

India-US Bilateral Relations

India and United States enjoy a comprehensive global strategic partnership covering almost all areas of human endeavor, driven by shared democratic values, convergence of interests on a range of issues, and vibrant people-to-people contacts.

High-Level Exchanges

2. Regular dialogue between the Leaders is an important element of the expanding bilateral ties. India has been working with successive US Administrations - Republican and Democrat. PM Modi was one of the first leaders to congratulate Trump on his re-election, through a tweet followed by a phone call. They spoke subsequently in January 2025.

3. President Trump hosted Prime Minister Modi for an Official Working Visit in Washington, DC on February 13, 2025. During the visit the leaders launched new initiative – the "U.S.-India **COMPACT** (Catalyzing Opportunities for Military Partnership, Accelerated Commerce & Technology) for the 21st Century” – to drive transformative change across key pillars of cooperation. Under this initiative, they committed to a results-driven agenda with initial outcomes this year to demonstrate the level of trust for a mutually beneficial partnership.

4. Main outcomes of the visit are as follows:

Defence

- Framework for the U.S.-India Major Defense Partnership in the 21st Century – Both sides will work together new ten-year
- Opening negotiations this year for a Reciprocal Defense Procurement (RDP) agreement
- The Autonomous Systems Industry Alliance (ASIA) to scale industry partnerships and production in the Indo-Pacific.

Trade and Investment

- New goal for bilateral trade – “Mission 500” – aiming to more than double total bilateral trade to \$500 billion by 2030. The first tranche of a mutually beneficial, multi-sector Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) by fall of 2025.

Energy Security

- Re-committed to the U.S.-India Energy Security Partnership, including in oil, gas, and civil nuclear energy

Technology and Innovation

- Launch of U.S.-India TRUST (“Transforming the Relationship Utilizing Strategic Technology”) initiative
- Forward a U.S.-India Roadmap on Accelerating AI Infrastructure by the end of the year
- Launch of INDUS Innovation - a new innovation bridge modeled after the successful INDUS-X platform, that will advance U.S.-India industry and academic partnerships and foster investments in space, energy, and other emerging technologies
- Launch of the Strategic Mineral Recovery initiative - a new U.S.-India cooperative program to recover and process critical minerals (including lithium, cobalt, and rare earths) from heavy industries like aluminum, coal mining and oil and gas.
- New partnership between the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Indian Anusandhan National Research Foundation in researching critical and emerging technologies

Multilateral Cooperation

- Launched the Indian Ocean Strategic Venture - new bilateral, whole-of-government forum to advance coordinated investments in economic connectivity and commerce.
- Plan to convene partners from the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor and the I2U2 Group within the next six months in order to announce new initiatives within 2025.

People to People

- 300,000 strong Indian student community contributes over \$8 billion annually to the U.S. economy and helped create a number of direct and indirect jobs.
- Strengthen collaborations between the higher education institutions through efforts such as joint/dual degree and twinning programs, establishing joint Centres of Excellence, and setting up of offshore campuses of premier educational institutions of the U.S. in India.

5. During the visit, NSA Michael Waltz, called on Prime Minister. The discussions touched upon ways to further deepen the India-U.S. Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership, with a focus on strategic technologies, as well as defense industrial cooperation and civil nuclear energy with an emphasis on small modular reactors, and counterterrorism. Elon Musk, Head of the U.S. Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) and CEO of Tesla also called on Prime Minister. They discussed strengthening collaboration between Indian and US entities in innovation, space exploration, artificial intelligence, and sustainable development. Their discussion also touched on opportunities to

deepen cooperation in emerging technologies, entrepreneurship and good governance.

Parliamentary Exchanges

6. India-US relations enjoy strong bipartisan support in the US Congress. The India Caucus in the US Congress comprising the Senate India Caucus and the House Caucus on India and Indian Americans is one of the largest single country Caucus in the US Congress with more than 100 members.

Defence Cooperation

7. India-US defence cooperation is based on “New Framework for India-US Defence Cooperation”, which was renewed for ten years in 2015. In 2016, the defence relationship was designated as a Major Defence Partnership (MDP). On 30 July 2018, India was moved into the Tier-1 of the US Department of Commerce’s Strategic Trade Authorization license exception.

8. Defence cooperation is multifaceted and includes regular institutionalized bilateral dialogue, military exercises, and defence procurements. At the apex of dialogue mechanisms is the 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue co-chaired by the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defence and the US Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. This dialogue provides guidance on political, military and strategic issues. The fifth 2 + 2 Ministerial Dialogue took place in November 2023 in New Delhi. RM visited US in August 2024. During the visit, RM met with Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin and NSA Jake Sullivan. He interacted with US’ defense industry and Indian community. Security of Supply Arrangement (SoSA) and MoA regarding Assignment of Liaison Officers were signed during the visit. On February 6, 2025, RM spoke with Defence Secretary Hegseth.

9. The Defense Policy Group (DPG) headed by the Defence Secretary and Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) provides a platform for a comprehensive review of defense dialogues/mechanisms. The 17th DPG was held in Washington D.C. in May 2023. Defence procurement from the US is growing and amounts to more than US\$20 billion. Major US-origin platforms in use include C-130J, C-17, Apache, Chinook, MH60R helicopters, and P8I. Other bilateral dialogue mechanisms are the Defense Production and Procurement Group (DPPG), Joint Technology Group (JTG), bilateral Maritime Security Dialogue, Industrial Security Summit and the Defence Trade and Technology Initiative.

10. Since 2022, four US’ Maritime Sealift Command ships have visited Indian Shipyards for repair and allied services based on commercial contracts.

11. Important defence agreements which provide the framework for interaction and cooperation are: Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (2016);

Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (2018); Industrial Security Agreement (2019); and Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (2020) and Memorandum of Intent for Defense Innovation Cooperation (2018); Security of Supplies Arrangement (SOSA). Both sides also signed the deal on MQ-9B Reapers in October 2024.

12. The India-US Defence Industrial Cooperation Roadmap which concluded in May 2023, seeks to fast-track technology cooperation and co-production in areas of mutual interest. The India-US Defense Acceleration Ecosystem (INDUS X) – a network of universities, incubators, corporates, think tanks, and private investment stakeholders was launched in June 2023. The second INDUS X Summit was held in New Delhi in February 2024 and subsequently a INDUSX Investors Summit was held in September 2024.

13. Military to Military exchanges take place through high-level visits, Exercises, Training Courses, and regular service-specific bilateral mechanisms. India has the largest number of military exercises with USA, which are growing in scale and complexity. Important bilateral exercises include Yudh Abhyas (Army), Vajra Prahar (Special Forces), Malabar (Navy), Cope India (Air Force), and Tiger Triumph (tri-services). Red Flag, RIMPAC, CUTLASS Express, Sea Dragon, Milan are some of the Multilateral Exercises in which the two countries participate. INS Satpura visited US mainland when it came to San Diego in August 2022 as a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. India joined the multilateral Combined Maritime Force (CMF) based in Bahrain, as an Associate Partner in April 2022.

Counter Terrorism Cooperation

14. Cooperation in counter terrorism is one of the pillars of the bilateral partnership featuring information exchange, capacity building, operational cooperation and regular dialogue through the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counter terrorism. In 2017, both sides initiated a dialogue on domestic and international terrorist designations listing proposals. The last JWG on CT and Designations Dialogue was held in Washington DC on 5 March 2024.

Security Cooperation

15. The Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) at the Home Minister/Secretary of Department of Homeland Security level was established in 2010. There are five joint sub-groups under HSD dealing with Border and Global Supply Chain Security, Law Enforcement Engagements and Cooperation, Capacity Building, and Aviation Security. US' Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary Kristie Canegallo and India's Home Secretary Ajay Bhalla co-chaired the US-India Homeland Security Dialogue in February 2024 in New Delhi. Both

sides signed an MoU to enhance cooperation in cybercrime investigations, on 17 January 2025, in Washington DC.

Counter-Narcotics Cooperation

16. The fifth annual meeting of the U.S.-India Counter Narcotics Working Group (CNWG) was held in New Delhi, from October 23-24, 2024, building on PM and President Biden's commitment made during the Prime Minister's June 2023 State Visit to work towards a broader and deeper bilateral drug policy partnership. It follows the new Memorandum of Understanding to launch the U.S.-India Drug Policy Framework for the 21st Century, signed during PM's visit to the US in September 2024. India also joined the US-led Global Coalition on Synthetic Drugs, leading a working group within in it. EAM participated at the Ministerial Summit of the Global Coalition held on the sidelines of UNGA in September 2024.

Cyber Security Cooperation

17. The India-US Cyber Framework signed in September 2016. India-US Cyber Dialogue was held in Washington D.C. in September 2022, led by respective DNSAs. India also participated in the U.S. led Counter Ransomware Initiative meeting in Washington D.C. in November 2023.

Trade & Economic Relations

18. US is the largest trading partner of India with overall bilateral trade in goods and services of \$190.1 billion for calendar year 2023. (Source: US Census data)

India-US Bilateral Trade (Millions of US\$):

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
India's Exports to US						
Merchandise	54,282	57,694	51,190	73,260	85,671	83,768
Services	28,874	29,738	25,841	28,989	32,862	36,329
Total	83,156	87,432	77,031	102,249	118,533	120,097
%Change	8.3%	5.1%	-11.9%	32.74%	15.93%	1.31%

U.S. Exports to India						
Merchandise	33,191	34,288	27,395	40,130	47,332	40,117
Services	25,200	24,333	17,420	16,720	25,571	29,863
Total	58,391	58,621	44,815	56,850	72,903	69,980
%Change	18.5%	0.4%	-23.6%	26.85%	28.24%	-4.00%
Total Bilateral Trade between India and the U.S.						
Merchandise & Services	141,547	146,053	121,846	159,099	191,436	190,077
%Change	12.3%	3.2%	-16.6%	30.57%	20.33%	-0.71%
<i>Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Census.</i>						

19. During FY 2023-24, US was the third largest source of FDI into India with inflows of USD 4.99 billion accounting for almost 9% of total FDI equity inflows. From April 2000 to September 2024, India has received USD 67.77 billion as cumulative FDI inflow from the US, which 10% of total FDI inflow to India. Many Indian companies are investing in the US and adding value. According to a CII study released in April 2023, 163 Indian companies invested over \$40 billion in the US and created over 425,000 direct jobs.

20. An Investment Incentive Agreement between our Ministry of Finance and U.S. International Development Finance Cooperation [DFC] was signed in 2022 to enable equity investment, co-insurance, grants, feasibility studies, and technical assistance. As of January 2024, DFC's India portfolio stood at close to 4.0 billion across 100+ projects. India and the US also signed a MoU for promoting Cooperation on Small and Medium-size Enterprises on 13 August 2024.

21. Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal visited Washington D.C. on March 3-6, 2025.

22. ***Dialogue Mechanisms:***

- **India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF):** Established in 2005, TPF discusses market access and trade related matters. The 14th TPF was held in New

Delhi, India, on January 12, 2024, led by CIM and USTR.

- **India-US Commercial Dialogue:** Focuses on cooperation in standards, ease of doing business, travel & tourism, and other important issues of commercial significance. It is co-chaired by CIM and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. The fifth Commercial Dialogue was held in New Delhi on 10 March 2023, and the sixth in Washington DC on 03 October 2024. Under the Supply Chain track of the sixth Commercial Dialogue, both nations signed an MoU to "Expand and Diversify Critical Mineral Supply Chains," which will leverage complementary strengths and promote the mutually beneficial development of critical minerals exploration, extraction, processing, recycling, and related activities.
- **India-US CEO Forum:** Established in 2005, the Forum meets on sidelines of the Commercial Dialogue and submits recommendations to the Commercial dialogue. The CEO forum met on 02 October 2024 at Washington DC.
- **Information and Communications Technology:** A Joint Working Group on ICT was established in 2005 to bring together government and industry from both sides to discuss cooperation in electronics & IT sector. Most recently, Secretary, MeitY co-led the India-US Information and Communications Technology Working Group meeting with US Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy Ambassador Steve Lang on 17 October 2024 in New Delhi, in the presence of US Ambassador to India Eric Garcetti.
- **India – US Economic and Financial Partnership Dialogue (EFP):** Co-led by Finance minister and the US Secretary of the Treasury, the 9th ministerial EFP Dialogue was held in November 2022 in New Delhi. 11th Financial and Regulatory Dialogue was held in March 2023, in Gandhinagar.
- **Indo-Pacific Economic Framework [IPEF]:** India joined the launch of the IPEF in May 2022 along with 13 Partner countries. India joined three of the four Pillars of IPEF, related to supply chains (2), fair economy (4) and clean economy (3). Text of Pillar 2 'Supply chain resilience' was finalized in May 2023 which has come into force since February 2024. IPEF Ministerial Meetings this year, were held in March 2024 and June 2024. Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) Clean Economy Investor Forum ("Investor Forum") was held on 6 June 2024, on the sidelines of the last ministerial at the Sands Expo and Convention Centre, Singapore. India signed IPEF Pillar-3, Pillar-4 and Overarching Agreement ahead of the PM visit to US in September 2024, and EAM handed over the copies to Secretary Blinken in the presence of PM. They are yet to be ratified.

Strategic Energy Partnership/ Climate & Clean Energy Agenda 2030

23. India and US have a strong bilateral partnership in energy sector. In April 2021, an India-US Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership was launched, with two tracks i.e. Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (SCEP); and Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD). The SCEP has five pillars: 1) Power & Energy Efficiency, 2) Renewable Energy, 3) Responsible Oil & Gas, 4) Sustainable Growth, and 5) Emerging Fuels and Technologies (hydrogen biofuels and waste to energy). An Energy Storage Task Force supports integration of renewable energy needed to support the clean energy transition. The last SCEP Ministerial meeting led by US Energy Secretary and Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas was held in Washington DC on 16 September 2024.

24. The inaugural CAFMD meeting in September 2021 in Delhi was co-chaired by Special Envoy on Climate John Kerry and our Minister of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change focusing on Climate, Finance Mobilization and Adaptation and Resilience.

25. United States is India's sixth largest energy trade partner and India's hydrocarbons trade with the US was US\$ 13.6 billion in FY 2023-24.

26. The US joined the International Solar Alliance in 2021 and ratified the ISA Agreement in 2022. US is also a Member of the Coalition for Disaster Relief Infrastructure (CDRI). India participates in the Major Economies Forum hosted annually by the US with focus on climate actions.

27. In August 2023, India and the US launched US-India Renewable Energy Technology Action Platform (RETAP), to enable lab-to-lab collaboration, pilot projects, and testing of innovative technologies and capacitive development. The 2nd meeting of the Steering Committee of the India-US Renewable Energy Technology Action Platform (RETAP) was held on 22nd August, 2024 in hybrid mode in New Delhi. The meeting was co-chaired by Shri Bhupinder S Bhalla, Secretary, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), and Mr. David M. Turk, Deputy Secretary, US Department of Energy.

28. In 2024, both sides welcomed the U.S.-India Roadmap to Build Safe and Secure Global Clean Energy Supply Chains, which launched a new initiative to accelerate the expansion of safe and secure clean energy supply chains through U.S. and Indian manufacturing of clean energy technologies and components. Under the Roadmap, U.S. and India committed to working together to unlock \$1 billion of multilateral financing to support projects across the clean energy value chain for renewable energy, energy storage, power grid and transmission technologies, high efficiency cooling systems, zero emission vehicles, and other emerging clean technologies. To this effect, on 9 November 2024, IBRD entered into a Guarantee Facility Agreement with USA.

29. The two countries agreed to a payment security mechanism financed

through both public and private funds for providing financial guarantee to e-Bus manufacturers/operators in India. To lower the cost of capital and accelerate the deployment of greenfield renewable energy, battery storage and emerging green technology projects in India, in September 2023. Towards this end, India's National Investment and Infrastructure Fund and the U.S. Development Finance Corporation exchanged letters of interest to each provide up to US\$500 million to anchor a renewable infrastructure investment fund called the Green Transition Fund. The terms and conditions of the fund are under discussions, and is pending with USDFC.

S&T and Space Cooperation

30. Science and technology cooperation has been a cornerstone of the strategic partnership between the world's two largest democracies- India and the United States of America. The Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement signed in October 2005, was renewed for 10 years in September 2019. The Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), a bi-national, autonomous body established by both sides in 2000, promotes cooperation and joint research in S&T and Innovation between Indian and US researchers. U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) and India's DST, MeITY and DBT signed three different Implementation Arrangements to support research collaboration in AI, advanced communication networks, quantum science, Internet of Things, Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical System, biotechnology manufacturing, bio safety and bio-security etc.

31. India and the US have a long history of cooperation in the civil space arena in Earth Observation, Satellite Navigation, Space Science and Exploration. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has a robust civilian space cooperation with the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); US Geological Survey (USGS) and academic institutions. India-US have setup a dialogue mechanism "Civil Space Joint Working Group (CSJWG)" for continuous evaluation and fostering the Space Cooperation. The last meeting of CSJWG was held in Washington D.C. in January 2023, co-chaired by Scientific Secretary, ISRO Associate Administrator of NASA and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of State.

32. ISRO and NASA have developed a microwave remote sensing satellite for Earth observation, NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR). ISRO has contributed S-band Radar, spacecraft bus systems, GSLV launch vehicle and is also responsible for mission operations. NASA/JPL has contributed L-band Radar, GPS receiver, solid state storage and high data rate downlink system. The payloads have been integrated with the satellite at URSC/ISRO Bangalore. Currently, the satellite is under the final preparation stages for shipment and is expected to be launched from Sriharikota, India in 2025. The launch of Indian

satellite GSAT-N2 (GSAT-20) onboard the US' launch vehicle Falcon-9 took place from Florida, US in November 2024.

33. ISRO availed NASA/JPL's Deep Space Network Antenna support Chandrayaan-2 mission, and Chandrayaan-3 satellite missions. ISRO and NASA successfully implemented Professional Engineer and Scientific Personnel Exchange Programme (PESEP) in earth observation applications under the framework signed in April 2017. During the last CSJWG discussion in January 2023, ISRO and NASA agreed to expand the scope for including space science, and human spaceflight under PESEP.

34. In January 2024, ISRO and NASA signed a Joint Statement of Intent to deepen their partnership in space exploration and mount a joint effort to the International Space Station. ISRO and NASA signed an IA for Strategic framework for cooperation in human spaceflight in March 2024. The IA identifies responsibilities towards potential participation in robotic and human spaceflight activities, ground-based research, personnel exchange, advanced training, interoperability of systems and standards and collaboration on technologies. As per a Spaceflight Agreement, ISRO nominated two Indian astronaut candidates/ Gaganyaatris for training in the US. After the training, one ISRO nominated Gaganyaatri will take part as a Pilot in the upcoming joint ISRO-NASA mission (Axiom-4) to ISS.

35. Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) Shri Ajay Sood visited Washington DC and California in August 2024 for the second bilateral meeting of Quantum Coordination Mechanism and related lab and industry visits.

36. NASA Administrator Senator Bill Nelson visited the India during November-December 2023. He had meetings with MOS PMO and Dy. NSA in New Delhi. He visited ISRO HQ and had a meeting with Chairman ISRO/ Secretary DOS.

37. **Initiative for Critical and Emerging Technology [iCET]** was launched by the National Security Advisors in Washington, DC on 31 January 2023 to facilitate strategic technology collaborations in critical and emerging technologies, co-development, and co-production, connect the respective innovation ecosystems especially in AI, quantum, telecom, space, biotech, semiconductors, emerging defence technologies and biotech. The second iCET meeting was held in New Delhi on 13-14 June 2023. An inter-sessional review of iCET was held in New Delhi on December 4, 2023, between the US Principal Deputy National Security Advisor Jon Finer and the Indian Deputy National Security Advisor Vikram Misri. The second iCET Summit, chaired by the two NSAs, was held in New Delhi on 17 July 2024.

Health Cooperation

38. There is a longstanding research collaboration in the health sector to develop new therapeutics and diagnostics. Under the Bilateral Vaccine Action Program (VAP), a ROTAVAC® vaccine to counter diarrhea in children was developed by an Indian company at an affordable cost. The 34th JWG of VAP was held in Washington DC in 2022 and the 35th meeting was held on 26-27, October 2023 in New Delhi.

39. There are more than 200 active collaborations between US National Institutes of Health network of labs and leading research agencies, to deliver affordable health-care solutions. 47% of all generic prescriptions filled in the US were supplied by Indian companies in 2022. In terms of numbers, Indian companies supplied 1.8 billion out of 6.7 billion prescriptions in the US in 2022. Overall, generic drugs saved \$408 billion in 2022 whereby contributions from Indian companies were \$219 billion. Indian companies contributed 46% of the \$2.9Tn in generic savings to the U.S. healthcare system over the last decade through supplying generic medicines. It is estimated that over the next 5 years, Indian companies are estimated to provide \$1.3 trillion in savings for the U.S. health system by supplying generics and biosimilars into the market. India has the highest number of United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) compliant companies with plants outside the USA. About eight out of 20 global generic companies are from India, and it's the only country in the world that possesses more than 858 US FDA-approved plants. Indian pharmaceutical companies have manufacturing units in about 14 locations in US. Indian Institutions are collaborating to promote Ayurveda.

40. The India-US Health Dialogue is led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India and US Department of Health and Human Services. In 2021, the fourth Dialogue was held in New Delhi. The fifth dialogue was held in Washington DC during 9-12 Oct 2023 which discussed several areas of cooperation including pandemic preparedness, health safety and security, digital health, vaccine development, maternal and child health, traditional medicines, food and drug administrations, etc.

41. India participated in the US-led Global Action Plan (GAP) launched in February 2022 to bridge policy gaps and end the COVID.

42. Under the US initiative, Cancer Moonshot, launched in June 2023, India's DBT and US National Cancer Institute facilitate public and private sector's commitments to reduce the burden of cancer in India. First meeting of the India-

US Cancer Dialogue under the Cancer Moonshot program was held on 5-6 August 2024 in New Delhi.

Education & Cultural Cooperation

43. Cultural cooperation is rich and manifests in diverse ways. There are India-focused educational programs in universities and educational institutions. Indian Embassy and Consulates organize various cultural events to showcase diverse facets of Indian culture. Artists and technical experts from both countries undergo training in each other's institutions. Programs highlighting Indian cultural heritage, Indian festivals, and initiatives such as International Day of Yoga, World Hindi Diwas, Gandhi Jayanti, Ayurveda day are organized from time to time with participation of Indian diaspora and friends of India. Indian Diaspora cultural organizations are engaged in actively promoting Indian culture especially in younger generation.

44. India and the US signed the first ever 'Cultural Property Agreement' in July 2024 in New Delhi to prevent and curb the illicit trafficking of antiquities. On the sidelines of the bilateral meeting at Delaware on 21 September 2024, President Biden, in a symbolic gesture handed over to Prime Minister a select few pieces of antiquities that had been stolen or trafficked from India. The US side repatriated a total of 297 such antiquities to India in 2024 alone. The total number of cultural artefacts returned from US to India since 2016 stands at 578.

45. Education partnership is an important pillar of India-US ties with strong linkages and history of higher education collaborations. Under the Fulbright-Nehru bi-national Program, both countries support Fulbright-Nehru scholarships and grants to US and Indian scholars, professionals, and students. The Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) was launched by India in 2015 to facilitate visits by 1000 US teachers annually to teach in India. GIAN has been extended to other countries also.

46. The India-US Working Group on Education and Skill Development (WGESD) was launched in May 2023 to focus on skilling and vocational education, certification and recognition, matchmaking between higher educational institutions and engaging with private sector. Subcommittees on Linkages in higher education, Leveraging Private Sector, Skilling and Vocational Training, and Certification and Recognition were launched in February 2024.

47. The US is one of the most favoured destinations of Indian students for higher education. As of January 2025, there are about 300,000 Indian students, mostly in graduate (Masters) programs in STEM fields. As per the US State Department's website, Indian students in the US contribute about \$8 billion annually to the US economy.

48. In September 2023, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT Council), and the Association of American Universities (AAU) signed an MOU to establish India-US Global Challenges Institute which will bring together leading research and higher-education institutions for S&T collaboration in sustainable energy and agriculture, health and pandemic preparedness, semiconductor technology and manufacturing, advanced materials, telecommunications, artificial intelligence, and quantum science.

49. The academic collaboration has been multifaceted, encompassing joint research, faculty and student exchange programs, joint degree programs, and other activities. There are growing multi-institutional collaborative education partnerships in critical and emerging technologies. IIT Bombay joined the Chicago Quantum Exchange as an international partner. Several IITs have strong ongoing academic research partnerships with universities in the US.

Diaspora/People-to-People ties

50. About 4.4 million Indian Americans/Indian origin people reside in the US. Persons of Indian origin (3.18 million) constitute the third largest Asian ethnic group in the US. There are many Indian American community organizations and professional organizations of Indian Americans. Indian Americans are one of the most successful communities and excel in diverse fields, including politics. The Indian diaspora has been a catalyst in cementing closer ties between India and the US. There are six persons of Indian origin in the US Congress.

51. The last meeting of the India-US Consular Dialogue was held in New Delhi in February 2024.

52. As a follow up to the June 2023 India-US Joint Statement which mentioned that India would open two new Consulates in the United States, PM in his address to the Indian Community at Nassau Coliseum in Long Island, New York, on 22 September 2024 announced the decision to open the consulates in the cities of Boston and Los Angeles.

Removal of Indian Nuclear Entities

53. On 15 January 2025, following the visit of US NSA Jake Sullivan earlier in the month, US Bureau of Industry and Security announced the removal of Indian entities Indian Rare Earths, Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (IGCAR), and Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) from the Entity List.

Annex
Incoming Visits from U.S. in 2023-2024

- NSA Jake Sullivan visited New Delhi in January 2025 for the iCET Meeting. He had earlier visited in June 2024.
- A senior Congressional delegation led by Chair of House Foreign Affairs Committee Rep. Michael McCaul, with Rep. Nancy Pelosi as part of it visited India in June 2024.
- NSA Jake Sullivan visited in June 2024 for Second iCET Summit.
- Secretary of State Antony Blinken- G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting and QUAD Foreign Ministers' Meeting-March 2023, and 5th India-US 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue in November 2023.
- Defense Secretary Llyod Austin in March 2021, June 2023 and for 5th India-US 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue in November 2023.
- Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo for US-India Commercial Dialogue and CEO Forum-March 2023.
- Secretary of Treasury Janet Yellen for G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) meeting- February 2023 and July 2023 respectively. She also accompanied President Biden for G20 Leaders' Summit in September 2023.
- US Trade Representative Ambassador Katherine Tai for 14th India-US Trade Policy Forum in January 2024; for G20 Trade and Investment Ministers' Meeting in August 2023 and for bilateral visit in November 2021.
- Secretary of Energy Jennifer M. Granholm in July 2023 for the G20 Energy Ministerial and India-US Strategic Clean Energy Partnership.
- Senior Advisor to the President for International Climate Policy John Podesta in August 2024.
- Special Presidential Envoy on Climate John Kerry in July 2023.
- US Principal Deputy NSA Jon Finer for the Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) in December 2023.
- Commander of NAVCENT Vice Admiral Brad Cooper in May 2023.
- Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources Richard Verma visited India in February 2024 and again in August 2024.
- Dr. S. Panchanathan, Director, US National Science Foundation in July 2024 for 2nd iCET meeting, for the G20 Chief Science Advisers' Roundtable in August- September 2023, and earlier in January 2023 and August 2022.
- Under Secretary of Defence Heidi Shyu in September 2023.
- Chief of Staff of the Army Gen Randy George to co-host Indo-Pacific Army Chief's Conference, September 2023.

- Deputy National Security Advisor & G20 Sherpa Mike Pyle in 2022 and 2023 for G20 meetings.
- Secretary of Air Force Frank Kendall in March 2023.
- Commander INDOPACOM Admiral John Aquilino in March 2023 and February 2024 for Raisina dialogue and INDUS X Summit.
- US NSC Coordinator for Indo-Pacific Kurt Campbell October 2022.
- USAID Administrator Ambassador Samantha Power in July 2022.
- Under Secretary of State Uzra Zeya in May 2022 and July 2023.
- Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Brian E. Nelson visited New Delhi and Mumbai, India from December 2023.

Outgoing Visits to US in 2023-2024

- EAM visited Washington D.C. from 24-29 December 2024. He had earlier visited Washington DC from 27 September-1 October 2024 and from 27 September-1 October 2023.
- CIM visited US from September 30 to October 3, 2024. During his visit, CIM co-chaired the India-USA CEO Forum with US Commerce Secretary Raimondo on October 2, 2024, and the 6th India-USA Commercial Dialogue on October 3, 2024, both of which were held in Washington, D.C.
- EAM and Secretary Blinken met in Tokyo on the sidelines of Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 2024. Earlier, EAM and Secretary Blinken attended the Munich Security Conference in February 2024. EAM met Secretary Blinken in Cambodia on sidelines of EAS in November 2022, August 2022, on sidelines of G20 FMM in Bali in July 2022, and on sidelines of G7 Summit in June 2022.
- Minister Petroleum and Natural Gas visited US in September 2024 to co-chair the Strategic Clean Energy Partnership [SCEP] Ministerial.
- Raksha Mantri visited the US in August 2024 and earlier in April 2022 for 4th 2+2 Ministerial Meeting.
- Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman visited Washington D.C. to attend Annual Meetings of the IMF-World Bank in October 2024. In the past, she visited in April 2023 to attend the World Bank and IMG Spring Meetings and in April and October 2022.
- Commerce and Industry Minister visited US in November 2023 for 3rd IPEF Ministerial Meeting in San Francisco, in January 2023 for the Trade Policy Forum and in September 2022 for the IPEF Ministerial.
- Minister for Railways, Communications, Electronics, and Information Technology Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw visited San Francisco in May 2023.
- Minister Petroleum and Natural Gas visited US in October 2022 to co-chair the Strategic Clean Energy Partnership [SCEP] Ministerial.
- Minister Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat visited Washington D.C. in February - March 2023 to attend the 'Water Week' at World Bank.

- Foreign Secretary visited Washington DC from 25-26 Sept 2024 and held meetings at White House, State Department, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Defense. He also interacted with prominent think tanks.
- Foreign Secretary visited Washington DC from 9-12 April 2024 and held meetings at White House, State Department, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense. He also interacted with prominent think tanks and the business community. He had earlier visited Washington DC in June 2023 for the inaugural Strategic Trade Dialogue and other bilateral interactions.
- Secretary, DST Prof. Abhay Karandikar visited US during 08-13 January 2024. He held meetings with TMT International Team at Hilo in Hawaii, officials of White House Office of Science Technology and Policy, US department of Energy and NSF.
- Secretary, Earth Sciences Dr M Ravichandran visited US during 06-07 March 2024. He held discussions with the officials of Office of Naval Research, NOAA and NSF.
- Principal Secretary to Prime Minister visited Washington DC in May 2023.
- NSA visited Washington D.C. in January 2023 for inaugural iCET meeting and other interactions.
- Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) Shri Ajay Sood visited Washington DC and California in August 2024 for second bilateral meeting of Quantum Coordination Mechanism and related lab and industry visits.
- Deputy NSA Vikram Misri visited Washington DC in January 2023.
- G20 Sherpa visited US in November 2022.

Visits of US Congressional Delegations [CODEL]

- US Senator Steve Daines [7-10 November 2021]
- A 5 member US Congressional delegation led by Senator John Cornyn [11-13 November 2021]
- Senator Kristen Gillibrand led a 5-member Congressional Delegation [20-22 April 2022]
- Representative Eric Swalwell, September 2022
- Senator Jon Ossoff, August -September 2022
- Congressman Adam Smith, Chairman of House Armed Services Committee, Congresswoman Chrissy Houlahan and Congressman Austin Scott, April 2022.
- Congressman Eric Swalwell, September 2022.
- Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer led a 9-member delegation to India in February 2023.
- Senator Todd Young visited India from 11-15 April 2023.
- House India Caucus CODEL led by Rep. Mike Waltz and Rep. Ro Khanna in August 2023 and accompanied by Rep. Deborah Ross, Rep. Kat

Cammack, Rep. Shri Thanedar, Rep. Jasmine Crockett- August 2023, Rep. Rich McCormick and Rep. Ed Case in August 2023.

- Senator Michael Bennet (D-CO) visited India in December 2023.
- A 7-member bi-partisan US' Congressional delegation led by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Michael McCaul visited India in June 2024. The other members of the delegation included Rep. Nancy Pelosi, Rep. Gregory Meeks, Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks, Rep. Nicole Malliotakis, Rep. Amerish Babulal "Ami Bera" and Rep. Jim McGovern.
