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Study



# The harvest of 30 years of Indo-Israeli relations

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## **Dimensions** for Strategic Studies

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## Introduction

The Zionist narrative says: The Zionist movement leaders persuaded Albert Einstein in 1947 to write a letter to Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister after independence from Britain, asking him to support the establishment of Israel, but he refused, saying: "Palestine is an Arab country, and it must remain so." A return to history may show that in the bedroom of the first Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, there is a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi.

Seventy years after that incident, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi renounces his country's hesitation towards Israel, and becomes the first Indian prime minister to visit it officially putting the seal on an increasingly close relationship based on multi-billion-dollar arms deals. Moreover, the visit is another step in the transformation of the world's largest democracy, and a Soviet Cold War ally, towards America and the West, including Israel, knowing that what distinguishes the development of bilateral relations between New Delhi and Tel Aviv is the intimate friendship between Modi and Netanyahu.

This year, India and Israel commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the demarcation of their relations on such days in 1992, at a time when these relations witnessed an expansion in various fields, political, economic, military and security, which gave Israel a new space that it was deprived of till lately; when India used to be one of the most important countries in the world in support of the Palestinian cause and a backer of it in various fields. While there is an Embassy of India in Tel Aviv, Israel has an Embassy in New Delhi and two consulates in Mumbai and Bangalore.

It is worth noting that the rapprochement that Tel Aviv and New Delhi are witnessing serves them together in the same fields that they seek, especially in light of the increasing Israeli influence with Arab countries after the series of normalization agreements that began in 2020, as well as the repositioning of regional and global policies that brought them together in a remarkable way, and a number of mutual visits, and multiple deals concluded, in various sectors.





The Israeli circles do not hide their follow-up on developments that India is going through, in preparation for a strategic partnership with it, amid preparations for the signing of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between them. Perhaps what increases Israeli interest in India is that it will be the largest country in the world, according to current demographic trends, with its population exceeding that of China in 2050, by more than a quarter of a billion<sup>(1)</sup> people. Moreover, it is today the sixth largest economy in the world, even without weighing purchasing power. At the current rate of economic growth, India will reach third place globally in 2048.

It seems remarkable when viewing the current rapprochement between Israel and India, what the Israelis claim about the Hindu nationalist concept, claiming that it was unusually inspired by Zionism, and that Modi made a change in India's view of the Middle East, whereby Israel shifted from a burden that must be hidden in a safe, to an open and important ally, as well as building new normalization agreements between them.

This study highlights the most prominent areas of Indian-Israeli rapprochement, the motives of New Delhi and Tel Aviv for that, the impact of this rapprochement on their local, regional and international policies, and the repositioning of these policies in political, military and economic issues. It also investigates how the security challenges that the two countries faced have affected their rapprochement, in terms of exchanging joint security and military experiences.

(1) Rob Garver, Continued Global Population Growth Creates Challenges, Opportunities, Voice of America (VOA), 14/07/2022: [bit.ly/3C9MbY7](https://bit.ly/3C9MbY7).



## Political Contacts

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1992, Tel Aviv and New Delhi have exchanged high-level visits between their senior officials, the most important of which was that of Netanyahu and was preceded by former Prime Minister Ariel Sharon<sup>(2)</sup>, former Presidents Raouf Revlén and Shimon Peres and former Defense Minister Moshe Ya'alon. The most recent of which was that of Defense Minister Benny Gantz last June.

Many Indian visits were made to Israel, notably by the current Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, former President Pranab Mukherjee and former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sushma Swaraj, reflecting a remarkable acceleration in the normalization of their relations.

November 2021 saw Moody meet his Israeli counterpart Naphtali Bennett in Glasgow, Scotland, during the Climate Summit, where they decided to accelerate FTA negotiations, work in important areas such as quantum computing, and establish Jewish institutions in the city of Mumbai<sup>(3)</sup>.

In contrast, Modi's visit to Israel in 2017 focused on growing military, technological and commercial relations. It is worth noting he did not pass by Ramallah to visit the Palestinian Authority; although its president, Mahmoud Abbas, met him in Delhi just a month ago. Perhaps such a behavior is similar to that of Netanyahu during his visit to India without meeting the leader of the left-wing opposition party, Rahul Gandhi<sup>(4)</sup>, because of his alleged obstruction of relations with Israel. Gandhi led the anti-Israeli bloc at the United Nations. Netanyahu's failure to meet with Gandhi raised questions about the extent to which positive relations between Israel and India continued, following his eventual fall from power in Israel, where he viewed the confinement of his journey to the states governed by the Hindu National Party as a short-sighted step<sup>(5)</sup>.

On the diplomatic side, bilateral relations are gradually growing, as India broke away from its traditional joining of the camp hostile to Israel, when in 2014 it abstained from voting on a United Nations report on the Gaza war that took place in the same year, even Indian diplomats are moving away from using harsh vocabulary against Israel, as previously, despite their continued condemnation of settlements, as well as rejecting the decision of former US President Donald Trump to consider occupied Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, as New Delhi expressed its disappointment with this stand.

(2) Indrani Bagchi, "Israeli PM Ariel Sharon's India visit a watershed event, both nations to sign several pacts", India Today, 15/09/2022: [bit.ly/3Ri8PSO](https://bit.ly/3Ri8PSO).

(3) LeifArryn, "India's 75 years old relationship with Israel: achievements and challenges", Meida website, 24/08/2022: [bit.ly/3fq4ArE](https://bit.ly/3fq4ArE)

(4) P.R. Kumaraswamy, "Why did Rahul and Netanyahu did not meet?", The Indian Express, 16/01/2018: [bit.ly/3E4azN8](https://bit.ly/3E4azN8).

(5) Ariel Kahana, "How was the love story born between Moody and Israel?", Makur Rishon, 17/01/2022: [bit.ly/3SNKExw](https://bit.ly/3SNKExw)

For India, Israel is an important source of arms and agricultural technology, while a wide community feels that the two States are under threat from Muslim-majority neighboring States. Israel, on the other hand, considered India essential in its transformation from its traditional trading partners in Europe, who criticized the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories.

In bilateral political relations, as India is the second largest Muslim country in the world, with a long-standing relationship with Israel, and ongoing and strong trade relations with Iran, its supposed affection with Israel is more complex than that between Netanyahu and Modi. Although Israel pushed to isolate Iran from the international community because of its nuclear programme, the latter and India maintain a close trade partnership, especially in the oil field, a relationship that New Delhi is unlikely to abandon without the incentive of quite a few Israeli projects.

At the same time, Israel has no interest in joining India, and thus in putting pressure on China, out of a desire for a balanced relationship with them. Israel's relationship with them is not a zero-sum one. India cautions Israel against shifting its relations with China from economics to strategy, as Delhi sees Beijing as a major enemy.

Aaron Singh, a former Indian ambassador to Tel Aviv, stressed that "Israel's willingness to keep the door open to improve relations with China may harm its relations with India," prompting Netanyahu during his visit to New Delhi to declare his understanding of the sensitivities surrounding building relations together, arguing that improving relations is not intended to be against a particular country, where trade and politics are intertwined.

It is worth noting that the strategic partnership between Israel and India is taking on wider sectors, in light of the common threats originating in the Middle East region, and the bilateral divisions that unite them in many fields, as New Delhi has always been reluctant to consolidate its relations with Tel Aviv, and has been slow to complete its diplomatic relations with it. The evolution of their bilateral relations gives a different pattern from the traditional school of Nehru's historical policy towards Israel, which he saw as part of the Western axis, while having a tendency to lead the third world.

The growing evolution of India-Israel relations has reflected the political structure around the world and the focus of attention towards the Asia-Pacific region, which Israel's foreign policy is now taking into account. The reasons for the progress in the development of their relations can be attributed to the change in the balance of the global energy economy and the possibility of the decline of the Arab countries' exclusive control of this market, specifically the oil-exporting countries, as well as the start of the peace process between the Arabs and Israel at the Madrid Conference in 1991, which prompted many enemies of Israel around the world to try to renew their relations with it. That development in India-Israel relations comes at a time when New Delhi has many links with the Middle East region in the area of oil and in the export of foreign labor.



As China re-established its relationship with Israel, India did not want to remain hesitant, and resumed its relations with it, as it witnessed internal changes that accelerated the development of these relations such as the exclusion of the Indian Congress Party, and the rise of the BJP, which helped dispel any Indian fears about Israel, and the latter turned into an expected partner and ally against Pakistan and Islamist movements. The normalization of their relations is the result of a policy of economic liberalism, and Israel has become one of the large economic countries around the world with which India<sup>(6)</sup> wants to work.

In a related context, India welcomed the increased influence of Jewish organizations in India, while American Jewish organizations held numerous discussions with their Indian counterparts. When New Delhi requested loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the amount of \$5 billion, it saw the development of its relations with Israel as part of facilitating their approval by the United States, while Israel saw the development of its relations with India as a prelude to ending the isolation it had experienced in the past decades. Today they have a common list of priorities and a common agenda to address strategic issues. They are engaged in similar wars against armed groups and have conflicts with States that possess non-conventional weapons: Israel against Iran and India against Pakistan.

It is noteworthy that during the three decades of full diplomatic relations between Tel Aviv and New Delhi, these relations have witnessed progress in vital areas such as security, health and the water sector. Their political, commercial, cultural and tourism contacts have grown significantly, reaching the level of strategic partnership, as if they are cooperating to bring about major changes taking place around them in the region.

(6) Manoj Kumar, "Israeli-Indian Relations... Theories and Expectations," National Security Research Institute, January 2017: [bit.ly/3UWLzgH](https://bit.ly/3UWLzgH)



## Security and military deals

India is currently the largest buyer of Israeli military equipment. Between 1997 and 2000, India imported 15% of Israeli military exports, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. This percentage rose to 27% between 2000 and 2005, then decreased to 24% between 2005 and 2010, returning to 33% between 2010 and 2015, and then to 42% between 2015 and 2021<sup>(7)</sup>.

Between 2016 and 2020, Israel was the third largest supplier of arms to India after Russia and France, with 13% of Israeli military imports to India (49% of military imports from Russia and 18% from France)<sup>(8)</sup>. Between 2011 and 2021, India imported \$2.6 billion worth of weapons from Israel, compared to \$22.8 billion from Russia and \$4.6 billion each from the United States and France<sup>(9)</sup>.

All these figures make India and Israel key partners in military cooperation, especially through Israel's active contribution to the modernization of the Indian army, while military deals are a key element in their meetings.

Israel's military support for India includes the supply of large quantities of weapons and technology for military use, such as unmanned aerial vehicles, highly sophisticated combat assets, night vision tools and electronic walls to improve control of India's borders, as well as ammunition, missiles, anti-aircraft and ground assets, as well as carrying out joint military exercises.

In 2018, the Israeli air industry concluded a deal with India for the sale of an air defense system worth \$777 million, which provides protection for its naval<sup>(10)</sup> vessels, confirming that their existing partnership in military sales dates back many years and has reached the stage of joint production, and it provides Israeli air protection for India from any threats from the air, sea and land<sup>(11)</sup>.

India became the largest destination for Israeli arms exports worth \$599 million in 2016, up from \$276 million in 2015<sup>(12)</sup>. In 2017, the State-owned Israel Air Industries Group signed the largest deal in its history with \$2 billion to supply India with a missile air defence system<sup>(13)</sup>.

(7) Azad Essa, "India and Israel: The arms trade in charts and numbers", Middle East Eye, 31/05/2022: [bit.ly/3UPCaMQ](https://bit.ly/3UPCaMQ)

(8) "India, Israel to work on 10-year roadmap for defense cooperation", Hindustan Times, 29/10/2021: [bit.ly/3CnsRYF](https://bit.ly/3CnsRYF)

(9) Kartik Bommakanti and Sameer Patil, Explained: India's arms imports from Russia, Observer Research Foundation (ORF), 17/05/2022: [bit.ly/3E4Mztf](https://bit.ly/3E4Mztf)

(10) "Israel to supply missile defense systems to India for \$777 mn", India Times, 24/10/2018: [bit.ly/3M3gO5R](https://bit.ly/3M3gO5R)

(11) Seth J. Frantzman, "The Israel-India-UAE-US relationship is now a strategic fact-analysis", The Jerusalem Post, 14/07/2022: [bit.ly/3rj9s4z](https://bit.ly/3rj9s4z)

(12) Shafeeq Rahman, "India's Middle East Balancing Act", The Diplomat, 23/06/2017: [bit.ly/3dU5axJ](https://bit.ly/3dU5axJ)

(13) "Israel Aerospace Industries signs near \$2 billion missile deal with India", Reuters, 06/04/2017: [reut.rs/3SHKBTC](https://reut.rs/3SHKBTC)





In 2018, India concluded a deal with Israel to purchase 131 surface-to-air missiles for \$70 million<sup>(14)</sup>. India's military relationship with Israel has reached a stage of co-production<sup>(15)</sup>.

Indian-Israeli military cooperation has left its mark on the Indian Ocean region, especially in light of the increased Chinese presence, as it has become an important area for Israeli foreign policy as Iran and Pakistan approach it.

In 2021, the two countries participated in the "Blue Flag" air exercise in the Negev sky, as well as in the war against the armed groups hostile to them. The border attack in Mumbai in 2008 is a reminder of their common threats, an event that has played a significant role in enhancing their security cooperation. India and Israel have seen Islamist movements as their common enemy.

It is reported that following the normalization of relations between India and Israel in 1992, their bilateral work included the exchange of security information, the monitoring of the transfer of funds to armed organizations and the identification of their recruitment methods and the training of their personnel.

(14) "India considers revising \$500 million missile deal with Israel", i24News, 11/01/2018: [bit.ly/3E9KBb9](https://bit.ly/3E9KBb9)

(15) Dan Arkin, "Israeli-Indian Cooperation", Yisrael Definition Magazine, 2/02/2020: [bit.ly/3SNKjee](https://bit.ly/3SNKjee)



## Economic Relationship

While India is cautious about developing its political relations with Israel, taking into account its relations with the countries of the Middle East, it is accelerating the development of its economic and commercial partnership with it, wanting to emerge as a superpower and a global power, which makes it benefit from Israeli industries in the fields of high-tech and technology in particular.

This was evident during Netanyahu's visit to India, in which he accompanied nearly 100 Israeli businessmen and corporate leaders in an effort to increase the volume of their trade exchange from four to ten billion dollars annually, through the diversification and expansion of commercial relations, as well as the strengthening of diplomatic relations, which, as Netanyahu himself put it: "heaven is the limit", during his meeting with Modi on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York<sup>(16)</sup> in 2014.

Israel is seeking to sign a free trade agreement with India and an agreement to provide a direct airline for its flights to Israeli airports. In 2016, there was a 22% increase in mutual traffic, and the number of passengers reached its peak, an estimated 158 thousand. Therefore, India welcomed the normalization agreements between a number of Arab countries and Israel noticeably, especially that of the UAE, as both are "strategic partners" of India, while Saudi Arabia allowed India Air to travel to Israel through its airspace, and the company announced its intention to conduct three weekly trips to Israel via Saudi Arabia to shorten the flight time<sup>(17)</sup>.

India-Israel trade relations are estimated at less than \$5 billion, mostly in diamond and arms, making it India's 39th trading partner. And when talking about the development of their trade, India is Israel's third-largest Asian trading partner since 2014, and the tenth-largest overall trading partner.

The Indian ambassador in Tel Aviv, Sanjib Singhla, announced that the volume of trade between India and Israel amounted to \$5 billion, compared to only \$200 million when their relations resumed in 1992. This trade was concentrated in the sectors of financial technology, the Internet and electric cars, desalination, laboratory analytical tools, machine learning, and data management, as well as working on plans to maximize commercial potentials.

The two countries have established an innovation fund of \$40 million to finance 11 projects in industry and technological research. The two countries' companies have also collaborated in the areas of water, agriculture, energy, health and information<sup>(18)</sup>.

(16) Sky is the limit for bilateral relations, says Netanyahu, The Hans India, 30/09/2014: [bit.ly/3RtdY1k](https://bit.ly/3RtdY1k)

(17) Danny Zakin, "India-Israel-UAE Trade Triangle," Globus Magazine, 11/09/2022: [bit.ly/3M0RAFG](https://bit.ly/3M0RAFG).

(18) Ahronot, '30 Years of Restoring Indo-Israeli Relations', 16/08/2022: [bit.ly/3rli7ng](https://bit.ly/3rli7ng)



The two States hope that as long as India is one of the world's largest technological fathers and has the world's largest technological growth, there is much reciprocity that can be offered to Israel; because with the renewal of flights between them, and the decline of the coronavirus pandemic, the deals between their companies will be renewed and strengthened, with the conclusion of limited preferential trade agreements, knowing that India has a huge pool of quality technological experts, including in the areas of artificial intelligence and machine learning, which Israel lacks, and can thus help make Israeli<sup>(19)</sup> companies more competitive.

Agriculture is a feature of cooperation between Tel Aviv and New Delhi. While the desert nature of some areas of Israel has prompted the development of innovative agricultural and water solutions, the size of India's population poses daily challenges that are difficult for the world to imagine, and their bilateral areas of cooperation have therefore focused on technological aspects, with 30 joint technical centers operating throughout India.

While bilateral companies are working with Israel to diversify crops, solar energy, productivity and water use, resulting in millions of seedlings of vegetables and fruits produced annually, Israel is providing training to millions of Indian farmers through the latest agricultural techniques.

In a related context, India is one of Israel's most important partners in industrial capacity and technological education, which promotes mutual cooperation. Thirty years from 1992 to the present, there has been a significant increase in business relations, with a full partnership between start-up Israeli businessmen, major Indian companies, programmers and IT workers, especially as India has the third largest ecosystem in the world. Both States have established a Technological Innovation Fund, which focuses on water, agriculture, health, energy and ICT<sup>(20)</sup>.

On the other hand, the Israelis monitor the gradual and escalating convergence in relations with India, especially after the Saudi permission granted to Israeli airlines to cross its airspace towards Israel. Such a permission contributed to reducing the price of the ticket for Israelis travelling to India on the one hand, and to shortening the travel time by two and a half hours on the other hand. Furthermore, it increased the number of flights and passengers between the two countries.

This would increase their economic and trade relations, already existing for decades, in the areas of hydropower, automobiles, consumer goods, energy, steel, chemicals, communications, hotels, aviation and the capital market.

(19) Shoshanna Solomon, "Indian Experts Will Turn Israeli Companies into Most Competitive," The Time of Israel website, 07/03/2021: [bit.ly/3rlil8u](https://bit.ly/3rlil8u)

(20) Subramaniam Jaishankar and Yair Lapid, Foreign Ministers of India and Israel, in a joint article on the 30th anniversary of their relationship, 'Israel Today', 27/01/2022 [bit.ly/3Stj8Wn](https://bit.ly/3Stj8Wn).



The Indian company Adani won a tender to<sup>(21)</sup> manage the port of Haifa. It is worth noting that in the first half of 2022, trade between India and Israel increased by \$900 million, to \$3.5 billion, an increase of 36%, Israeli exports to India increased by \$650 million, and imports from India increased by \$250 million, to \$1.5 billion. Still, however, India's share in Israel's global trade is 3.7%, compared to 9.6% for China's share in Israel's<sup>(22)</sup> trade.

Simultaneously with the normalization of relations between Israel and a number of Arab Gulf countries, especially the UAE, Israel looks forward to developing the relationship with India to establish an Israel-America-India-UAE quad relationship. At the first-ever meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, in October 2021, they discussed the potential in the areas of common infrastructure, ports, trains and maritime security; and agreed to form working groups.

It is in the Israeli interest that the Indian military presence in the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea increases, to confront the areas threatened by Iran, and to intensify Israeli-Indian-UAE tripartite cooperation to ensure freedom of navigation in the region; especially as its geographical proximity makes it more ready to implement joint projects for refining and petrochemicals, exploit the large, professional and cheap manpower it provides, and curb the expansionist aspirations of China and Russia, due to its good relations with the United States.

As the New Delhi and Abu Dhabi economies grow over time, the institutionalization of relations between the latter and Tel Aviv strengthens relations between the three, through their joint cooperation in many areas, such as energy, medicine, agriculture and security, through their complementary relationships: Israel has advanced technology, India has productive potential, and the Gulf States have sources of financing. In terms of figures, it is estimated that the volume of trade between the three will reach \$100 billion by the end of the current decade<sup>(23)</sup>.

(21) Ari Rabinovitch and Jonathan Saul, "Israel sells Haifa Port to India's Adani Ports, Israel's Gadot for \$1.2 bln", Reuters, 14/07/2022: [reut.rs/3RsDMEr](https://reut.rs/3RsDMEr).

(22) Shlomo Maoz, Everything You Want to Know About India-Israel Relations, Maariv, 29/07/2022: [bit.ly/3SCe0iM](https://bit.ly/3SCe0iM).

(23) Joel Kozinski, "The Indo-Israeli-Gulf Relations Triangle", 10/02/2022: [bit.ly/3CsMG0o](https://bit.ly/3CsMG0o).





## Cultural and artistic exchange

Israel claims that the artistic, cultural and literary atmosphere in India is sympathetic to it and to the Jews. This was demonstrated during a visit organized by a number of Jewish writers in February 2018, the most important of which were Dorrit Zilberman, Adiva Gavin, Samdar Sheer, Hafa Finhas-Cohen, and Avivit Levi, at the invitation of the Supreme Literary Association of India. In view of the importance of literary cooperation between them, Israel had appointed a cultural attaché in its embassy in New Delhi, Rauma Mentzour.

When India held the International Conference of Literary Speakers of its 24 predominant languages, with the participation of 250 Indian writers, and during the awards, the President of the Conference announced more than once that the ceremony was attended by an Israeli literary delegation, which was the only non-Indians participating in the ceremony<sup>(24)</sup>.

In contrast, the boycott of Israel, BDS, invited Indian artists known as Bollywood to boycott a festival in Israel and promote it, as it polishes the apartheid system. The list of invitees included senior Indian artists, most notably Anil Kapoor, Rafina Tandon, and Amisha Patel, while three of Bollywood's top Muslim stars, Amir Khan, Salman Khan, and Shah Rukh Khan, known as the "Khans of Bollywood", interrupted a ceremony held in Mumbai during Netanyahu's visit.

The largest student union in India, SFI, representing four million members, announced support for the boycott of Israel in solidarity with Palestine, the boycott of HP, which suffered the loss of more than four million potential customers in India, and the possibility of losing more than \$120 million due to its documented complicity in grave Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights.

(24) Mayer Uzail, "You don't know how much they love us in India," Maarif, 25/02/2018: <https://bit.ly/3UY1QIC>.



## The Israeli role in the tension between India and Pakistan

Relations between India and Israel have gained prominence through the latter's involvement in the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir, which has been had been there since 1947. Significant Israeli readings, however, attempted to link the Kashmir region to the West Bank. As India's declaration of the annulment of the self-government of the Territory approaches, it is tantamount to Israel's intentions by declaring the annexation of parts of the West Bank during the Netanyahu era, whose right-wing orientation with Modi has confirmed that the right-wing rulers in both India and Israel believe that the status quo in Kashmir and the West Bank is in their favour<sup>(25)</sup>.

There have been growing indications of an Israeli role in fuelling and escalating the sporadic confrontation between India and Pakistan, with growing relations between New Delhi and Tel Aviv, with the latter's weapon playing a pivotal role in the clashes between the two nuclear Powers. It appeared that the Indian bombing of some Pakistani sites was carried out by Israeli Spice missiles, in addition to the fact that India has the Israeli "Spider" system, which protects its airspace from Pakistani espionage operations. Moreover, Israel had participated in the design of the Indian security theory in its struggle against Pakistan, which is a sign of the solidity of the strategic partnership between Israel and India in light of what they consider as common threats from Islamic movements.

The bombing carried out by Indian aircraft in the heart of Pakistan's territory is perhaps the internationally recognized Israeli model, as it does in some countries of the Middle East.

Israeli military support for India dates back to 1971, when the latter fought a war with Pakistan that resulted in the establishment of Bangladesh. Israel was one of the few States to provide assistance to India in the Kargil conflict with Pakistan, supplying it with laser-guided missiles and spy drones. In 1962, Israel backed the Indian troops that fought China, with military equipment.

(25) Yossi Beilin, "West Bank status quo shares eerie similarities with Kashmir", 09/08/2019: [bit.ly/3M3ByKW](https://bit.ly/3M3ByKW)



## Conclusion





The thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of Israeli-Indian relations is undoubtedly an occasion to know the outcomes of this relationship, and where it is now, especially in light of regional and international developments. The preceding pages reviewed the size of their mutual interests in the political, economic and military fields, while revealing challenges that are no less important than those interests that may prevent them from engaging in further transactions and cooperation in many areas.

It is clear that, through the development of their relations in various sectors, Israel and India are pursuing a range of individual and bilateral interests, although there are divergent positions and policies in the region, as well as the absence of far-reaching Israeli guarantees that these relations will continue at the current pace of assendance, especially in the absence of Netanyahu from the Israeli scene and the possibility of turning the page of Modi from the Indian arena at any time.



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