The map of South and North (UNDP)
Is there any place for Central Asian countries in South-South cooperation?
• India-Kyrgyzstan Relations from the perspective of South-South cooperation
Principles and Modalities of South South Cooperation (Diff. from North-South)

**Essential Principles**

- Respect for national sovereignty
- Independence
- Equality
- Non-conditionality
- Non-interference
- Mutual benefit.

**Modalities**

- Capacity-building
- In House training
- Technology transfer
- Financial assistance (Grant)
- Lines of Credit
- Humanitarian Assistance
Central Asia- India Trade Relations

Trade turnover (2014-2015, million $)

According to Indian Ministry of Commerce & Industry
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Kyrgyzstan – India – 38,5
Kazakhstan – India – 952,3
Uzbekistan – India – 226,31
Tajikistan – India – 58

Total turnover of India with CA – 1275
China - Kyrgyzstan - 1065
Most imported goods from CA to India

• Mostly raw materials and natural resources as:

• MINERAL FUELS, Uranium, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES - 555 million $ from Kazakhstan
Most exported goods to CA from India

- PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
- COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES.
- ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING (textile)
- ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED
Obstacles of expanding trade CA & India

- Lack of transportation lines
- Mountain ranges
- Disputed relations with Pakistan hinders Indian engagement in CA.
- Security issues in Afghanistan
2 ongoing projects of cooperation

- India’s ‘Connect Central Asia’ Policy

- Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline (TAPI)
Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline (TAPI)

- Construction on the project started in Turkmenistan on 13 December 2015.
- The pipeline is expected to be operational by 2019.
- The capacity will be 33 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year of which 5 billion cubic metres will be provided to Afghanistan and 14 billion cubic metres to each Pakistan and India.
India’s ‘Connect Central Asia’ Policy

• military training, joint research, counter-terrorism coordination and close consultations on Afghanistan.
• The medical field is another area that offers huge potential for cooperation.
• India is working on setting up a Central Asian e-network with its hub in India, to deliver, tele-education and tele-medicine connectivity, linking all the five Central Asian States.
• Connections between peoples are the most vital linkages to sustain deep engagement.
Indian cooperation with Kyrgyzstan

• In 1995, India had extended a US$ 5 million line of credit to Kyrgyzstan.
• Kyrgyzstan repaid US$ 1.66 million and the balance amount was converted to grant.
• In 2007 was officially inaugurated Indo - Kyrgyz Centre for Information Technology in Bishkek. (1 million $ was invested).
• In 2011 was officially inaugurated a mountain bio-medical research centre in Kyrgyzstan.(for soldiers)
Technical assistance under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)

- More than 1000 professionals from Kyrgyzstan have received training in India since 1992.

- Each year nearly 80-85 Kyrgyz professionals are getting trained by ITEC program in India.

- About 2500 Indian students are studying medicine in various medical institutions in Kyrgyzstan. A few businessmen are engaged in trade and services in Kyrgyzstan.
In July 2015 The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the first telemedicine link between India and Central Asia. He witnessed a tele-consultation for a cardiac patient between doctors in Osh city in Southern Kyrgyzstan, with doctors in Bishkek and with the Apollo hospital and AIIMS in Delhi.
Conclusion - “Yes but not enough”

**Essential Principles**
- ✔ Respect for national sovereignty
- ✔ Independence
- ✔ Equality
- ✔ Non-conditionality
- ✔ Non-interference
- ✔ Mutual benefit.

**Modalities**
- ✔ Capacity-building
- ✔ In House training
- ✔ Technology transfer
- ✔ Financial assistance (Grant)
- ✔ Lines of Credit
  - Humanitarian Assistance
Perspective of cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and India

- Eurasian Economic Community
- Promotion of tourism in both countries
- Agriculture
- Rural Development
- Community level relations (NGO’s, Academiz, Business associations, cultural events)
- Medicine – Organ transplantation in governmental level (kidney and liver).
Thank you for attention!