

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.119  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.02.2016**

**VISIT BY PM**

- 119. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
DR. SUBHASH BHAMRE:  
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:  
SHIR P.R. SUNDARAM:  
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHIR RAHUL SHEWALE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:  
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:  
CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:  
SHRI INNOCENT:  
SHRI A.T.NANA PATIL:  
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:  
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:  
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:**

**Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of foreign trips undertaken by the President, Prime Minister of India and External Affairs Minister, country-wise along with the agreements signed, if any, areas identified for co-operation, discussions held and the expenditure incurred during the last three months;**
- (b) the details of foreign dignitaries who visited India during the aforesaid period, country-wise along with the talks held, sectors decided for further co-operation and the treaties signed;**
- (c) whether negotiations were held to set up more nuclear power plants and supply of fuel with various countries and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether discussions were also held on terrorism and other vital issues; and**
- (e) if so, the details and the reaction of various countries in this regard?**

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GEN. (DR) V. K. SINGH (RETD)]**

**(a), (c), (d) & (e) Information has been compiled and placed at Annexure 'A'.**

**(b), (c), (d) & (e) Information has been compiled and placed at Annexure 'B'**

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## ANNEXURE A

### Outgoing Visits by President/ Prime Minister / External Affairs Minister during the last three months

The details of foreign trips undertaken by the President/PM/EAM during the last three months  (Name of country visited with dates)  (a)	Expenditure incurred  (a)	Details of Agreements signed, if any  (a)	Details of areas identified for co-operation, discussions held  (a)	Whether negotiations were held to set up more nuclear power plants and supply of fuel, if so, details thereof  (c)	Whether discussions were also held on terrorism and other vital issues-if so, the details and the reaction of various countries in this regard  (d) & (e)
<b>PRESIDENT'S VISITS</b>					
<b>President's outgoing visit</b> during the period.  Nil					
<b>PRIME MINISTER'S VISITS</b>					
PM visited <b>RUSSIA</b> on 23-24 December 2015, Annual Summit.	GOI Missions abroad debit expenditure incurred to relevant agencies involved with the visit. This information is being collected.	Following Agreements/ MoUs were signed during the visit of PM to Moscow. 1. Protocol amending the agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries 21 December 2010. 2. Protocol amending agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual travel regime for holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports of 3 December 2004	Discussions were held on cooperation in Energy sector, Space, Science & Technology, Education, defence & Military technical cooperation, Security & disaster management, trade & investment, culture, and support on international & regional issues.	Yes. Both sides appreciated the progress made in the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project and agreed to expedite the implementation of ongoing and upcoming projects at Kudankulam. The Sides welcomed progress in identifying the second site in India	Strongly condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, both Sides noted that it is only possible to effectively fight this global menace through joint efforts of the entire world community without selectivity and double standards, in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions

		<p>3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering.</p> <p>4. Plan for Cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Republic of India and the Russian Federation for combating Customs violations in 2015 – 2017</p> <p>5. Programme of Action Agreed Between The Department of Atomic Energy of India And The Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" for Localization of Manufacturing in India for Russian-Designed Nuclear Reactor Units</p> <p>6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock company "Russian Railways"</p> <p>on technical cooperation in railway sector</p> <p>7. MoU between Solar Energy Corporation of India and Russian Energy Agency regarding construction of solar energy plants in the Republic of India</p> <p>8. MoU for cooperation between HEC &amp; CNIITMASH for development of Centre of Excellence for heavy engineering design at HEC</p> <p>9. MoU for cooperation between HEC &amp; CNIITMASH for upgradation and modernization of HEC's manufacturing facilities</p> <p>10. Memorandum of Understanding Between Prasar Bharati and Digital Television Russia on Cooperation in the field of Broadcasting</p> <p>11. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore (IISc) and Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU)</p>		<p>for additional six nuclear reactor units to be set up in cooperation with Russia.</p>	<p>of the UN Security Council and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Russia and India are convinced that an important aspect of countering terrorism is its prevention, inter alia, through effective suppression of the spread of terrorist propaganda and extremist ideas. The Sides called for the elimination, once and for all, of all "safe havens" of terrorists. The Sides also called for the early completion of negotiations on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism</p>
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		<p>12. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), OJSC "GLONASS" and GLONASS Union.</p> <p>13. MoU in the field of investment cooperation in the Russian Far East between The Tata Power Company Limited and Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East</p> <p>14. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation</p> <p>15. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore the Russian Federation between Rosneft oil company, Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited.</p> <p>16. Agreement between Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Republic of India and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) on Cooperation in the field of Ayurveda.</p> <p>A Joint Statement on "Shared Trust, New Horizons" was issued.</p>			
PM Visited France on 29 November 2015-1 December 2015		----	<p>Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi participated in the High Level Leaders Segment of the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of Parties (COP-21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris on 30 November 2015, where he outlined India's position on key issues related to climate change negotiations. Prime Minister Modi and French President Hollande jointly launched the International Solar Alliance, to bring together 119 other solar rich countries falling within the two tropics for promotion of solar technology and its applications. Prime Minister also participated in the launch of the US initiative "Mission Innovation" along with US President Obama, French President Hollande and Bill Gates, which is expected to facilitate affordable access to clean energy technologies.</p>	---	---

PM visited Pakistan on 25 December, 2015		---	PM made a brief stopover at Lahore on way back from Kabul to New Delhi, following telecom. From Kabul with PM Mr. Nawaz Sharif to wish him on his birthday.	---	---
PM visited <b>Afghanistan</b> on 25 December 2015		---	<p>1. The Prime Minister held detailed discussions with the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan H.E. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani and Chief Executive H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, and met the former President Hamid Karzai in Kabul.</p> <p>2. In their discussions, President Ghani and Prime Minister Modi stressed that the millennia-old ties between the two countries and their peoples had enriched not only their own history and culture but had also bestowed to the world precious legacy in trade routes, economy, art, architecture, religion, literature and music. They expressed their happiness that the India-Afghanistan relationship had blossomed in recent times with renewed vigor, vitality and a contemporary view.</p> <p>3. President Ghani conveyed to Prime Minister Modi that there is a historically huge reservoir of goodwill in Afghanistan for India. Prime Minister Modi mentioned to the President that friendship, mutual respect and good neighbourliness form the solid foundation of the multi-dimensional ties between India and Afghanistan.</p> <p>4. Prime Minister Modi conveyed India's continued strong support for a united, democratic, sovereign, secure and prosperous Afghanistan.</p> <p>5. President Ghani and Prime Minister Modi recalled their earlier three meetings and expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the decisions taken in them to further develop all-round bilateral cooperation. President Ghani noted that India-Afghanistan partnership was helping the transformation of Afghanistan by enabling empowerment of its society, reconstruction and development of Afghan economy and strengthening of its polity.</p> <p>6. Prime Minister Modi and President Ghani discussed key aspects of utilisation of India's</p>	---	<p>(i) Discussions held on terrorist attacks in Afghanistan and joint statement issued by India and Afghanistan.</p> <p>(ii) Hon'ble PM, in his speech at the Parliament of Afghanistan, mentioned his support to the fight against extremism and International Terrorism.</p>

			<p>pledged assistance of over USD 2 billion for development in Afghanistan. The Prime Minister also assured the President that as always, India will continue to be guided by the priorities and requirements of the Government of Afghanistan, including priorities for reconstruction in Kunduz in the aftermath of the recent terrorist rampage. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that India-assisted projects including Doshi and Charikar sub-stations and India-Afghanistan Friendship Dam in Chishti Sharif, Herat were to be fully functional shortly. President Ghani apprised Prime Minister Modi of the vast benefits to agriculture and the common man that will accrue from the Dam.</p> <p>7. The two leaders welcomed the part played by over 100 completed and ongoing Small Development Projects (SDP) in creating community infrastructure at the local level. The Prime Minister conveyed that the total SDP outlay was envisaged to grow to USD 200M by 2020.</p> <p>8. Prime Minister Modi also assured President Ghani that India would expeditiously supply 170,000 tonnes of wheat to meet Afghanistan's urgent needs. Both the leaders decided that modalities for supply of 1000 new buses from India to Afghanistan will be developed.</p> <p>9. Reiterating India's commitment to developing capacity in the areas of education and governance, Prime Minister Modi expressed his happiness that over 10,000 students from Afghanistan were engaged in studies in India. He conveyed that the existing scheme of 1,000 scholarships every year for Afghan students to study in India will be extended by another five years beyond 2017 with the possibility of one year vocational and skill training. He also conveyed that the Government of India would additionally provide 500 scholarships for study of children of martyrs of Afghanistan National Defence and Security Forces in reputed schools and colleges in India</p>	
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		<p>and Afghanistan.</p> <p>10. Both the leaders directed the concerned officials to encourage suitable tie-ups between institutions of the two countries in higher learning, skills development, and science &amp; technology.</p> <p>11. Afghanistan welcomed the Indian government's role in encouragement for participation of Indian public and private sectors investment in Afghanistan. The two leaders agreed to further promote trade ties between the two countries. Afghanistan also praised the decision of the Indian Government to ease procedures for the Afghan businesspersons for trade and investment in India.</p> <p>12. President Ghani welcomed the decision of India to start the setting up of Afghanistan National Institute of Mining and regulate exchange programs for training of mining sector experts based on the assessment of requirements. President Ghani also appreciated the setting up of the Kandahar Agriculture University and welcomed India's commitment in continuing its support for the capacity development of this important institution.</p> <p>13. Referring to the next Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process to be hosted in India in 2016, Prime Minister Modi highlighted the significance India attaches to promoting connectivity for realising the shared vision of peace, progress and prosperity in the whole region. He specifically pointed out the benefits that will accrue to Afghanistan and all concerned from direct access for Afghan goods and trucks to Indian territory including all Afghan commodities. Afghanistan reiterated that inclusion of India in the Afghanistan Pakistan Trade and Transit Agreement would be advantageous for the whole region. Both leaders welcomed the ground breaking for the TAPI project.</p> <p>14. In the context of promoting better connectivity for Afghanistan, the two leaders</p>	
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			<p>discussed prospects of trilateral cooperation in view of India's participation in development of Phase-I of Chahbahar Port in Iran.</p> <p>15. President Ghani and Prime Minister Modi emphasized that people-to-people interactions lay at the heart of the relationship between the two countries. They agreed that active work of India-Afghanistan Foundation would contribute to facilitating such interactions. They also concurred that exchanges between Parliamentarians and civil society that contribute to mutual understanding and goodwill shall be encouraged.</p> <p>16. President Ghani and Prime Minister Modi decided that the bilateral Strategic Partnership Council, co-chaired by Foreign Ministers, shall meet in the first quarter of 2016 to review implementation of the decisions of the two leaders, following meetings of four Joint Working Groups of the Council. The two leaders also highlighted the significance of the 6 agreements that will be signed between the two countries shortly.</p>		
		<b>EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISITS</b>			
EAM visited <b>Malta</b> on 26-29 November 2015 to attend CHOGM Summit		---	Discussions during CHOGM focussed upon Commonwealth related issues.	---	---
EAM visited <b>Pakistan</b> on 8-9 December 2015 to attend Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process		---	It was agreed that the India and Pakistan would begin a Bilateral Comprehensive Dialogue on all outstanding issues.	---	The Indian side was assured of the steps being taken by Pakistan to expedite the early conclusion of Mumbai Trial.
EAM visited <b>Palestine</b> on 17 January 2016		---	(i) Palestinian assistance to secure early release of 39 Indians in captivity in Mosul was discussed.	---	---

			(ii) Our commitment for development assistance to Palestine was reiterated.		
EAM visited <b>Israel</b> on 17-18 January 2016		---	Education, Cyber security, innovation, science and technology were identified to intensify bilateral cooperation.	---	---
EAM visited Bahrain on 23-24 Jan 2016		Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons	1 <sup>st</sup> India Arab League Ministerial meeting co-chaired by Hon'ble EAM with 15 Foreign Ministers of Arab countries was held.	---	Yes, Manama declaration was issued which included reference to international terrorism.
EAM visited Colombo on 5-6 February 2016 for the 9 <sup>th</sup> India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission		(i) Agreed Minutes of the JCM were signed  (ii) MoU on renovation of infrastructure in 27 prioritised schools in Northern Province of Sri Lanka  (iii) MoU on construction of a surgical unit and supply of medical equipment at the medical teaching hospital in Batticaloa, Sri Lanka.	The 9 <sup>th</sup> India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission was co-chaired by External Affairs Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka on February 5, 2016. The Joint Commission held after a gap of three years, reviewed the progress and developments in all spheres of bilateral relations. The discussions agreed, inter alia, on early start to negotiations on the Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement being led by the Commerce Ministries on either side; to convene second Joint Working Group on Tourism; a meeting between Civil Aviation officials to discuss signing of the revised Air Services Agreement; to take forward cooperation on the Oil Tank Farms in Trincomalee; to further cooperation in Renewable Energy; expand cooperation in Railways sector; progress on the Indian Housing Project; and Small Development Projects (SDP); to hold the next Joint Committee meeting on Science and Technology; to further cooperation in space, defence and counter-terrorism; to encourage Parliamentary exchanges; discussed the fishermen issue and a visit by Sri Lankan Fisheries Minister to India.	---	Noting the regional and international threats from extremist groups, the Joint Commission acknowledged the importance of cooperation in counter terrorism and agreed on the need for the two countries to work together in this area.
EAM visited Nepal on 9 February 2016		----	EAM visited Nepal on 9 February 2016 to attend the funeral of former Prime Minister of Nepal Sushil Koirala.	---	---

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## ANNEXURE B

### Incoming Visits by Foreign Dignitaries (HOS/HOG)

Details of <b>foreign dignitaries who visited India</b> during the last three months  (Country with dates)  (b)	The details of talks held and the sectors decided for further co-operation  (b)	Details of treaties/ agreements signed  (b)	Whether negotiations were held to set up more nuclear power plants and supply of fuel, if so, details thereof  (c)	Whether discussions were also held on terrorism and other vital issues- if so, the details and the reaction of various countries in this regard  (d & e)
Visit of President of Mauritius, 6-10 December, 2016	Bilateral talks were held for promoting co-operation in the field of health, education, culture and sustainable development based on concept of ocean economy	---	---	---
Visit of Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Shinzo Abe 11-13 December 2015	<p>During the Visit PM Abe called on Hon'ble Rashtrapatiiji and held restricted meeting with Prime Minister following which delegation level talks were also held. Hon'ble EAM had also called on Prime Minister Abe on his arrival on 11 December. Prime Minister Abe accompanied by our Prime Minister also visited Varanasi and witnessed Ganga Arti on the banks of river Ganga on 12 December 2015.</p> <p><b>Details of the talks:</b></p> <p>A Joint Statement was signed between the two Prime</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memorandum concerning the Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy</li> <li>2. MoC on High Speed Railways</li> <li>3. Agreement concerning transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology Cooperation</li> <li>4. Agreement concerning security measures for the protection of classified military information</li> <li>5. Agreement on Amendment Protocol of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement</li> <li>6. MoC between Ministry of Railways and MLIT on Technological Cooperation in Rail Sector</li> <li>7. MoU on technological cooperation between Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO) and Japan Railway Technical Research Institute (JRTRI)</li> <li>8. Letter of Intent on the Strategic International Cooperative Program between Department of Science and Technology of India and the Japan Science and Technology Agency</li> <li>9. Letter of Intent toward establishing a young researcher's exchange program between the Department of Science and Technology of India and the Japan Society for the promotion of</li> </ol>	<p>During the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to India (12 December 2015), the two sides exchanged a Memorandum concerning the Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy as per which both sides confirmed having reached agreement on the Agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They also confirmed that this Agreement will be</p>	<p><b>Yes.</b></p> <p>The Joint Statement issued on 12 December 2016 referred to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India and Japan will work to strengthen regional economic and security forums and coordinate their actions to tackle global challenges including the reform of the United Nations, climate change as well as terrorism.</li> <li>2. Sharing their concerns about the growing threat and universal reach of extremism, the two Prime Ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations with 'zero tolerance' and reaffirmed their deep concern over the continued threat posed by terrorists</li> </ol>

	<p>Ministers to transform the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership, a key relationship with the largest potential for growth, into a deep, broad-based and action-oriented partnership, which reflects a broad convergence of their long-term political, economic and strategic goals.</p> <p>There were several outcomes which included further cooperation in the fields of Civil Nuclear Energy , High Speed Railway, Defence Cooperation, developmental partnership (ODA Assistance), investment promotion, support to ‘Make in India’, achieving greater people-to-people interaction, support to Skill India, construction of a convention centre in the city of Varanasi, Science &amp; Technology, partnership between Indian States and cities with Japanese Prefectures and cities.</p>	<p>Science</p> <p>10. MoC between Central Drugs Standard Control Organization and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan on Medical Products Regulation Dialogue and Cooperation Framework</p> <p>11. MoC in the field of Education between Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan</p> <p>12. Statement of Intent between NITI Aayog and Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)</p> <p>13. MoU on cooperation between State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Toyama Prefecture</p> <p>14. MoU between State Government of Kerala and Lake Nakaumi, Lake Shinji &amp; Mt. Daisen area Mayors Association</p> <p>15. MoU between Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)</p> <p>16. MoC in the field of forests and forestry between Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, India and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan</p>	<p>signed after the technical details are finalised, including those related to the necessary internal procedures.</p>	<p>and terrorist groups. They called upon all countries to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 and other relevant resolutions designating terrorist entities. They also called for eliminating terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, in disrupting terrorist networks and financing channels, and stopping cross-border movement of terrorists. They underlined the need for all countries to effectively deal with trans-national terrorism emanating from their territory. They emphasised that the evolving character of terrorism called for stronger international partnership in combating terrorism, including through increased sharing of information and intelligence. They affirmed the importance of bringing the perpetrators of terrorist attacks including those of November 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai to justice.</p> <p>3. They also supported the strengthening of international cooperation to address the challenges of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism.</p>
<p>Visit of President of France, 24-26 January 2016</p> <p>He was the Chief Guest on India’s 67<sup>th</sup> Republic Day.</p>	<p>During the visit, bilateral talks across a wide range of areas of mutual interest were held between Prime Minister and President Hollande. The two Leaders held extensive discussions focusing on strengthening the bilateral Strategic Partnership in the tripod of the relationship, viz. defence, civil nuclear and space and other priority areas of</p>	<p><b>32 Agreements/MOUs</b> were concluded during the visit of President of France, including both G2G and B2B. Detailed list is placed below:</p> <p><b>Defence</b></p> <p>1. MoU between India and France on purchase of 36 Rafale Aircrafts</p> <p><b>Space</b></p> <p>2. ISRO and CNES Implementation Arrangement on hosting Argos-4 Payload onboard India’s Oceansat-3 satellite</p> <p>3. ISRO and CNES Implementation Arrangement on a future joint</p>		<p>1. India and France issued a separate Joint Statement on Terrorism in addition to the India-France Joint Statement, underscoring joint determination of both the countries to fight terrorism.</p> <p>2. They expressed their shared anguish and outrage at the heinous terrorist attacks and loss of innocent lives in many parts of the world.</p> <p>3. Both sides agreed on the</p>

	<p>mutual interest such as trade &amp; investment cooperation, sustainable urban development &amp; Smart Cities, renewable energy, education, science &amp; technology, cultural cooperation, counter-terrorism, and maritime security.</p> <p>The two Leaders also held discussions on cooperation in area of multilateral cooperation, such as UNSC reforms, India's accession to multilateral export control regimes, and other regional &amp; international issues of mutual interest. France has reiterated support for India's permanent membership in an expanded UN Security Council and also expressed its strong and active support for India's accession to multilateral export control regimes particularly NSG and MTCR.</p>	<p>Thermal Infrared earth observation mission</p> <p>4. Letter of Intent on CNES, France participation in ISRO's next Mars Mission</p> <p><b>Railways</b></p> <p>5. Shareholding Agreement on JV between Alstom and Indian Railways for production of 800 electric locomotives in Madhepura Bihar</p> <p>6. Agreement between Indian Railways and SNCF, French Railways for joint feasibility study for the renovation of Ludhiana and Ambala railway stations</p> <p><b>Food</b></p> <p>7. MOU between Food Safety &amp; Standards Authority of India and ANSES in food safety</p> <p><b>Safety</b></p> <p><b>Administrative</b></p> <p>8. Partnership Agreement between Ministry of Personnel &amp; Public Grievances and French on Cooperation in Public Administration</p> <p><b>Reforms</b></p> <p><b>Culture</b></p> <p>9. Declaration of Intent for conducting next round of Namaste France (Indian festival) in 2016 and Bonjour India (French festival) 2017</p> <p>10. Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 2016-2018</p> <p><b>Education, Research, Science &amp; Technology</b></p> <p>11. Arrangement for establishment of an Indo- French Ministerial level Joint Committee on Science &amp; Technology</p> <p>12. MoU for Industry Sponsored Ph.D Fellowship between IIT Mumbai and Thales Systemes Aeroportes</p> <p>13. Cooperation Agreement between IISER, Pune and ENS de Lyon (France) for joint research, teaching, exchange of personnel etc.</p> <p>14. Agreement of Cooperation between CNRS, TB, UBO, UBS,ENSTA Bretagne,ENIB (French Universities) and IIT Mumbai in the field of Higher Education &amp; Research</p> <p><b>Nuclear</b></p> <p><b>Cooperation</b></p> <p>15. MOU between EDF and NPCIL for the Jaitapur Nuclear power project</p>	<p>imperative of having a comprehensive approach to address terrorism. India and France resolved to step up their bilateral cooperation, under the supervision of annual strategic dialogues and Joint Working Group on counter terrorism meetings, to counter violent extremism and radicalization, disrupt recruitment, terrorist movements and flow of foreign Terrorist Fighters(FTF), stop sources of terrorist financing, dismantle terrorist infrastructure and prevent supply of arms to terrorists and called for an early conclusion of negotiation and adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism(CCIT) in the UN.</p>
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		<p><b>Renewable Energy</b></p> <p>16. MOU between Engie and FICCI for a global common market of affordable solar power</p> <p>17. Wind Power Development Agreement between EDF JV with SITAC RE India to jointly explore opportunities for development of wind based power project in India</p> <p>18. Agreement between CEA (the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission) and Green Ventures – Solar photo voltaic projects in the Indian rural areas (Varanasi, U.P.).</p> <p>19. Agreement between CEA (the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission) and Crompton Greaves - To explore opportunities in Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) System with storage function for Indian Airports</p> <p><b>Smart Cities</b></p> <p>20. MoU between AFD and the Government of Maharashtra on technical cooperation for development of smart city in Nagpur.</p> <p>21. MoU between AFD and The Government of the Union Territory of Chandigarh on technical for development of smart city in Chandigarh.</p> <p>22. MoU between AFD and The Government of the Union Territory of Puducherry on technical cooperation for development of smart city in Puducherry.</p> <p><b>Urban Development</b></p> <p>23. MOU between EPI Ltd – Dassault Systèmes in urban sector development.</p> <p>24. MOU between EPI-Egis - urban sector development.</p> <p>25. MOU between EPI- Schneider Electric - urban sector development.</p> <p>26. MOU between EPI-Thales - urban sector development.</p> <p>27. MOU between EPI-EDF - urban sector development.</p> <p>28. MOU between EPI-Alstom - urban sector development.</p> <p>29. MOU between EPI-SA CAN - urban sector development.</p> <p>30. MOU between EPI-Lumiplan ITS India Pvt Ltd - urban sector development.</p> <p>31. MOU between EPI-POMA - urban sector development.</p> <p><b>Make in India</b></p> <p>32. Mahindra-Airbus cooperation to create the new private strategic partner for helicopters within the Make in India initiative</p>		
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Dr. Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of <b>Afghanistan</b> visited India from January 31-February 4, 2016.	During this visit, Dr. Abdullah met Prime Minister on February 1 and held discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest including the security situation and peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. EAM and NSA called on H.E. Dr. Abdullah, on February 1 & 4, respectively.	An Agreement on Exemption from Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports was signed	---	<p>1. India and Afghanistan strongly condemned the recent terrorist attacks in Afghanistan and Pathankot in India, and stressed the need to fully eliminate all forms and manifestations of terrorism as well as support to it, for peace and stability in the region.</p> <p>2. CEO of Afghanistan delivered the keynote address at the Counter-Terrorism Conference organized by India Foundation in Jaipur on February 2, where the inaugural address was by the President of India.</p>
Visit of Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi on 10-12 February 2016	Bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed	<p>Nine agreements concluded including :</p> <p>i) MoU on Technical Cooperation in Cyber Space and Combating Cyber Crime between the Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India;</p> <p>ii) MoU on Establishing a Framework for Facilitating the Participation of U.A.E institutional investors in Infrastructure Investments in India between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Arab Emirates;</p> <p>iii) General Framework Agreement on Renewable Energy Cooperation;</p> <p>iv) MoU between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the United Arab Emirates Space Agency on Cooperation in the Exploration and use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes;</p> <p>v) MoU for bilateral cooperation between Insurance Regulatory Authority of India (IRDA) and the Insurance Authority of UAE;</p> <p>vi) Executive Programme for Cultural Cooperation (EPCC) between India and UAE;</p> <p>vii) Letter of Intent between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), The Government of India, and The National Qualifications Authority (NQA), Government of</p>		<p>Yes, The two sides issued a joint statement condemning extremism and terrorism in all of their forms and manifestations, irrespective of who the perpetrators are and of their motivations.</p>

		<p>UAE on Cooperation for skill development and recognition of qualifications;</p> <p>viii)MoU between Dubai Economic Council (DEC) and Export-Import bank of India;</p> <p>ix)MoU on Indian Rupee (INR)/UAE Dirham (AED) Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement between Reserve Bank of India and Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates.</p>		
PM of Finland visited Mumbai from 12-15 February 2016	<p>Visit was to participate in Make in India Week in Mumbai. He had a bilateral meeting with PM on the sidelines of the event. Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest</p>	A joint statement was issued	---	<p>1. Both the PMs of Finland and India condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reiterated zero tolerance for this menace which seriously undermines international peace and security, growth and development.</p> <p>2. They emphasized the importance of ratification and implementation of all UN legal instruments to counter terrorism and encouraged enhanced efforts towards making progress on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism</p>
PM of Sweden visited India on 13-14 Feb. 2016.	<p>Swedish PM visited India with official delegation for the “Make in India” programme in Mumbai on 13-14 Feb. 2016. He had a bilateral meeting with PM on the sidelines of the event. Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest.</p>	A joint statement was issued.		<p>Prime Ministers of both countries recognized the common interest in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism through dialogues &amp; mutual exchange of information. Cooperation in developing an international framework against terrorism including elaborating and finalizing a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) was agreed by both sides.</p>

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