)” that are estimated to cost [\\$400 billion](#).

As innocent as Russia’s intentions may be, the fact of the matter is that the country would be passively facilitating the regular patrol of Indian warships up and down the Chinese coast and through the country’s eponymous East and Southern Seas if RLSA is agreed to whether during the Defense Minister’s current trip or sometime in the future, so Moscow must accept that Beijing will feel uncomfortable with this outcome even if it doesn’t directly say so but instead obliquely hints as much. This isn’t just the realm of “speculation” like some critics might allege, but has already occurred through Hu Zhiyong’s analysis “[India-Russia Ties Rest On Strategic Calculations](#)” for the Global Times newspaper that’s indirectly under the influence of the Communist Party and thus wouldn’t have been published had the Chinese leadership not wanted to send a subtle message through it. The research fellow at the Institute of International Relations at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences ended the piece that he wrote right after the end of the Eastern Economic Forum by warning that “stronger Russia-India ties, especially their military-technical cooperation, would have a negative impact on China’s national security. Consolidating and developing ties with Russia implies India’s strategic intention to contain China’s rise. It would pile more geopolitical pressure on China and increase the instability in China’s periphery.”

His worries are legitimate and based off of the expectation that the [Vladivostok-Chennai Maritime Corridor](#) (VCMC) that was agreed to between these newly established “[global partners](#)” during that event could pair with the prospective logistics pact to result in the military scenario that was outlined above of Indian warships regularly patrolling up and down the Chinese coasts. The solution to this impending security dilemma is for Russia to improve its connectivity with China in parallel with improving its military ties with India in order to balance the two out and retain Beijing’s trust, which it can do by making progress on [advancing President Putin’s plan](#) from earlier this year to integrate the Eurasian Union (EAU) with the [Belt & Road Initiative](#) (BRI). This can realistically be achieved in the most tangible sense by the expansion of BRI’s flagship project [CPEC](#) along the northern vector ([N-CPEC+](#)) through Afghanistan and Central Asia that would thus connect Russia with the [global pivot of state of Pakistan](#) that’s also China’s chief ally anywhere across the world, which would simultaneously strengthen trust with China while keeping India’s pro-American pivot in check. It’s through these creative win-win means that Russia can improve its military ties with India while assuaging Chinese suspicions, thus representing a masterful expression of its 21st-century grand strategy to become the [supreme “balancing” force](#) in Afro-Eurasia.

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

*This article was originally published on [OneWorld](#).*

**Andrew Korybko** is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China’s One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to *Global Research*.

*Featured image is from OneWorld*

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

### About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)