



ISRAEL-INDIA MILITARY RELATIONS

IDEOLOGICAL PARADIGMS OF SECURITY

Israel-India Military Relations: Ideological Paradigms of Security

January 2020

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*the Indian security personnel in the cover image are holding Israeli Tavor rifles

Post 1992 and particularly after the coming of the BJP led NDA government India and Israel have become close on several counts. The most well-known aspect of their relationship is collaboration in the defence sector whereas India becomes the largest buyer of Israeli weapons and arm technologies. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) 2018 [report](#) India buys almost half of all the exports of the Israeli defence equipment and technologies. However, the relationship is not limited to the defence collaborations anymore. There had been collaborations in the areas of what is called civilian technological innovations such as [agriculture](#) between both the countries. In recent times, particularly after the coming of the Modi led government in 2014, the Indo-Israeli relationship have grown to areas such as internal security, joint military exercises, and other areas of trade. For a very long time, it was said to be a relationship based on “realist” assessments of “national interest”, flexible and relative terms, based on the ideology of the regime in power. While today ‘national interest’ is glorification of India’s ties with Israel, the previous regime took pains to [explain](#) how their relationship with Israel should not be seen as abandonment of the Palestinian cause.

Today, there is a growing confirmation that the relationship between Israel and India has become an active collaboration between the ideologies of Zionism and Hindutva. Defying a long-established convention India voted with Israel in the UN for the first time this year. In the following text, the attempt has been made to provide evidence of this growing collaboration. This report will first look at some of the key arms deals between India and Israel, including the recently introduced joint ventures between Israeli and private Indian companies. It will then look at the gaping issues of corruption that have foreshadowed arms deals, which have often been pushed at the cost of our public sector defence industry. It will also look at the changing meaning and terms of securitization which have created the space for the deepening of these ties.

Israel has maintained its occupation of Palestinian lands for over 70 years, where millions of Palestinians live under military control and suspension of their civil rights. It is an apartheid and settler-colonial state, carrying out its illegal activities with impunity because of the support it receives from states and corporations. For over a decade, Gaza strip is under a siege, subject to repeated massacres. The military ideology, methodology and technology it has developed to enforce all of this not only sustains from the trade and collaboration such as the one with India, its import is ominous and a threat to democracy and human rights wherever it is implemented.

Military Cooperation

SIPRI in its 2018 factsheet, revealed that India is one of the biggest importers of weapons in the world. The same factsheet shows that it buys nearly 50% of Israel's weapons exports. These numbers reflect an alarming trend towards militarisation in India. 2010-2016, India's imports of Israeli arms were more than those of all of global north combined. While the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) also carried forward the growing defence ties with Israel, the current BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) has made it abundantly clear that it is not only Israel's weapon systems that the government seeks to import, but also the accompanying ideology and methodology of repression.

On an average, Israel's arms sales to India total up to \$ 1 billion per year since 2014. Here is a list of key arms deals to show broad trends around these transactions. This is not a comprehensive list and only help reflect key weapon systems being imported and joint ventures being fostered.

Amounts are in US dollars. Longer list in annexure.

No.	Details of weapons/ systems	Monetary Value	Numbers	Year (order/ delivery)	Deployment/ Remarks	Company
1.	Phalcon Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar systems	\$ 1.1 billion \$ 800 million	03 02	2004/2009-11 2018/ y.t.d.	Surveillance ¹ .	Israeli Aerospace Industries (IAI)
2.	SPIKE Anti-Tank Guided Missiles	\$ 39 million	210 ATGM + 12 launchers	2019/ 2019	Attacking heavily armored vehicles ² .	Rafael Advanced Defense Systems, later transferred to Rafael's offset: Kalyani Rafael

¹ Most recently deployed in the Balakot strike and the aerial [engagement](#) between India and Pakistan on Feb 27, 2019

² Original consignment was of 8000 (costing \$500 million) missile heads, negotiated in 2014. It was cancelled in 2017, as DRDO was capable of producing indigenously. Renegotiated in 2018, during a visit by Benjamin Netanyahu. Cancelled again in December 2018 after having failed weather tests.

						Advanced Systems
3.	<p>Missiles: Medium Range Surface to Air Missile for the Army</p> <p>Additional Air and defense missile systems for 4 Indian navy ships</p> <p>Barak-1 Surface to Air Short Range missiles</p> <p>Barak-8 air and missile defense system for Indian Navy</p>	<p>~\$2 billion</p> <p>\$630 million</p> <p>\$70.5 million</p> <p>\$777 million</p>	131	<p>2017/y.t.d</p> <p>2017/y.t.d.</p> <p>2018/y.t.d.</p> <p>2018/y.t.d.</p>		<p>Co-developed by IAI and India's Defence Research and Development Organization</p> <p>IAI and state owned Bharat Electronics Ltd</p> <p>Israel Aerospace Industries/Rafael Advanced Defense Systems</p> <p>Israeli Aerospace Industries</p>
4.	HAROP suicide drones	\$100 million	50 54	2009/2013-14 2019 /y.t.d.	Suicide drones or loitering munition searches for a target and attacks once that is located ³ .	IAI
5.	SPICE-2000	~\$5-6 million ~40 million	100	2008/ 2009 2019/y.t.d.	Guidance system for bombs ⁴	Rafael Advanced Defence Systems

³ Drone warfare has been flagged for humanitarian law concerns.

⁴ Used in India's attack in Balakot, Pakistan in February 2019

Compromising India's public defence sector

The growing military ties with Israel are giving a firm push to a corporate-driven military industrial complex in India, a framework within which kickbacks and corruption scandals are rampant and unsurprising. Right from its early days, this cooperation has been fraught with serious issues. We briefly discuss here two of the most high-profile cases in this regard:

1. Barak-1 Missile Case

The case history of Barak 1 Missile Systems gives a good glimpse of the corruption story. The NDA government in 2000 signed, amongst others, a [deal](#) for seven Barak anti-missile systems for \$199.50 million and 200 missiles from Rafael for \$69.13 million. These missiles systems were a joint production of Israel Aerospace Industries and Rafael. Eventually businessmen, Naval officers and BJP leaders including the then defence minister George Fernandes were implicated in a corruption case investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding this missile system deal. It was revealed that the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO, at the time of the deal headed by late ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam, had opposed this deal right till the end and pushed for the indigenous Trishul system. While IAI was still under investigation, the UPA government signed another deal with it. DRDO was brought into a [joint development deal](#) with IAI for air defence missiles when the former already had superior technology for it, a move questioned by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) at every step.

Both UPA and NDA regimes have shown a near-dedication to bring in Israeli defence technology and equipment at any cost (or, at a heavy cost). The Barak missile case is a clear example of how the public defence sector and its interests were set aside to bring in the Israeli technology. The Barak missile scandal, which saw corruption charges involving high-ranking BJP ministers, had led to a Central Bureau Investigation (CBI) enquiry. The enquiry exonerated the key players but had put Israeli Aerospace Agency and Rafael, both Israeli state-owned defence companies, on a restricted list during the course of the investigation. Both were [removed](#) from this list by the Ministry of Defence in 2018.

2. Spike Anti-Tank Guided Missile

Originally, this \$500 million deal with the Israeli public-sector defence firm, Rafael was cancelled in [November 2017](#) following a report by an expert committee, constituted by the then Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar, which found the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) capable of producing these missiles indigenously. This was followed by a much-hyped trip by Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in January 2018 at the end of which he [claimed](#) that the deal was 'back on the table'. And yet, in December 2018, it was [reported](#) to have been cancelled again after having failed test runs in high-temperature conditions.

It should be noted that during this deal's initial negotiation and first cancellation, Rafael were still on a restricted list owing to the investigation into Barak missile case.

An exclusive [story](#) by *The Week* published on April 12, 2019, reported that the Indian Army is finally procuring 240 Spike ATGM missiles and 12 launchers from Rafael.

The initial consignment of 8,000 missile heads, which was later distributed between DRDO and Rafael's local joint venture -- Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems -- has now been reduced to 240, and is being bought under the 'emergency procurement' category. The vice chiefs of all three defence services have recently been provided enhanced budgets, scaled up from Rs 100 crore to Rs 500 crore, under this category wherein procurement does not require prior approval from the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

Making Militarism Profitable

There is another dimension to India's growing militarism where again Israel is a key player. India's defence sector has predominantly been a public sector enterprise. According to science and defence expert D Raghunanadan, "Small and medium private enterprises have long been providing ancillary services to defence PSUs". That picture is geared towards a change now. With the [opening up](#) of foreign direct investments in the defence sector, major private players are now making forays into the field.

Starting with the Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems [facility](#) in Hyderabad, which commissioned production of anti-tank guided Missile systems this year, we are witnessing a growing military-industrial complex. Here again, Israel has entered many key joint ventures and as discernible from the list below, they are geared towards surveillance, short-range targets, drones, etc. Many of these deals have happened post-2014,

coinciding with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) coming to power. For some major corporations, such as Adani Defence, this is the first experience in the field of defence manufacturing.

A burgeoning private military industrial complex dramatically alters policy-level priorities. Even without this aspect, India is spending a dangerously large amount on arms. But when production of weapons becomes profit-oriented, it fosters unending conflict simply to justify and continue that profit-making through weapons and war. This very logic has been used by the [United States](#) for its incursions and war-mongering in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and around the world.

Seventy per cent of Israel's defence production is for exports, sustaining wars and using those [profits](#) to sustain its military occupation over Palestinian lands. Its arms technology is born out of repressing Palestinians, whose bodies are sites for 'field-testing' weapons, and the occupation is the revenue source for its defence industry. It also has found markets in [genocides](#) in Rwanda, Myanmar and Bosnia.

The significant role of Israel in this steadily growing military-industrial complex in India should be cause of serious concern for our civil society.

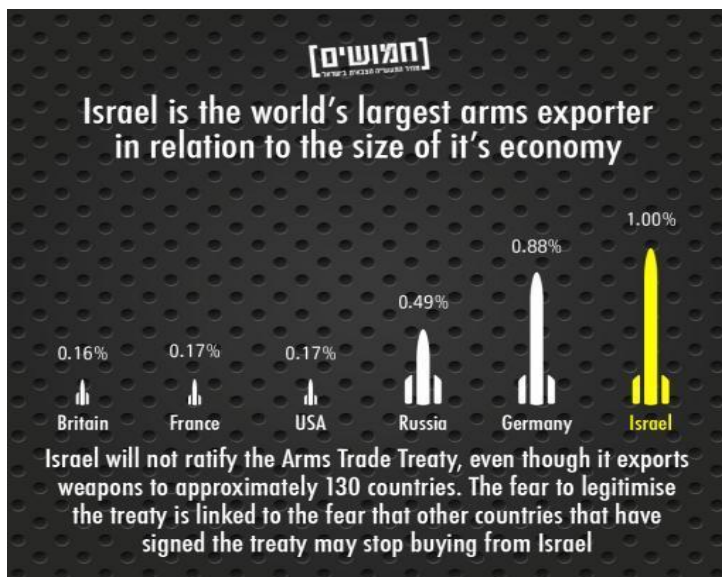
Key defence joint ventures between Israeli and (private) Indian companies (longer list in annexure)

No.	Details of weapons/ systems	Monetary Value	Numbers	Year (order/ delivery)	Deployment	Companies
1.	Hermes 900 UAV			2018/y.t.d. (for use in Israel	Surveillance, reconnaissance, communication	Adani Elbit Advanced Systems- Joint Venture between Adani and Elbit Systems
2.	Barak 8 MR-SAM missile kits	\$100 million	1000	2019/y.t.d.	To be integrated with Barak 8 MR-SAM missiles	Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems (KRAS)- Joint Venture between Kalyani Group and Rafael Advanced Defense Systems
3.	Assault rifles- Tavor, Galil,			2017	Used by paramilitary forces	Punj Lloyd Raksha

	Negev				and armed forces ⁵	Systems - Joint Venture between Punj Lloyd Industries Limited and Israel Weapon Industries
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Israeli arms industry

With one of the world's highest levels of military spending [per capita](#), Israel's burgeoning defence sector relies heavily on exports. It is the world's largest exporter of arms in relation to the size of its economy: 75% of its defence [manufacturing](#) is for export (with India being its largest buyer in the last five years).



Courtesy: Hamushim

⁵ Used extensively in Kashmir by paramilitary and armed forces: <https://www.strategicfront.org/israeli-assault-rifles-journey-prospects-india/>

The revolving door between the Israeli Occupying Forces and the arms industry allows for retired personnel be immediately absorbed into arms manufacturing companies, most of which are headed by ex-officers. This report [shares](#) a promotional image from ISDEF (2015/16), Israel's largest arms exhibit, which advertises itself as the best place to “meet your counterparts from Israel such as end users and decision makers from the: IDF, MOD (Ministry of Defence), Police, Prison Service, Fire Department, SAR (search and rescue), Defence Industries, Civil Security Agencies, and Government offices.”

These direct ties are important for the industry to show that their weapons are ‘battle-tested’. The Hermes 900 drone by Elbit Systems, the one which is now also being manufactured at the Adani-Elbit joint venture facility in Hyderabad, was first introduced and ‘tested’ during the 2014 massacre in Gaza, called ‘Operation Protective Edge’ by Israel. Similarly, during the Great Return March in Gaza, Israel [introduced](#) ‘Sea of tears’, a tear gas drone and ‘Shocko’, a skunk water drone. Both these, like Hermes 900, will now be promoted and sold across the world. The use of Tavor rifles, a favorite among Indian paramilitary forces, was developed by forensic pathologists and military experts. The same is now being produced through a joint venture between Punj Lloyd and Israeli Weapons Industry.

These are some of the instances that highlight the fact that Israel's arms industry is fully dependent on the occupation. Palestinians are its laboratory and being ‘field-tested’ is the selling point. All the profits made by the industry direct finance and sustain the occupation. And everywhere that Israel sells its weapons, they are deployed to entrench militarism, authoritarianism and often, [genocides](#).

Internal Security

In a shocking instance of police militarisation, protesters were fatally shot by the police in Thoothukudi (Tamil Nadu) in an anti-Sterlite agitation in May this year. Rumours of the cop who shot at the protesters being trained in Israel led us to discover a high-level police training cooperation agreement between India and Israel. As a part of this cooperation, Indian police [trainees](#) are sent to Israel to learn their methods of controlling and surveilling Palestinians. A majority of arms imported from Israel are designed for crowd management, surveillance and counter-insurgency.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, for the last few years, has been investing in police training programmes with Israel. In February 2014, an agreement was signed on Cooperation on Homeland Security, following which

a Joint Steering Committee was set up. This [committee](#) first met in Israel in September in 2014 and set up working groups on border management, internal security and public safety, police modernization and capacity building for combating crime, crime prevention and cyber-crime.

Since 2015, IPS officer trainees have been visiting the Israel National Police Academy every year for a one-week long foreign exposure training at the end of their training in the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

When India establishes a “Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism” it buys into the argument of occupation and control. The occupation invites resistance and for an occupier resistance becomes “terrorism”. Indian attempts to imitate Israel in Kashmir could be a result of the rising bonhomie between both the countries in the last two decades.

According to Jeff Halper, Israel masters the [technique](#) of what he calls the “full spectrum domination” The occupied territories have seen brutal Israeli tactics to deny the Palestinians the freedom of expression of dissent. Israeli police and armed forces are given complete impunity to oppress any such expression at whatever cost. Shin Bet and Israeli police uses all kinds of torture, intimation, pre-emptive strikes against Palestinians and all kinds of blatant violations of their basic rights are justified in the name of security.

The training of the Indian police and special forces in Israel initiated in 2014 has already been reflected in different places in India including the current handling of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In Kashmir, Israeli and Indian forces have conducted joint [training](#) operations as well.

Israeli companies such as Nice Systems have been [deployed](#) for the security of India’s parliament, following the attack on it in 2001. Given the sensitivities of transactions inside country’s Parliament trusting an Israeli private company to take charge of its data security aspects is quite telling of the trust between the ruling classes of both the countries.

Surveillance of human rights defenders

On October 31st, the Indian Express [broke the story](#) of the Israeli company NSO Group’s spyware Pegasus being used to snoop on Indian activists, lawyers and journalists via the popular messaging app, WhatsApp. This was revealed when WhatsApp filed a lawsuit in a US federal court in San Francisco, California, wherein it alleged Pegasus of targeting around 1,400 WhatsApp users. Prior to this, University of Toronto,

Canada based cyber security group Citizen's Lab had contacted and alerted those targeted by the spyware about their digital security having been breached in what seems like a clear case of [political targeting](#). The same spyware was found to be [tracking](#) Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi before he was killed in the Saudi Arabia consulate in Istanbul, Turkey. The spyware also [targeted](#) journalists and human rights defenders in Mexico.

This case reveals how ties between Israel and India help India develop tools for deep state surveillance and use of Israeli tactics for an already hostile, anti-minority and undemocratic regime.

Facts around the case

Last year in September, Citizen's Lab had released a [report](#) tracking Pegasus' operations in 45 countries. This report provided a detailed account of the way the spyware operated, launching itself into the phones of its targets and accessing all the information stored there, including texts, media, calendar, etc.. This report listed India as among the countries where the spyware has been found active.

For two weeks in May this year, the smartphones of those contacted by Citizen's Lab in India were under attack by Pegasus. In some cases, the spyware was launched simply through a [missed call](#). Citizen's Lab has noted that the operative in India, and other countries in Asia and Brazil, named GANGES used a politically themed domain *signpetition[.]co*

Among those targeted in India are [activists](#), professors, lawyers and journalists, many of them connected with the Bhima Koregaon [case](#). The case, dating back to January 2018, continues to implicate leading figures from Indian civil society and people's movements, many imprisoned for over a year. Besides those, Pegasus targeted activists working on indigenous and anti-displacement issues in central India. Shalini Gera, part of legal aid group working in Chhattisgarh, Bela Bhatia a rights activist also in Chhattisgarh, Anand Teltumbde, academic and Dalit rights activist are among those 22 people who were contacted by WhatsApp and Citizen's Lab and who also reached out to the media. It is suspected that the actual figure of those snooped on is much higher.

WhatsApp claims that it [contacted](#) Indian authorities twice, once in May and then again in September 2019, informing that 121 people were compromised by NSO Group's spyware, but did not receive a response. IT

minister Ravi Shankar Prasad stated that ‘government agencies have a well-established protocol for interception’, including ‘sanction and supervision’ from government officials, and for reasons of ‘national interest’. He went on to blame the opposition for incidents of snooping when they were in power. While the Ministry of Home Affairs [denies](#) having bought Pegasus, the company [states](#) that its products are used exclusively by government intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

Redefining security

No state has perfected the art of successfully redefining the idea of security as Israel has. In order to sustain its colonial occupation of the Palestinian territories it has been able to create a discourse about security which includes all kinds of potential sources of expression of dissent. Control over movement of common people across the occupied territories, a segregation wall and attempts to minimise people to people interactions and contacts through greater surveillance and actual policy level restrictions are all justified in the name of security. In this notion of security everyone is a potential threat and is under surveillance and restrictions all the time. Palestinians in occupied territories live under military orders, those in Israel are second class citizens living in apartheid and those who are refugees can never return. It is a model for how ‘security’ can substitute ‘rights’.

One can problematise it further and say that Israel does not curb the rights of its own citizens but only those of the Palestinians. It is not exactly true. Palestinians are the primary but not the only victims of these conceptions of security. All kinds of minorities inside the country face the constant threat of the state. The state wants constant sacrifices from its citizens in the name of security of the nation, the so-called existential threat.

Indian state has learnt this *perpetuity of insecurity* and now uses it with impunity, undoing the guarantees of Indian constitution. Indian Muslims have been targeted in the recent decades with all kinds of laws made to provide security to Indians. In most of the cases there is no actual crimes committed. People are arrested on the basis of their alleged involvement in plotting something. Everyone is a potential threat and therefore must be dealt with forcefully. Gradually Adivasis, students, different kinds of dissenting groups and individuals are sent behind bars, killed, tortured.

Indian dealings in Kashmir resembles Israeli dealings with Palestinian territories. The Indian state wants the land but does not care about the will of the Kashmiris. The only difference between Kashmir and

Palestine is the legal status of Kashmiris being “equal citizens”, which too is *de facto* subject to question since August 5 this year when the government revoked Kashmir’s special status and has since locked down the valley and cut all communication. In India though the state recognises Kashmiris as citizens it has successfully created an image of them being disloyal and a potential threat to India’s security. The frequent curbing of their means of communications, blocking of the internet and phone lines etc are added into the more hardcore security measures Kashmiris are always subjected to. Killing of more than 200 Protesters in the Great March of Return by Israeli armed forces is imitated by the Indian forces inside Kashmir on a daily basis. The recent move of revoking its special status including property laws further indicate the invocation of Israel style settlements in Kashmir. Israel’s export of weapons goes along with its export of the methodology and technology of repression.

Legitimation of Occupation

Seventy per cent of Israel’s defence production is for exports, sustaining wars and using those profits to sustain its military occupation over Palestine. Any manner of profiteering from military relations with Israel is quite simply profits made out of Israel’s illegal occupation and colonisation of Palestine. Each arms deal, each defence joint venture finances this repression and massacre.

Divesting from Israeli defence companies is, therefore, a necessary condition for protection of Palestinian human rights. Simultaneously, police repression of civilian resistance and deployment of the army, and encouraging its impunity, where a political solution is needed has been the default modus operandi for the Indian state. Defending human rights in India urgently requires resisting militarism and the burgeoning corporate profiteering from it. In this sense, the defence of human rights in Palestine and in India is linked.

The Palestinian-led Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement has given the call for a military embargo on Israel, among other forms of non-violent and conscientious tactics to pressurize Israel. Global solidarity for the Palestinian freedom struggle is increasingly taking the shape of BDS campaigns and military embargo is a key demand within it which is finding resonance with solidarity groups. Moreover, the interlinkages between repressive regimes around the world and their military ties with Israel are being exposed by activists.

In Latin America, BDS groups have done a detailed study on how military relations with Israel have directly supported militarisation and human rights violations and coups in their region and are campaigning to stop

these relations. We, in India, need similar efforts in India to expose these dynamics. Time is ripe for us to stand together and stop these relations as a necessary – but not sufficient – step to protect human rights in Palestine and South Asia.

For more information, contact:

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Annexure 1: Major Weapons Deals between India and Israel.
Amounts are in US dollars.

No.	Details of weapons/ systems	Monetary Value	Numbers	Year (of order)	Deployment/ Remarks	Company
1.	Phalcon Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar systems	\$ 1.1 billion \$ 800 million	03 02	2004 2018	Surveillance ¹ .	Israeli Aerospace Industries (IAI)
2.	TAVOR rifles	\$ 20 million	3074	2002	Used by Special Forces, paramilitary forces	Israeli Weapon Industries

¹ Most recently deployed in the Balakot strike and the aerial [engagement](#) between India and Pakistan on Feb 27, 2019

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3.	SPIKE Anti-Tank Guided Missiles	\$ 39 million	210 ATGM + 12 launchers	<u>2019</u>	Attacking heavily armored vehicles ² .	Rafael Advanced Defense Systems, later transferred to Rafael's offset: Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems
4.	Missiles: Barak 8 air defence systems	\$ 1.1 billion		2009		Israeli Aerospace Industries, India's DRDO

² Original consignment was of 8000 (costing \$500 million) missile heads, negotiated in 2014. It was cancelled in 2017, as DRDO was capable of producing indigenously. Renegotiated in 2018, during a visit by Benjamin Netanyahu. Cancelled again in December 2018 after having failed weather tests.

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Medium Range Surface to Air Missile for the Army	~\$2 billion		2017		Co-developed by IAI and India's Defence Research and Development Organization
Additional Air and defense missile systems for 4 Indian navy ships	\$630 million		2017		IAI and state owned Bharat Electronics Ltd
Barak-1 Surface to Air Short Range missiles	\$70.5 million	131	2018		Israel Aerospace Industries/Rafael Advanced Defense Systems
Barak-8 air and missile defense system for Indian Navy	\$777 million		2018		Israeli Aerospace Industries
Derby Beyond Visual-Range Air to Air Missile	\$940 million	750	2008		Rafael Advance Defence Systems

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	Crystal Maze Air to Surface Missile	\$60 million	30	2010		Rafael Advance Defence Systems
5.	Drones and Precision Munition: HAROP suicide drones	\$100 million (cost could not be found)	50	2009	Suicide drones or loitering munition searches for a target and attacks once that is located ³ .	IAI
			54	2019		
			10	2016		
	Heron armed UAV	\$400 million	10			IAI
	Griffin Guided Bombs	\$8-9 million	250	2018		IAI
6.	SPICE-2000	~\$5-6 million ~40 million	100	2008 2019	Guidance system for bombs ⁴	Rafael Advanced Defence Systems

³ Drone warfare has been flagged for humanitarian law concerns.

⁴ Used in India's attack in Balakot, Pakistan in February 2019

Annexure 2: Joint Ventures between Israeli defence and Indian companies

All amounts are in US dollars

Israeli firm involved	Year	Details	Indian firm involved	Remarks
Elbit Systems (private)	2016	Adani-Elbit Advanced Systems India Ltd (AEASIL)	Adani Aero Defence Systems & Technologies Ltd and Alpha Design technologies	JV for production of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. Production facility in Hyderabad.
	2004	Alpha-Elsec Defence and Aerospace Systems	Alpha Design Technologies	-----
	2017	MOU with Elbit's subsidiary Cyclone for aerospace parts and assemblies	Mahindra Aerostructures	Mahindra operates from Bangalore. Cyclone is set to source its content from here
	2018	Ashok Leyland to provide High Mobility Vehicles (HMVs) for Elbit's artillery guns and systems	Ashok Leyland	
Israel Aerospace Industries	2018	Adani to acquire major share in Alpha Design (key manufacturer with Israel)	Adani Group and Alpha Design	On the heels of unveiling of Adani-Elbit Defence Systems' facility in Hyderabad
	2017	MOU for air defence systems and lightweight munitions	Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited	KSSL is a subsidiary of Bharat Forge Limited, which is part of Kalyani

					Group, a group of industries focused on energy and infrastructure. Facility in Hyderabad.
	2017	Cooperation agreement on production, assembly and maintenance of mini-UAVs	Dynamatic Technologies and Elcom System ¹	Signed on the sidelines of Modi's visit to Israel in July 2017. A delegation of CEOs accompanied Modi on this trip.	
	2017	Manufacturing facility for aerospace	Wipro Infrastructure Engineering (WIN)	WIN acquired Israeli aviation and aero component manufacturer HR Givon in 2016	
	2009	Barak 8 missiles (Long Range Surface to Air/ Medium Range Surface to Air)	Defence research and Development Organization, Bharat Electronics Limited, Rafael, MAFAT (joint body of Israeli Defence Ministry and Israeli Forces)	Barak systems was originally mired in a serious corruption case involving BJP leaders and IAI officials. It had led to blacklisting of the company which was ended before its term.	
ELTA Systems (subsidiary of IAI)	2004 onwards	HELA Systems Private Ltd (Joint Venture0	TATA Advanced Systems India	Located in Hyderabad, the company provides services and R & D for military (supplying to forces, defence PSUs and private companies)	
Magal Security Systems (private)	2017	Smart border management	Dynamatic Technologies	This initiative of Home Ministry was inspired by	

¹ IAI has other agreements as well with more small enterprises such as aircraft seat production with Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Ltd. This goes along with the trend of small and medium enterprises suppliers to major public sector defence manufacturers in India such HAL, DRDO. Israel is tapping into the same trend: <https://www.jpost.com/Opinion/Future-prospects-of-the-India-Israel-defense-cooperation-522586>

				Gaza's fence. A large part of this fencing is already complete on India-Pakistan border.
Rafael Advanced Defence Systems	2015	Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems for high end technology for armed forces	Kalyani Strategic Systems Ltd	Based in Hyderabad, the facility was to be a sub-systems facility for the cancelled and then renegotiated deal for Spike Anti-Tank Guided Missiles. In 2018, the facility commissioned production of the same ATGM systems.
	2018	Astra Rafael Comsys for radio communication and signal intelligence	Astra MicroWave	Hyderabad based.
Israeli Weapon Industries	2017	Punj Lloyd Raksha Systems for small weapons	Punj Lloyd	Facility in Madhya Pradesh. Production of rifles and Light Machine Guns for domestic use and export.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/ashok-leyland-inks-mou-with-israels-elbit-systems-for-high-mobility-vehicles/articleshow/67055907.cms>