



**EU-INDIA:
PARTNERS FOR GLOBAL
PEACE AND SECURITY**



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FUTURE OUTLOOK

Foreword

Much has been achieved since the EU and India established diplomatic relations over 60 years ago and especially since the EU-India Strategic Partnership was declared in 2004. This long and close relationship has allowed us to develop strong ties in a wide range of sectors, from security to trade and development, the fight against climate change, the 'greening' of our economies, the digital revolution, research and innovation but also people-to-people ties.

The 2018 EU Strategy on India laid the basis for an even stronger partnership, based on common values and objectives. Reinforced cooperation on regional and global issues has been at its core, through effective multilateralism and coordination at multilateral fora, including at the UN, the WTO and the G20.

In the last few years, EU-India cooperation on foreign policy and security issues has become a prime example of our enhanced ties. However, more can and should be done together. The world is rapidly changing and new challenges present new opportunities for joining our collective efforts.

The unprecedented challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic has been a stark reminder that global crises require global solutions. It has made clear the necessity of international cooperation to ensure a green, digital, just and inclusive recovery. As a long-standing partner of India, the EU stands committed to working together to tackle this and other international issues, guided by our objectives of fostering resilience, strength and security.

During the last decade, the EU - adding to its standing as the world's largest economy - has become a more robust global actor on foreign policy and security issues. India, as the world's fifth largest economy, is playing an increasingly prominent role on the international stage.

As natural partners who share a common commitment to the rules-based international order and to multilateralism, the EU and India can jointly make a significant contribution to global peace and security, fostering the values of the UN Charter.

The EU is ready to further step up its collaboration with India on regional and global issues as well as enhance security cooperation.

We are already working together to tackle terrorist threats; develop global norms for the free, secure, stable, and peaceful use of cyberspace; uphold freedom of navigation and secure lines of communications; promote disarmament and counter radicalization, and contribute to crisis management worldwide.

This brochure sets out how the EU built its foreign policy and security capability over the last twenty years and how India and the EU have both invested into building a true strategic partnership that is crucial for regional and global stability. It also sets out a vision for the future based on the joint commitment of the 2020 EU-India Summit to intensify exchanges and cooperation in this area as well as the concrete steps agreed in the Roadmap to 2025 for the EU-India Strategic Partnership. I hope it will serve as a useful reference point for all interested readers.



Ugo Astuto

Ambassador of the European Union to India

The European Union

Key Facts*

Population: 446 million

Population density: 108.8 persons/km²

Land area: 4 million km²

GDP: €13.9 trillion

GDP per capita: €31,100



The European flag features a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. They stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe. The European flag symbolises both the European Union and, more broadly, the identity and unity of Europe.

- + The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 EU countries;
- + The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardised system of laws that apply in all Member States. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital within the internal market;
- + The Member States delegate sovereignty to the EU institutions to represent the interests of the European Union as a whole. There are common policies for trade, agriculture, energy, environment, fisheries, competition, research, external relations and regional development;
- + The EU's main bodies are: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the European Court of Justice;
- + The guiding values of the EU include human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, rule of law, and human rights;
- + The EU has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards and launched a single European currency: the euro. More than 340 million EU citizens in 19 countries now use it as their currency and enjoy its benefits;
- + The EU is the largest trade bloc in the world, and the biggest exporter of manufactured goods and services and the biggest import market for over 100 countries;
- + The EU has a diverse and rich culture, with 24 official languages and over 60 indigenous regional or minority languages;
- + Collectively, the EU and its constituent countries are the world's leading donor of humanitarian aid;
- + In 2012, the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advancing the causes of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe;
- + The motto of the EU is "united in diversity" which first came into use in 2000.

Key Dates

1950

On 9th May 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman gave a speech which publicly proposed the establishment of a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

1951

The ECSC is founded by six countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

1957

The six countries set up the European Economic Community (EEC), for wider cooperation. One of its core objectives is to develop a common market offering free movement of goods, services, capital and people. Border checks and customs duties would be gradually removed.

1969

At the Hague Summit, the EEC's political leaders decide to move further ahead with European integration.

1973

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Communities, bringing their membership to nine.

1981

Greece joins the European Communities, bringing their membership to 10.

1986

Spain and Portugal join the European Communities, bringing their membership to 12.

1991

The Maastricht European Council adopts a Treaty on European Union. It lays the basis for a common foreign and security policy, closer cooperation on justice and home affairs and the creation of an economic and monetary union, including a single currency. The inter-governmental cooperation in these fields added to the existing Community system creates the European Union (EU). The EEC is renamed the 'European Community' (EC).

1992

The Treaty on European Union is signed at Maastricht. It enters into force on 1 November 1993.

1993

The Single Market is created.

1995

Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU, bringing its membership to 15.

1999

The currencies of 11 EU countries are replaced by the euro. The single currency is launched on the money markets. From this point onwards, the European Central Bank (ECB) has responsibility for the EU's monetary policy, which is defined and implemented in euro.

2002

People in the euro area countries begin using euro notes and coins.

2004

Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the European Union.

2007

Bulgaria and Romania join the EU.

2013

Croatia joins the European Union as its 28th member state.

2020

The United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union.

Elements for an EU Strategy on India

The European Union and India upgraded their long-standing relationship to a strategic partnership in 2004, acknowledging their common goals and principles. Nowadays, in a challenging international environment, the EU and India share the same values of democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and support the rules-based global order.

Pursuant to this, in November 2018, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy adopted a Joint Communication that sets out the EU's vision for a strategy to strengthen cooperation and the partnership with India. Through the strategy, the EU places an emphasis on reinforcing cooperation in foreign policy and developing security and defence cooperation with India, promoting effective multilateralism, and building on common values and objectives.

This Joint Communication replaces the last Commission Communication on India of 2004, recognising that India has emerged as the fastest-growing large economy and has acquired an important geopolitical role.

The Strategy aims to strengthen the EU-India Strategic Partnership by focusing on sustainable modernisation and on common responses to global and regional issues, and will provide the policy framework for the EU's deeper and broader engagement with India over the coming years.

EU-India: Partners in Progress

MODERNISATION

- + Investment in India's sustainable modernisation
- + New business opportunities
- + Enhanced connectivity and data protection
- + Sustainable urbanisation

ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- + Implementation of the Paris Agreement
- + Clean energy transition, energy efficiency and renewable energy
- + Addressing major environmental challenges
- + India-EU Water Partnership
- + Joint Declaration on Resource Efficiency

TRADE & INVESTMENT

- + Balanced, ambitious and mutually beneficial agreements on trade and investment
- + Sound, transparent, non-discriminatory regulatory and business environment in India

INNOVATION

- + More people-to-people exchanges, utilising societal diversity
- + Cooperation on education and skills, mutual recognition of qualifications, mobility of talent
- + Innovation initiatives

Strengthening the Political Partnership

REINFORCING COOPERATION ON FOREIGN POLICY

- + Coordinating on the most relevant foreign policy issues
- + Working for stability and security in the overlapping neighbourhoods
- + Engaging India more on sustainable connectivity both at strategic and operational levels

DEVELOPING SECURITY AND DEFENCE COOPERATION

- + Fighting terrorism and radicalisation
- + Exchanging expertise on maritime and cyber security, non-proliferation / disarmament and hybrid threats
- + Military relations via personnel exchanges and trainings

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM

- + Promoting the rules-based global order and trading system
- + Improving coordination in the United Nations, World Trade Organization and G20
- + Working on strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global growth

BUILDING ON COMMON VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

- + Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and democracy, and the inclusion of young people
- + Coordinating on humanitarian and disaster relief operations
- + Delivering the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030

The EU as a Global Security Actor - Enhanced Defence and Security Cooperation



'Today – 10 years after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon – we can present a unified face to the rest of the world. With more weight and greater coherence in a rules-based world.'

Charles Michel, President of the European Council, December 2019

The world is changing and Europe faces an increasingly complex and uncertain security environment at home and internationally. Today, ensuring security means dealing with threats that transcend borders. No single country can address them alone. Cooperation across borders has become an imperative.

In the face of traditional, non-traditional and hybrid threats, internal and external security are ever more interdependent and internal and external policies increasingly need to be inter-linked. This has boosted EU citizens' demand for protection from the EU, with three out of four being in favour of closer cooperation on safety and security as well as enhanced security and defence cooperation among EU Member States.

There is also growing external demand for the European Union to become a more capable, a more coherent and a more strategic global actor. The EU already disposes of a unique array of instruments to help promote peace and security, and to tackle the complex, multi-actor and multidimensional crises and security threats of today and tomorrow. The EU's unique comprehensive approach to conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction/stabilisation draws on civilian and military assets and integrates prevention, crisis response, humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and political cooperation to a coherent and continuous effort.

It is now more than 20 years after the war in the former Yugoslavia that the EU laid the foundations of its common Foreign and Security Policy and over 15 years since it concluded a crisis management partnership with the United Nations and deployed its first military operation under the Common European Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). 10 years ago, to synchronise Europe's foreign and security policy, the European External Action Service was established and the post of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy/ Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) was created. This is a cornerstone in the development of CSDP. The Treaty of Lisbon also includes both a mutual assistance and a solidarity clause.

EU Missions and Operations

Throughout these years, the EU has continuously enhanced its structures, mechanisms and tools to promote stability and security in our wider neighbourhood as well as stepped up efforts to secure Europe better. In the wake of the conflict in the Western Balkans in the 1990s, the EU and its Member States decided that the EU should be able to plan and conduct its own missions and operations. Steps were taken to set up the necessary decision-making bodies, planning structures and command and control arrangements.

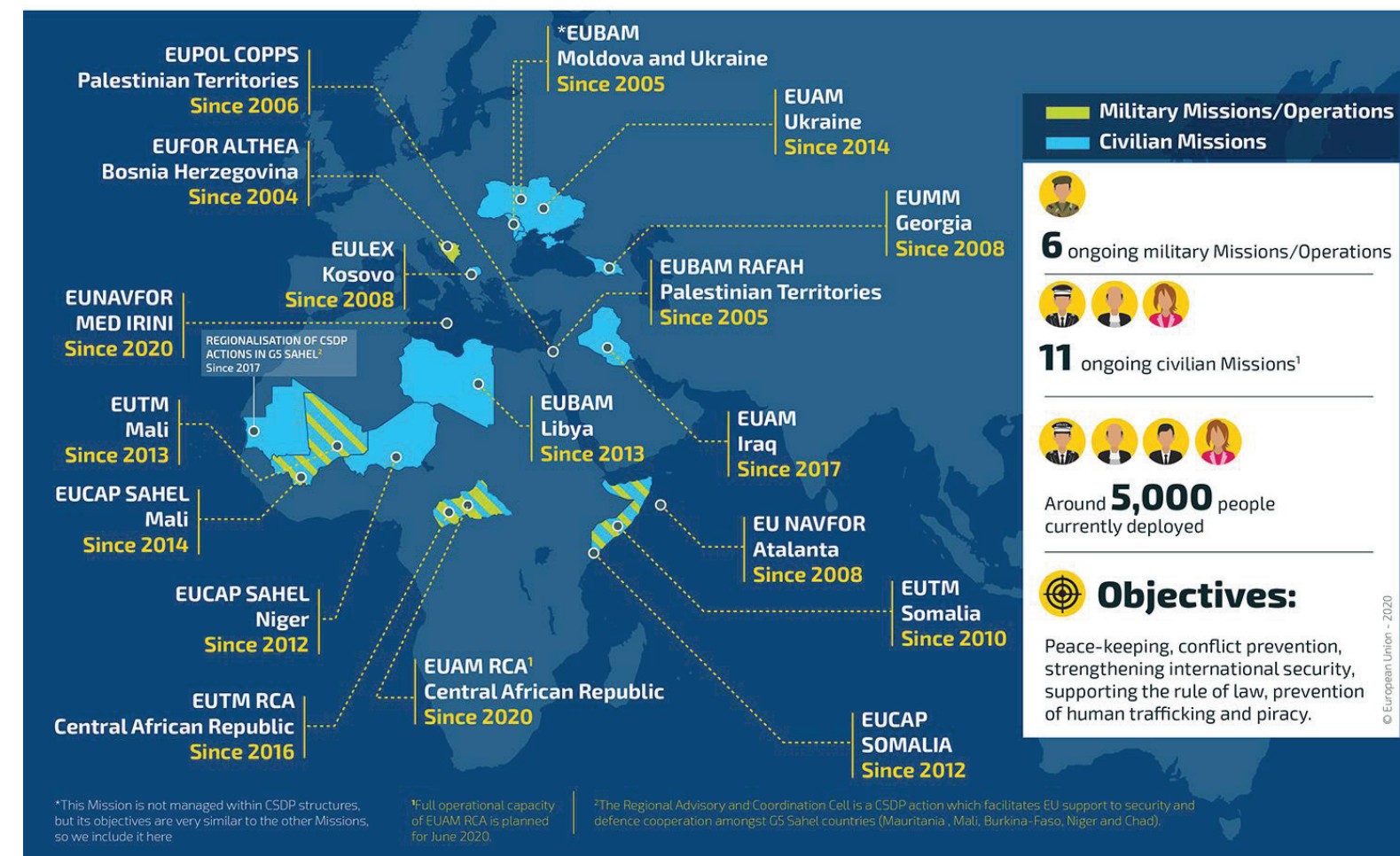
In 2003, after a military bridging operation for the United Nations' peace-keeping force in DR Congo, the first long-term mission was launched: the EU's policing mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and a military operation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The EU has since run 36 crisis management missions on three continents, including the Aceh Monitoring Mission in collaboration with ASEAN. As of today, there are 17 ongoing CSDP operations, 11 civilian and six military ones, with 5,000 personnel currently deployed.

EU missions are deployed at the request of the country to which assistance is being provided and always in full respect of international law.



EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2020



Security Union: A Union that Protects

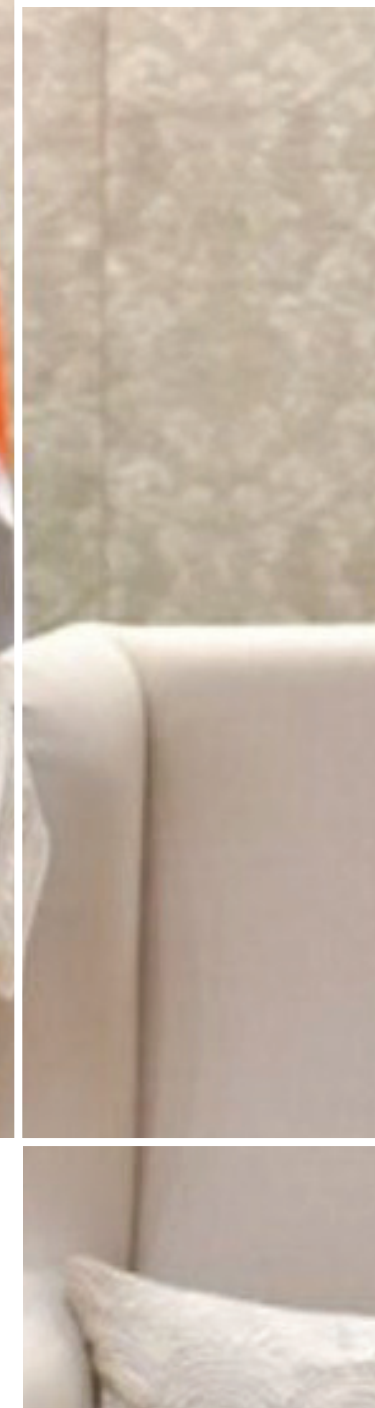
It is the most basic and universal of rights to feel safe and secure in your own home.

The EU has taken decisive action to deny terrorists the means to carry out attacks by facilitating sharing of intelligence between Member States, protecting Europeans online, and better managing the EU borders.

An EU directive on combatting terrorism ensures that terrorism related offences — such as travelling abroad to commit a terrorist offence, returning or travelling within the EU for such activities, training for terrorist purposes and the financing of terrorism — are now criminalised and heavily sanctioned across Europe. New rules make it harder to legally acquire high capacity weapons and restrict access to chemical substances that could be used to make home made explosives.

Effective information sharing is a key element of the fight against terrorism. Due to the EU's efforts to raise awareness and provide practical solutions, information exchange has increased significantly and Member States use European databases much more often, such as the Schengen Information System. Since it was enacted in 2004, the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) allows for faster and simpler surrender and extradition procedures. In an area of free movement without internal borders, managing Europe's external borders is a shared responsibility. At present, no traveller can pass EU borders unnoticed as all nationals — both EU and non-EU — are now systematically checked against all relevant security databases. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency assists Member States, including a pool of 1,500 personnel who can intervene without delay whenever support is needed at one of our external borders. Recent actions in this area include:

- + Strengthened rules to prevent new forms of terrorism;
- + Reinforced checks at external borders;
- + Enhanced firearms controls;
- + Creating a dedicated body to curb terrorist propaganda online.



Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency. Headquartered in The Hague, the Netherlands, it supports the 27 EU Member States in their fight against terrorism, cybercrime and other serious and organised forms of crime.

It has rapidly expanded its capacity and currently employs almost 1,300 staff members. Europol supports the work carried out by Member States' law enforcement agencies by providing a support centre for law enforcement operations and by acting as a hub for information on criminal activities and as a centre for law enforcement expertise. To effectively tackle global threats Europol also works with several non-EU partner states and international organisations.

In 2015, the Commission launched the EU Internet Forum, which brings together governments, Europol and the biggest technology and social media companies to ensure that illegal content, including terrorist propaganda, is taken down as quickly as possible. The EU has proposed legislation to ensure terrorist content is removed within one hour.

In 2017, the EU agreed to develop a framework for a joint EU diplomatic response to malicious cyber activities: the **Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox**. This framework contributes to conflict prevention, the mitigation of cybersecurity threats and the promotion of greater stability in international relations.

EU Cybersecurity Strategy

The EU recognises that cyberspace offers significant opportunities, but also poses continuously evolving challenges for the EU external action. The EU is concerned by the increased ability and willingness of state and non-state actors to pursue their objectives through malicious cyber activities. Such activities may constitute wrongful acts under international law and could give rise to a joint EU response. In 2020, the EU adopted a new Cybersecurity Strategy, which will boost Member State cooperation, knowledge and capacity. It will also help Europe strengthen its industrial capabilities and partnerships, and encourage the emergence of SMEs in the field. This will accompany the review of the Directive on security of network and information systems, and a proposal for additional measures on Critical Infrastructure Protection. Together with the ongoing work on cybersecurity as part of the EU Security Union, this will increase capabilities within Member States and boost the EU's overall cybersecurity.

On 13 September 2017, the Commission adopted a cybersecurity package. The Cybersecurity Act, which entered into force in June 2019, lays at the core of the package. The changes this new EU regulation brings about are twofold: a comprehensive reform of ENISA, the EU Agency for Cybersecurity, and the creation of a certification framework.

EU-India Cooperation for Global Peace and Security

The European Union and India launched regular meetings at leaders' level (Summits) in 2000, in recognition of the shared values, worldviews and approaches to global affairs between the world's largest democracies. A formal strategic partnership was launched in 2004. Over the years, commonalities between the two regions have grown against a challenging regional and international environment.

The European Union and India are natural partners - they share common values and a common vision of key global and regional challenges. Both strive for inclusive, effective and rules based global governance, centered on multilateralism, with the UN at its core. The EU supports India's greater participation in global governance and has a strong interest in building a solid partnership for global stability and prosperity.

India and the EU already work together in many fields, for instance in the context of promoting multilateralism. Yet, there is significant room to enhance consultation and coordination with India in multilateral and regional fora. A better understanding of each other's positions is essential to identify shared interests and potential for joint action, based on a common approach. The EU seeks to engage India on specific issues, from a result oriented perspective.

Closer Cooperation on Regional and Global Issues

Since the 2017 EU-India Summit in New Delhi which had addressed a number of pressing regional issues as well as increased cooperation between the EU and India in the Indian Ocean and Africa, high-level officials and experts from both sides regularly

consult on regional issues of mutual interest, as well as on global and security issues.

Based on shared values, such as human rights, fundamental freedoms and a strong commitment to democratic institutions, both feel a common responsibility to ensure international peace and security, and an open and inclusive international order.

In that spirit, consultations have considerably increased, to exchange views with the aim to undertake joint actions internationally and in support of third countries.



Security Cooperation

Counter-terrorism

Terrorism knows no boundaries, thus international cooperation is necessary to eradicate it. The EU and India have both been repeatedly wounded by terrorist attacks, but these tragic events have not shaken the commitment to tolerance and diversity. The EU and India share the belief that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

Terrorism can only be tackled through a comprehensive approach which includes: combating radicalisation and violent extremism including propaganda; preventing and countering terrorism; disrupting recruitment; and stopping the sources of terrorist financing.

Regular bilateral consultations on counter-terrorism have taken place since the early 2000s and have allowed both sides to develop joint assessments of threats, discuss new challenges and policy responses, and have set the basis for expanding technical cooperation.

The EU and India also cooperate in international and regional organisations, notably on terrorist financing and terrorist designations. In addition to transposing listings at the UN level, the EU, at the request of Indian authorities, designated within the EU's autonomous sanctions regime terrorist outlets that posed concrete threats to India and beyond, including Babbar Khalsa, Hizbul Mujahideen, Khalistan Zindabad Force, and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

There are also regular contacts between Europol - the EU's law enforcement agency - and India's federal law enforcement agencies and efforts are well underway to establish a framework for future enhanced cooperation. The EU and India also collaborate in the field of countering radicalisation and preventing violent extremism, notably by exchanging experiences in the area of online radicalisation, to minimise the use of cyber space

by terrorist groups and to counter the spread of extremist narratives online.

Cybersecurity

The EU and India share a commitment to an open, free, secure, stable, peaceful, and accessible cyberspace, enabling economic growth and innovation. Both parties are also committed to a multi-stakeholder approach to internet governance and to the applicability of international law in cyberspace. In light of India's rapid digitalisation and the focus on connectivity, the EU and India have worked toward the exchange of expertise and best practices in cybersecurity, Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing and e-governance. The 2020 Summit will further enhance cooperation and regular consultation in this field.

In addition to regular discussions on economic and regulatory matters, the EU and India hold an annual cybersecurity dialogue to exchange best practices, discuss cyber threats and cybercrime mitigation, and strengthen cyber resilience via bilateral cooperation and at various international fora on governance in cyberspace. The issues on the EU-India cyber related agenda range from internet governance, cooperation on research and development, cybersecurity standards to norms of behaviour and confidence building measures in cyberspace.



Maritime Security

Enhancing maritime security is an integral part of the developing security partnership between the EU and India. For both regions, the security of sea lines of communication is vital, as the overwhelming majority of their international trade depends on maritime transport.

Both are also strong promoters of respect for international law, in particular, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and are committed to enhancing ocean governance. The EU and India both participate in the ASEAN Regional Forum and other regional initiatives.



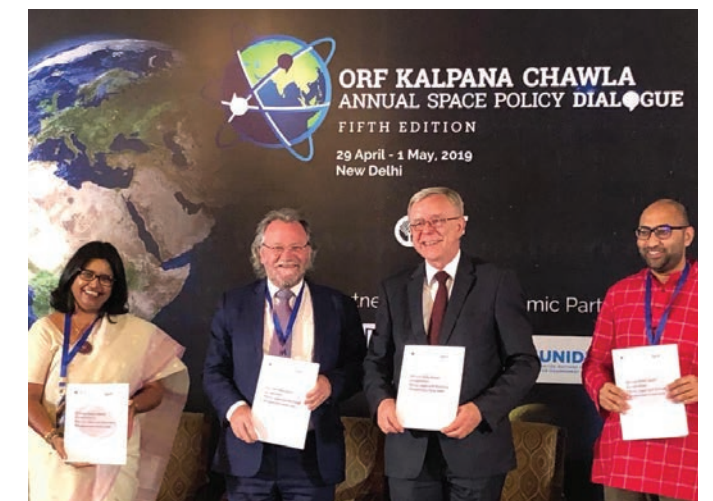
EU-India maritime security cooperation has gathered substantial pace in recent times:

- » The first maritime naval passing exercise (PASSEX) between the Indian Navy and the EU NAVFOR Atalanta took place in October 2017.
- » The Indian Navy has responded positively to requests from EU NAVFOR to escort WFP vessels transporting humanitarian aid off the Horn of Africa. A first escort took place in December 2018, and additional ones were undertaken in December 2019 and May 2020.
- » The Information Fusion Centre - Indian Ocean Region in New Delhi (IFC-IOR) has linked up with the Maritime Security Centre - Horn of Africa (MSC-HOA) established by EU NAVFOR Atalanta.
- » Military contacts were established and a visit to Mumbai port took place on 25 January 2019.
- » Regular track 1.5 workshops on maritime security serve to deepen discussions among experts and pave the way for further cooperation.
- » On 18 January 2020, the Chairman of the EU Military Committee, General Graziano, met with the Chief of the Defense Staff.

The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has emerged as a key common area of geographic importance. While India is a net security provider for the IOR and is increasingly cooperating with partners in the region to enhance maritime security across the region, the EU is making significant contributions to coastal and maritime security along the Eastern Africa and the Horn littoral, and in the Western Indian Ocean. India and the EU have complimentary experience in maritime security. Both have much to offer each other through the exchange of best practice, sharing views on how maritime security and governance can advance across the IOR, and increase cooperation in responses to common threats and regional issues.



The EU and India also consult regularly on **disarmament and non-proliferation** issues, in particular in the context of multilateral fora. The EU has welcomed that India joined a number of regimes and encourages further steps into this directly. The EU and India also collaborate when it comes to the effective extension of export controls to the private sector and the sharing of good practice in the region on biological and chemical weapons. Regarding **Space cooperation**, the EU and India have enhanced cooperation on Earth Observation, notably by signing a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Earth Observation Program Copernicus and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The EU and India also regularly consult on the future of space governance and space defence.



Future Outlook

EU-India consultations on strategic issues are an ever growing feature of the relationship over the last twenty years and cooperation on foreign policy and security has made important progress since 2015. Both sides are committed to consolidating existing cooperation and expanding talks and practical exchanges to new areas.

Based on the EU's elements for a new strategy for relations with India which India had warmly welcomed in November 2018, both sides have consulted on taking additional steps that could further improve understanding and regular exchanges, coordination and cooperation on regional, global and security matters, in particular in the above fields.

The EU-India Summit of 15 July 2020 committed to steps to enhance regional cooperation, for instance the ASEAN Regional Forum, and to enhance contacts on crisis management, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and military-to-military contacts, given that both India and the EU offer training and assistance to third parties that deploy significant numbers of UN peacekeepers. The Summit also endorsed establishing regular military-to-military contacts which will strengthen our strategic partnership.

At the Summit, the EU and India, as the world's two largest democracies, affirmed their determination to promote effective **multilateralism** and a rules-based multilateral order with the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core.



Proposed Actions for Security & Defence Cooperation

- » Strengthen technical cooperation with India on fighting terrorism and countering radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorist financing.
- » Jointly support a multi-stakeholder governance model of the Internet, which provides for its freedom and security.
- » Exchange expertise on cybersecurity and hybrid threats.
- » Foster cooperation between Europol and Indian law enforcement institutions.
- » Identify joint actions both at policy and operational levels to enhance maritime security.
- » Jointly help to build the capacity of maritime nations in the Indian Ocean and East Africa.
- » Develop joint projects for training and assistance to third parties, particularly African countries that deploy significant numbers of UN peacekeepers.
- » Encourage regular exchanges on EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations to promote the participation of Indian security experts, police, justice officials, and military advisers.
- » Develop military-to-military relations via personnel exchanges and trainings.
- » Cooperate with India in crisis-management and share experiences on consular crisis interventions during major disasters in third countries.

At the EU-India Summit of 15 July 2020, both sides affirmed their strong commitment to global peace and security, disarmament and non-proliferation and to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The EU and India will intensify exchanges and cooperation in this regard. The leaders agreed to launch a dialogue on maritime security and consultations on security and defence, and to enhance naval cooperation. They underlined the need to preserve safety and stability in the Indian Ocean. They welcomed the launch of negotiations on a working arrangement between Europol and the Central Bureau of Investigation to support law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the EU and India in preventing and combating organised crime and terrorism. They confirmed their full support to an open, free, stable and secure cyberspace, and their commitment to foster the responsible and liable behaviour of all actors in cyberspace. They underlined the need to increase global cyber resilience, including in the health sector. The EU and India will continue to cooperate on international and regional issues of common interest including Iran and Afghanistan.

ROADMAP 2025

The 2020 EU-India Summit sets out a vision for the future trajectory of our strategic partnership with a focus on intensifying exchanges and cooperation in the area of foreign policy and security. The Roadmap 2025 sets out the following concrete steps in this regard.

Foreign Policy

- » Further strengthen and expand EU-India dialogue mechanisms on foreign policy and security issues of common interest;
- » Enhance exchanges in the context of Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum on common priorities between the EU and India.

Security

- » Strengthen cooperation and work towards tangible outcomes on shared objectives of non-proliferation and disarmament, maritime security, counter-terrorism (including counter-radicalisation, anti-

money laundering and countering terrorism financing) and cybersecurity;

- » Establish regular security consultations between the EU and India, focusing on exchange on strategic priorities, security issues, crisis management and peacekeeping;
- » Strengthen military-to-military relations and exchanges;
- » Further enhance mutual understanding through seminars, visits and training courses hosted by defence institutions on both sides;
- » Establish a maritime security dialogue replacing the counter-piracy dialogue and explore opportunities for further maritime cooperation;
- » Deepen cooperation between the European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) ATALANTA and the Indian Navy;
- » Continue regular exchange of views on disarmament, non-proliferation and export controls through the annual India-EU Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation;
- » Conclude and implement a working arrangement between Europol and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
- » Continue our joint efforts to promote an open, free, stable and secure cyberspace and increase cooperation on cybersecurity, as well as combat and prevent cybercrime through the promotion of existing international standards and norms in their respective areas;
- » Enhance consultations on UN peace keeping including the agenda on Women, Peace and Security.



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