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ENFOPOL 305  
COTER 79  
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#### DECLASSIFICATION

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Subject:	EU-India Summit 10 December 2010 - Draft Declaration on Counter-Terrorism
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Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

The text of this document is identical to the previous version.

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# RESTREINT UE



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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 4 November 2010**

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REV 2**

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## **NOTE**

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From : EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator

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To : Delegations

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Subject : EU-India Summit 10 December 2010 - Draft Declaration on Counter-Terrorism

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Delegations will find attached the text of COREU CFSP/SEC/2226 COR 2 of 29 October 2010.

# RESTREINT UE

## EU-INDIA SUMMIT 10 DECEMBER 2010 DRAFT DECLARATION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

Silence Procedure 10:00 CET 3 November

Following the discussion at COASI on 27 October, and taking into account also comments received by Coreu in reaction to the first draft (as set out in SEC/2181/10), please find below an adjusted draft text for a possible Joint Declaration on Counter terrorism between the EU and India.

There has been a clear expression of general support to this effort, expressed also in COTER. Against that background and to move the discussion forward with our Indian counterparts, the services of the High Representative would propose to proceed as follows:

In the absence of comments by COREU before 10:00 Wednesday 3 November, this draft text would be made available to the Indian authorities (EU DEL in New Delhi to Ministry of External Affairs, cc: Home Affairs and Office of the National Security Advisor), preferably still on Wednesday 3 November.

Text to be handed over BEGINS:

EU-India [Memorandum of Understanding/Declaration] on Counterterrorism

The EU, its Member States, and India, recalling their commitments to counter terrorism cooperation contained in the 2005 EU-India Joint Action Plan, as well as in the 2009 EU - India Summit Declaration, reaffirm that the EU and India stand united in combating threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The leaders condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purpose.

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Recalling that their Strategic Partnership is rooted in shared values and principles - democracy, the rule of law, including international law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms - both the EU and India agreed that these principles are fundamental in national and international efforts in the fight against terrorism and are at the basis of our shared action. Efforts to combat terrorism conducted according to these principles make us more secure. In this context both Sides agreed also on the importance of an effective multilateral system, centred on an effective United Nations, as a key factor in tackling global challenges such as the fight against terrorism. Therefore, the two sides agree that intensifying Counter Terrorism cooperation between the EU and India should go along with a deepening of the political dialogue.

Both India and Europe have been victims of mass casualty terrorist attacks in recent years, in particular the attacks in Madrid, London and Mumbai. We must maintain close cooperation in the face of these inhuman crimes.

In this spirit, the EU and India declare their resolve to step up their cooperation in combating international terrorism, which is one of the key political priorities in the EU-India strategic partnership. The EU-India cooperation on counter-terrorism complements and adds to the bilateral cooperation between India and EU Member States. It ensures India's association with the increased EU wide cooperation on counter-terrorism. The EU and India commit to undertake in particular the following actions:

## Political dialogue

\* Continue to discuss Counter-Terrorism cooperation at high level meetings within our security dialogue and to hold a regular inter-disciplinary dialogue specifically dedicated to Counter-Terrorism.

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## Law enforcement and police cooperation

- \* Conclude a strategic EUROPOL - India co-operation agreement as soon as possible. In particular, the Indian National Investigation Agency, the Indian Central Bureau of Investigation and EUROPOL will engage in cooperation on terrorist financing, forged currency related to terrorism and financial investigation as well as explosives and CBRN. In advance of the cooperation agreement, the relevant Indian agencies will be briefed by EUROPOL, including on the explosives action plan and the European Bomb Database, and exchange of expertise on forged currency could start.
- \* The EU and India (in particular the Indian National Investigation Agency) will exchange experiences with regard to counter-terrorism prosecutions and explore the need for an India-EUROJUST cooperation agreement.
- \* India and the EU will explore the possibility to conclude an Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Agreement.
- \* The European Union will seek to involve investigators from the Indian National Investigation Agency in training organized by the European Police College (CEPOL), in particular on financial investigations.
- \* In the context of the reorganisation of Counter-Terrorism efforts to meet new challenges, the EU and its Member States will share experience and cooperate with India regarding the establishment of Counter-Terrorism fusion centre structures, amongst other things by inviting Indian experts to relevant meetings.

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## Research, Technology and Cybersecurity

- \* The Indian National Technical Research Organization and the EU, including the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA), will cooperate on cyber security and critical information infrastructure protection.
- \* India and the European Defence Agency will explore the scope for exchanging information on how to deal with the threat of improvised explosive devices and how to process open source intelligence.
- \* A conference will be organized by the Joint Research Centre to discuss possible areas of cooperation on security related research, involving also EU Member State experts and ENISA.

## Transport, aviation and border security

- \* The EU and India will cooperate on transport and aviation security. .
- \* The EU, including FRONTEX, and India will encourage the development of comprehensive and efficient border security processes, more efficient controls on issuance of identity and travel documents to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorists groups across national borders.

## Consequence management and CBRN

- \* The EU and India will share experience and best practice on managing the consequences of a terrorist attack, including lessons learned from contingency exercises.
- \* The EU and India will enhance efforts to prevent chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) material being obtained or used by terrorists, including by contributing to a stronger global non proliferation regime.

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## Radicalization and recruitment

\* The EU and India agree that an effective and comprehensive approach to diminish the long term threat of violent extremism is a vital component of our efforts to combat terrorism. The EU and India acknowledge the importance of countering the threat of home-grown violent extremism and of the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. They commit to deny safe havens to terrorists and terrorists groups which they can use to radicalize, indoctrinate, recruit and train individuals who use, support, or facilitate violence.

\* The EU and India acknowledge an important role of civil society to help de-legitimise and isolate terrorism. They commit to adopt measures to counter the appeal of terrorism, which should take into account the visibility of the victims of terrorism, in order to prevent the glorification of terrorist acts by showing the dramatic consequences of terrorism. In this regard the EU and India will exchange knowledge, expertise, information and good practices, in particular in the field of the special protection, assistance and recognition which is due to the victims of terrorism.

## Cooperation in the Multilateral system, including the United Nations

\* The EU and India will increase their cooperation in multilateral fora, including at the UN.

\* The EU congratulates India on its recent membership of the Financial Action Task Force. Seizing on the opportunities for co-operation and co-ordination presented by India's membership, the EU and India will intensify efforts to prevent access by terrorists to financial and other economic resources. The EU will share best practice on financial controls and assist India in strengthening its system.

\* Both sides are convinced of the value of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, which should become a vital legal instrument in global counter-terrorism efforts and will engage in renewed efforts to bring negotiations to a conclusion.

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- \* They reaffirm their commitment to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2006, as a unique instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism through a comprehensive approach, and to support the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counterterrorism efforts of the United Nations system.
- \* The EU and India encourage the global ratification and effective implementation of all relevant international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism, including ratification by the India and EU Member States of the recent conventions and protocols from 2005.
- \* The EU and India remain committed to an effective system of terrorist listing. In this context they welcome efforts to continue ensuring that fair and clear procedures under the 1267 regime are strengthened, notably in UNSCR 1904.
- \* The EU and India promote, under the auspices of the UN, initiatives and programs such as the Alliance of Civilizations initiative, aiming to foster dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures peoples and religions, to promote mutual respect and understanding.
- \* The EU and India will cooperate on projects in third countries in the UN context, such as for example exploring possible modalities for the potential establishment of a Counter-Terrorism law enforcement educational centre in Bangladesh. Both sides will build upon efforts to incorporate rule of law and human rights components into capacity building programs on counter terrorism and law enforcement cooperation.

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