

Trade Talks

WTO Mini-Ministerial Meeting in Delhi Takes a Step Forward

A much anticipated meeting of 35 ministers from the WTO membership was held in New Delhi on 3-4 September 09. The meeting was hosted by India and attended on behalf of the EU by Trade Commissioner Baroness Catherine Ashton and EU Agriculture Commissioner Mariann Fischer Boel.

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The meeting, which was meant to be an 'informal' mini-ministerial, focused on the process that could be adopted to conclude the Doha Round. From this point of view, the meeting was a success. Commissioner Ashton said that the meeting - as anticipated by the Indian host - helped to re-energise the Doha Round of negotiations. Discussions in the informal meeting centred on how the WTO Members could go forward in the next few months. The target is to achieve a substantial breakthrough between December 2009 and February 2010 in delivering the mandate for reaching an agreement in 2010 as set by G-8+5 leaders in L'Aquila, Italy. It was agreed that senior negotiators would reconvene in Geneva in the week of 14 September, to draw

up a roadmap for the key areas of agriculture and industrial tariffs, and also in others, including services.

The informal ministerial meeting was the first serious political engagement in the world trade talks since the failure to conclude the basis for an agreement in July 2008 in Geneva. This re-engagement follows a series of 'Leaders' and ministerial encounters earlier this year. The main challenge in Delhi was to translate the political push into an effective negotiating process providing concrete results. As Commissioner Mariann Fischer Boel said, "The key take away from this informal round should be a road map for concluding the negotiations before 2010. We want a conclusion, as the European Union (EU) has played an active role to find solutions.



The world economy needs a big push to bring it back to a higher growth path – and a successful Doha deal could provide this push.



Commissioner Mariann Fischer Boel

We are looking at a possible end to the Doha Round through this opportunity.” The meeting discussed how to re-energise the process, and feed into the Pittsburgh G20 Summit and the WTO Ministerial Conference at the end of the year. It also recognised that what the WTO membership now needs is a much more focused discussion in areas such as services and intellectual property rights.

The Importance of the Doha Round

Achieving the objectives set out for the Doha Round, which was launched in 2001, could result in trade volumes which would be three times the value when negotiations under the previous round were completed in Uruguay in 1994. This makes it the most ambitious package of any multilateral trade round. Not surprisingly, the WTO remains the EU’s overarching, number one trade priority. To quote Commissioner Ashton- “ the stakes are high: securing a Doha deal would favour a quick and smooth recovery – without additional fiscal costs – by injecting a significant boost to the global economy. It will, above all, play an important role in the fight against poverty as it will create the potential for more economic growth and employment..... At the same time, if we fail to

conclude a deal, we risk a global economy under siege: trade-distorting measures have already started to emerge and they may spread further.”

The EU believes that we need to move on the Doha Round now. The economic crisis has led to a fall in demand world wide: exports and GDP have been falling across the world since the onset of the crisis last September. The world economy needs a big push to bring it back to a higher growth path – and a successful Doha deal could provide this push. WTO members could boost global demand by further opening markets. A Doha deal would also support the poorest countries which have suffered the most from the crisis. It would also be the best insurance policy against protectionism. A Doha Deal is likely to reform global farm trade in a way not thought to be possible twenty years ago. It will deliver a trade facilitation agreement which will notably help the poorest, landlocked countries by driving down the costs of trading. This is precisely the good news the world economy needs.

When the WTO package failed last July, the US and India were blamed for the deadlock. One of the achievements of the informal meeting was

that India showed its keenness to move forward on the Doha Round. The meeting convened by Minister Sharma is a clear sign of India's strong commitment to bring Doha to a close. It is an objective the EU share's with India and thus the EU will work closely with Minister Sharma in the weeks and months ahead to make the round a success.

As to the process which could be followed to conclude the round, the EU view is that the easier issues need to be solved first and the harder issues framed and earmarked for Ministers to resolve. For the next few months, the objective of WTO Members is likely to be to finalise and narrow down a global package

of negotiating options. The Ministers will probably need to consider the narrowed down options at some point. Despite the success of the Delhi meeting, there are real differences on some issues. Only with firm political will can a successful Doha deal be reached, delivering significant gains to rich and poor countries alike. ■



Commissioner Catherine Ashton

The meeting convened by Minister Sharma is a clear sign of India's strong commitment to bring Doha to a close.

Commissioner Ashton meets Minister Sharma

Besides attending the informal mini-ministerial meeting, Commissioner Ashton met Indian Commerce Minister Anand Sharma. Both Commissioner Ashton and Minister Sharma expressed satisfaction with discussions and progress made during the WTO mini-ministerial meeting. They also discussed substantive issues concerning the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) stating their desire to make quick progress. Among the issues discussed were the progress on tariff negotiations and procurement, and the dispute relating to wines and spirits. Commissioner Ashton assured that the EU is keen to settle the issues of wines & spirits and drugs seizure- amicably. She also assured that the EU is looking into the issue of the drugs seizure seriously to solve this as soon as possible and pointed out that incidents of seizures were limited in number and time.

Commissioner Ashton met a few other trade ministers from the countries present in the meeting on the sidelines of the Mini-Ministerial, and had interactions with the media - both Indian and international - where she drew attention to the fact that India is an important trading partner for the EU and it was important to deepen the economic engagement between them through a rapid conclusion of the ongoing FTA negotiations. Commissioner Ashton emphasised that preserving the development character of the Doha Round would be the 'core of what we do in sorting out this round'. ■



Creating an Inclusive Public Health System in Gujarat

In India, a three-tier public health care system provides preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services. Despite having an impressive health care delivery system in the state of Gujarat, it is still a major task to reach out to all sections of the population. In particular, there is a need to sensitize service providers at all levels to the basic requirements and rights of persons with disabilities. With this aim, Handicap International (HI) is working with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Gujarat to enhance the capacity of existing government health structures in prevention, early identification, intervention and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

One of the major components of the project is enhancing the knowledge and skills of government staff on disability issues through the development of teams of master trainers.

This project, supported by the European Union, is spread over four years, and each year it will be implemented in four districts so that 16 districts are covered by 2012. During the first year of implementation, i.e. in 2008-09, the project was implemented in Dahod, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Rajkot districts where a total of 19,674 persons with disabilities have been identified, and the process is still on. At present it is being implemented in Amreli, Junagadh, Porbandar and Jamnagar districts.

To bridge the gap between persons with disabilities and those for whom services are available, local development organisations and disabled peoples' organisations are being encouraged to form Disability Advocacy Groups (DAG) in each district. DAGs are equal partners in the implementation of project activities and help persons with disabilities to raise their voices for equal rights and opportunities.

One of the major components of the project is enhancing the knowledge and skills of government staff on disability issues through the development of teams of master trainers and the subsequent training of health workers as well as supervisors of Integrated Child Development Services by these trainers.

The first year of project implementation has helped the District Health Society to submit a plan of action to seek funds from the National Rural Health Mission. Funds are sought to ensure that the initiatives taken are sustained over time. The Department of Health and



Family Welfare (DoHFW) in the State has assigned a district level officer to look after the implementation of project interventions. These officers will report updates to the Health Commissionerate office on a regular basis.

The project has also initiated inter-departmental coordination to make the concerned departments accountable, and the programmes or schemes better coordinated and more accessible. The Project Implementation Team constituted under the project has authorities of various government departments as members.

In accordance with Article 25 of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the project promotes equal rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities in all spheres of life and is co-operating with

public agencies such as the DoHFW in the process of developing an inclusive State Health Policy. In the words of Dr. A. G. Lakhani, the Chief District Health Officer of Porbandar district, "the intervention is unique. For the first time the district health department will be mainstreaming disability within its existing services at all levels. The needs of persons with disabilities; whether rehabilitative or developmental, are being specially looked after".

Through this project, persons with disabilities get an opportunity not only to increase their knowledge and build their skills but also to act as agents for change. They are key persons in decision making teams and in generating awareness on disability in villages covered by the project. Jignesh Goswami of Rajkot district and Rina Jesani of Junagadh are examples of extraordinary grit. Jignesh identifies himself as a changed person today and says "I have developed the skills of effective presentation and

become confident of being able to represent the needs of persons with disabilities in front of the District Magistrate. The officials of the Department of Social Defence include our opinion while developing plans in the district". In the same way, Rina Jesani is a source of light to many children in the school where she teaches. Her involvement in the project has helped her to realise that "a mammoth task has to be done for women with disabilities, and I am happy to contribute towards this goal not only for women with visual impairment but for women with all types of disabilities." ■



The Erasmus Mundus road-show will continue in the following month at various universities in Delhi in order to inform the highest number possible of students, researchers and scholars about the opportunities offered by this flagship EU programme.

Erasmus Mundus Information Event Series Launched in New Delhi

On Wednesday, 23rd September, H.E. Ambassador Danièle Smadja, Head of the Delegation of the European Commission to India, inaugurated a series of information events on the Erasmus Mundus Programme at the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, in New Delhi. The Erasmus Mundus road-show will continue in the following month at various universities in Delhi in order to inform the highest number possible of students, researchers and scholars about the opportunities offered by this flagship EU programme. This first and opening event, attended by 150 students and academic staff, was hosted and co-organized by the Guru Gobind Singh University. The University also hosts the Erasmus Mundus Alumni Association.

Both Ambassador Smadja and the Vice-Chancellor of the University Dr. Dilip K. Bandyopadhyay agreed on the need for intercultural academic exchanges between Europe and India and stressed the importance of the modernization agenda of higher education institutions. Ambassador Smadja emphasized the three dimensions of the Erasmus Mundus Programme: personal enhancement, institutional development and international cooperation. She

highlighted the excellence of European Higher Education and the benefits that Indian students and Indian institutions could achieve through the mobility and the partnerships built through the programme which has already benefited 2,400 Indian students and academics. She also outlined how Erasmus Mundus is contributing to the changes required in higher education institutions to pave the way to the Bologna process in Europe – which aims at making it easier and more attractive



Erasmus
Mundus



Prof. Bandyopadhyay emphasized the need for a global dimension in higher education to inculcate the spirit of uniqueness among diversities.

to move from one country to another for higher studies - and its external dimension, and announced that the first courses based on the Bologna model would be launched in the course of the next few months in India.

Prof. Bandyopadhyay emphasized the need for a global dimension in higher education to inculcate the spirit of uniqueness among diversities. He defined this event as another milestone for GGSIPU towards developing global and international academic excellence.

The second session of the event was opened by the projection of the video Study in Europe. Ms. Francesca Pessina, Programme Manager at the Delegation of the European Commission, presented to the audience the main features of the programme, its objectives, key elements, structure and application procedures. She presented the results of the programme in India, the Indian actors involved and prospects for the future.

Dr. Vijita Aggarwal, President of Erasmus Mundus Alumni Association shared with the audience her direct experience as an Erasmus Mundus scholar, highlighting the triple benefits in terms of cultural, personal and professional enhancement.

Ms. Maria Tonini, member of staff of the Lund University from Sweden spoke about one of the nine Partnership projects involving Indian Universities funded under the Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window. She focussed on the challenges that the creation of a partnership of Indian and European Universities involves, as well as on the necessary steps that applicants should take in order to apply to the mobility schemes that these partnerships manage for Indian and European beneficiaries.

For the programme of the event and speeches please visit: <http://www.delind.ec.europa.eu/#> ■

European Union Organises the 10th Joint Review Mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

The 10th Joint Review Mission of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) program, India's flagship initiative for universal elementary education, took place in July 2009 and recorded several dimensions of progress. The 10th JRM, included extensive discussions between representatives of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, State Education Secretaries and Project Directors, national and state level technical resource groups, the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and the European Commission, the Department for International Development, DfID(UK), and World Bank. Special invitees of research bodies, NGOs and women's empowerment programs from outside the SSA management structures enriched the content of discussions on the progress and remaining challenges in SSA.



Ambassador Smadja with the Secretary School Education of the Government of India, Ms. Anshu Vaish

The JRM records progress in several areas

The most visible impact of the SSA has been expanding educational opportunity to hitherto excluded communities. This JRM too recorded further progress - the number of out of school children declined from 4.5 million in 2008 to about 2.8 million in 2009. The main categories of children who still remain out of school are Muslim Minorities (23% of the share of out of school children), Scheduled Castes (20%) and Scheduled Tribes (20%). The annual plans and budgets for the year have enhanced financial outlays in districts with high concentrations of Muslim, SC and ST children.

School facilities and infrastructure have expanded continuously. In the last count, 120,421 primary schools 72,589 upper primary schools and nearly 800,000 additional classrooms have been built under SSA. Drinking water is now available in 94% of schools and toilets in 92% of schools as of March 2009.

Increasing girls' participation has been a key focus, supported by initiatives such as recruitment of female teachers (74% of schools now have at least one female teacher), construction of toilets for girls (43000 built) and providing incentives (50 million girls receive free textbooks each year). As a result, the gender parity index has improved to 0.94 at primary level and 0.91 at upper primary level.

There is growing evidence of States implementing quality improving measures and developing inclusive and holistic schools through the integration of mid day meals, and physical infrastructure with pedagogical improvements.

On the occasion of the 10th JRM, the Head of Delegation of the European Commission, H.E. Mrs. Danièle Smadja congratulated the Union Secretary for School Education, the Joint Secretary and the SSA team for all the milestones achieved under this programme and looked forward to its role in implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, which has now become law. ■

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Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window: Partner Meeting in India

On August 13, 2009, Centre for TeleInfrastruktur (CTIF), Aalborg University, Denmark, met with some of its Asian partners in New Delhi for their first Erasmus Mundus partner meeting. The Erasmus Mundus External Co-operation Window is a co-operation and mobility scheme in the area of higher education co-operation supported by the European Union and implemented by the Executive Agency Education, Audiovisual and Culture (EAC). Its objective is to achieve better understanding and mutual enrichment between the European Union and third countries in the field of higher education by the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills at higher education level. This is achieved through the promotion of partnerships and institutional co-operation exchanges between European and non-EU higher education institutions, and a mobility scheme addressing students and academicians.

The consortium, coordinated by CTIF, Aalborg University, was one of two consortia selected in 2009 under the Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window. It has planned a total of 212 scholarships between Asia and Europe. Although it includes undergraduates, the project focuses mainly on the Masters, PhD. and postdoctoral levels as well as on staff mobility as part of the strategic development of specified masters and research programs in Asia.

The consortium brings a wide array of specialisations and skills to the programme. It is made up by 8 European partners and 11 Asian partners. From Europe: CTIF, Aalborg University (Denmark), Flensburg University (Germany), Delft University of Technology (Netherlands), University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy), National Technical University of Athens (Greece), University of Zagreb (Croatia), University of Malaga (Spain), and University of Aveiro (Portugal). From Asia: Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Bangladesh), Asian University for Women (Bangladesh), Chittagong University (Bangladesh), Royal University of Bhutan (Bhutan), Tribhuvan University (Nepal), Mehran University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan), Kabul University (Afghanistan), University of Calcutta (India), Sinhgad Institute of Technology (India), Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia) and Mae Fah Luang University (Thailand).

Within the thematic areas of this External Cooperation Window, the particular focus of this consortium is on electronic

engineering and telecommunications (wired and wireless), environmental management, energy management and engineering, urban and regional planning, human-centred communication and informatics, business and management, women's/gender studies, teacher training and tourism. Sustainability, innovation and entrepreneurship are universal themes within this wide array of subjects.

With this type of mobility project partners face issues like how to transfer university credits from Asia to Europe, and how to advertise the project and attract suitable applicants. The meeting presented an opportunity for partners not only to meet each other, but to start discussions on how to resolve barriers, and establish a network that will benefit



the university staff involved. Much work lies ahead, but all partners – including those from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan who were present - are eager to make this project successful and the consortium will work towards a fruitful cooperation that will benefit the countries, students and staff involved. Another partner meeting with the Asian partners who were unable to attend this one, will be held on October 12, 2009, in Thailand. ■



The consortium brings a wide array of specialisations and skills to the programme.

New Markets for Chhattisgarh's Organic Produce

Why not use Chhattisgarh's honey to sweeten your tea? Using non-destructive methods, the rock honey is collected from the wild forest where it has been enriched with the unique local diverse flora of the State. Careful processing is done in the Cooperative Federation's plants in Bilaspur and Jashpurnagar to ensure that its natural properties are not altered. The process is certified "AGMARK", the label which guarantees the organic source of the produce. Bottled organic honey, branded "Chhattisgarh Herbals", is now marketed by the Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Cooperative Federation (CSMFPCF) in Raipur. Through the Federation's website lists of traders are available and requests for business contacts can be made.

Honey is not the only non-nationalised non-wood forest produce (NWFP) promoted and marketed by the Federation. A range of produce from fruits, seeds, leaves, barks, roots, flowers and grasses, to entire plants with medicinal and chemical properties can be found in the Chhattisgarh forests, which cover some 44% of the area of the State and are rich in bio-diversity. Some of the best-known items are tendu leaves for making bidi (the poor people's cigarette), sal seeds for edible oil, tamarind used as flavouring in food, mahul leaves for making plates and bowls, and lac used in dyes and cosmetics.

The Federation has been set up as part of the Government's aim to make Chhattisgarh the "Herbal State". The Federation's objectives are the promotion of trade and the development of NWFP



produce for the benefit of collectors, mostly tribal populations. This goes hand in hand with conservation, processing and sustainable utilisation of minor forest produce of commercial importance, in particular medicinal, aromatic and dyeing plants. It offers an alternative to unorganised trading which has led to low collection prices and unsustainable harvesting

on the one hand, and low value addition due to the location of processing operations

outside Chhattisgarh, on the other. With 1.3 million people engaged in NWFP work, this new initiative is expected to provide local tribal communities with greater employment and earning opportunities.



The CSMFPCF benefits from assistance provided by the European Union through the State Partnership Programme established in 2006. Under this programme, 770 women's self help groups with over 15,000 beneficiaries have been established in the state to provide sustainable livelihoods through the better use of natural resources. Besides the support to the Cooperative Federation, the Partnership Programme enhances the governance and capacities of State Government departments, institutions and local bodies to plan, implement and deliver services in other sectors like health and education. Four million euros have been earmarked for the forest based livelihoods component out of a total assistance of 80 million euros in the form of budget support for Chhattisgarh. The State Partnership Programme has a second partner State, Rajasthan, with an identical commitment of 80 mn. euros, where the focus is on water sector reforms. ■

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SWITCH Asia
Project: *Rajasthan*

Cleaner Production in Textiles

Traidcraft Exchange and All India Artisans and Craft Workers Welfare Association (AIACA) are working to promote sustainable production & consumption in the textile sector in Rajasthan. This project is supported by a grant of €1.67 mn. from the SWITCH Asia programme of the European Union which funds sustainable production and consumption projects in Asia.

Textile dyeing and printing are highly polluting industries, but vital to the Indian economy in terms of incomes and employment. Sustainable growth in the textile sector requires textile producers to reduce their environmental impact and improve conditions at work for poor artisans & their communities. The project targets 550 textile-related SMEs based around Jaipur, mainly in the villages of Sanganer & Bagru where block printing is predominant.

The establishment of a model eco-friendly Textile Park in Bagru, Rajasthan

- The upgradation of the Jaipur Integrated Textile Park, (JITP) to produce 50% eco-friendly products
- The development of a tool kit on Sustainable Textile Production for at least 30 Textile Parks with 1844 small and medium enterprises

Sustainable growth in the textile sector requires textile producers to reduce their environmental impact and improve conditions at work for poor artisans & their communities.



These units employ over 25,000 artisans and provide a crucial source of employment in the area. The Associate partners in the project are the Consortium of Textile Exporters (COTEX) and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS). Work on the project began in January 2009. Implementation will eventually lead to the following outcomes:

- The training and employment of 1000 block printers at the textile park
- The development of models for low cost & efficient technologies for 14 textile craft clusters in the form of research reports and a tool kit
- Reduced contamination of the local environment and water sources

- Improved quality of working conditions for artisans & workers
- The development of a new range of eco-friendly textile products for the market; and
- Increased sales of organic textiles from JITP & other SMEs

Phase I of the construction of the Model Textile Park is progressing and will be completed by October 2009. Tenders for water supply work at the Textile Park at Bagru will be awarded in July 2009. Government permission in the form of a 'Consent to Establish' has been received by JITPPL members of the Bagru Park whereas the 'Consent to Operate' is currently being sought.

For the production of sustainable textiles, IL&FS, one of the associate partners in the project, is developing training material for training 1000 artisans at the Park. Training will begin in April 2010 so that the block printers and other artisans are trained well in time for production. Raw material suppliers for organic and fair trade cotton are being identified so that agreements are made for establishing supply chains for sustainable textiles through COTEX and Traidcraft Exchange.

A baseline study for active research has been assigned to The Hazard Center. The study has been expanded to include other crafts in order to get a better overview of effluent treatment facilities being used. Representing these crafts are Bagru for Textiles in Rajasthan; Pochampally, well-known for its sarees, in Andhra Pradesh; the leather sector in Rajasthan; bell metal in Orissa and Chhattisgarh; blue pottery in Rajasthan; and the carpet industry from Panipat in the state of Haryana.

Market research to promote sustainable consumption has begun from August 2009 and will involve the four Indian cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata. International market research is also being planned.

Local industry is excited about this project. Businessman Vikram Joshi who is a member of the Jaipur Integrated Textcraft Park Private Limited (JITPPL), and participated in the SWITCH Asia Networking Event in Kuala Lumpur last June along



with Neeti Malhotra, Country Director, Traidcraft Exchange, and Nupur Bahl, Project Manager, AIACA said "This project has motivated us to think concretely about environmentally conscious production. Earlier, a few of us had the desire to work sustainably but did not know how to go about it. It was also difficult to make decisions and reach a consensus on developing the park. Now everyone participates actively in project activities. We are all very keen to align our systems of production and marketing in order to abide by standards, for which we receive support from time to time under the project. The project has given us the strength to take group initiatives and set up a model park for others to replicate." ■

Market research to promote sustainable consumption has begun from August 2009





Trade
Facilitation

SDoC allows the producer to declare and self-attest that her/his products are in conformity with regulations and requirements

SDoC: Making Paperwork Simpler for Exporters

Have you ever heard of SDoC? Not really? Well, if you are not an exporter to the EU, then this should not matter. But if you do export to the biggest market in the world, this unfamiliar sounding abbreviation stands for a significant facilitation of trade you should become aware of.

To start with: SDoC stands for Supplier's Declaration of Conformity. It still sounds administrative, and it certainly is – but it stands for less rather than more administration.

In a range of products, the SDoC allows the producer to declare and self-attest that her/his products are in conformity with regulations and requirements - of course, only after having gone through all the checks and procedures guaranteeing that the product is safe. What is important, though, is the absence of mandatory certification by a third party. This is a huge benefit for exporters.

Areas covered by this way of proceeding include a wide range of products of considerable interest to Indian companies: electrical equipment, toys and many more products are among those with potential SDoC cover. And what is more, experience has shown that in combination with a sophisticated legal system and a performing market surveillance mechanism, the system works very well indeed, ensuring the rapid introduction into the market – thanks to the shortened red tape – of safe and secure products on which consumers can rely.

The explanation of the process and the highlighting of the merits of this exporter-friendly system were the objective of a two-day seminar held on 30 June and 1 July in Delhi, and organised jointly by the European Commission, the Ministry of Commerce and the Indian Institute of International Trade. A highly motivated audience benefited from the excellence and clarity of expert presentations. The event covered all aspects of trade and imports into the EU through the SDoC.

Those present came to experience that the unfamiliar-sounding word indeed stands for a huge advantage benefit that Indian exporters should be taking more advantage of. ■

EU - India Calendar of Events

Month	Particulars	Place
24 September 2009	EU - India Trade and Development workshop	New Delhi
24-25 September 2009	Meeting: FP7 project Rising pan-European and International Awareness on Biometrics and Security Ethics (RISE)	New Delhi
8-9 October 2009	EU - India Forum on Effective Multilateralism	New Delhi
12-15 October 2009	Indian Journalists visit Europe	Brussels
30 October 2009	EU - India Macroeconomic Dialogue	New Delhi
3-6 November 2009	EU - India S&T Cooperation Days, organised by the FP7 projects EUINEC, New Indigo and Bio Circle	New Delhi
06 November 2009	EU - India Summit	New Delhi
12 November 2009	EU - India Joint Customs Co-operation Committee	New Delhi
14-16 December 2009	EU - India Workshop on Partnerships in Innovation	Chennai
11-12 January 2010	EU - India Workshop on Research Infrastructures	New Delhi
13 January 2010	EU - India Science and Technology Steering Committee	New Delhi

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