

Kazakhstan-India relations in the sphere of transportation

In today's global conditions transport and logistics network plays a key role in industrial development of state.

Kazakhstan, being at the joint of international transport corridors, has sufficient transport and logistics network.

For reference: during the 25th plenary meeting of Foreign Investors' Council (May, 2012) the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev emphasized: «Kazakhstan has a potential to become the major business and transit hub of Central Asian region and a bridge between Europe and Asia ... That implied creation of single set of international hubs (trade and logistic, finance and business, innovation and technology as well as touristic) in key transport corridors of Kazakhstan».

Taking into account the process of globalization spread in the whole world Kazakhstan defined its strategic goals based on the current realities, future opportunities as well as challenges and threats. And it requires understanding and creating new forms of mutually beneficial partnerships between regional countries in the sphere of transport and logistics development and security.

Kazakhstan-India relations based on constructive engagement become more important in the regional and bilateral cooperation.

For reference: this is because for India Central Asia is:

- huge potential market for industrial goods;
- perspective source of fuel and energy resources;
- potential source of natural resources, first of all nonferrous and precious metals and especially gold (India is world's largest gold consumer);
- «corridor» for transportation of Indian goods to Russia, CIS countries and Europe.

Kazakhstan in turn perceives India as:

- supplier of quality textile products;
- potential market for natural resources;
- access to South Asia's market;
- potential supplier of new informational technology.

India and Kazakhstan are the countries with rapidly developing economies. Despite the fact that Kazakhstan is the major trade partner of India in Central Asia (it accounts for over 70% of total trade turnover with Central Asian countries), bilateral trade between the two countries, the volume of which is now less than \$ 400 million, lower than the potential level.

Nowadays there are about 280 companies involved in business between India and Kazakhstan.

As one of the largest world's energy consumers India has to increase its nuclear power to meet its future energy needs. And for this it requires uranium.

Today Kazakhstan ranks 2d place in terms of uranium reserves (21% of world reserves). In 2013 is planning to mine 20 000 tones of uranium

That's why in the near future Kazakhstan could become permanent and reliable exporter of uranium for India.

However, despite the potential underdeveloped transport and logistics infrastructure affects the economy of Kazakhstan and mutually beneficial cooperation between India and Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan has the twice pressure on its transport system in comparison with developed countries.

That's why cooperation between the two countries aimed to establish transport corridors that would connect India with Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Russia, and, accordingly - with Europe has promising prospects.