



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

By Registered Post with AD

**RTI Matter
Time-Bound**
06 August, 2015

No. E/551/125/2015-RTI

To:
Sh. S.K. Malik,
608, Youngsters CGHS,
Plot No. 13C, Sector 6
Dwarka, Delhi - 110075

Subject: Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005

Sir,

Please refer to your RTI application dated 07/07/2015 addressed to Prime Minister's Office vide PMOIN/R/2015/61793 and was transferred to RTI cell, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), New Delhi and received by this division on 17/07/2015.

2. The response to your query w.r.t. to China is as follows:


The scanned signed copies of the agreements/MoUs signed with China may be found at www.mea.gov.in/treaty.htm from where these could be downloaded and printed.

With regards to S.No. 1-3 of your query, a copy of the Joint Statement of the visit and the Media statement of Prime Minister in Beijing is enclosed.

The information pertaining to S.No. 4-6 is not available with this Division.

3. If you are aggrieved with this reply, you may file an appeal to Shri Sujit Ghosh, Director (East Asia), & Appellate Authority, Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi - 110011, within a month from the date of receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,


(Aniket G Mandavgane), IFS
US (China) & CPIO

CC to:

1. Smt. Meera Sisodia, US (RTI), MEA, New Delhi

11789/PS/11-
19-7-15
Right to Information

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

1506/15

South Block

New Delhi - 110 011

Dated: 10 - July-2015

No. RTI/8156/2015-PMR

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Application under Right to Information Act, 2005

श्री S. K. मलिक
By No. 4424/RTI Sec. 2015
दिनांक 16/07/2015

An application (no. 61793) dated 07.07.2015 received on 08.07.2015 from Shri S. K. Malik on the above noted subject is transferred under section 6(3) (ii) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, for action as appropriate.

Application fee has been received.



(P. K. Sharma)
Under Secretary & CP10
☎ : 2338 2590

Foreign Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs
Nirman Bhawan
New Delhi

Copy by Registered AD to:

Shri S. K. Malik
608, Youngsters CGHS
Plot No. 13C, Sector 6
Dwarka
New Delhi - 110 075

You are advised to approach the above public authority for further information regarding the matter and for any grievance regarding non-receipt of information from above cited transferee public authority. Information, if any, in respect of this office will be provided in due course.

Copy to:

US(RTI)

n.o.o.

US(Admn) for inputs by 22.07.2015

- Dep (C)
- US (Admn)

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MSR
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16/7

8156-10715

8156/15

RTI REQUEST DETAILS

Registration No. : PMOIN/R/2015/61793

Date of Receipt : 07/07/2015

Type of Receipt : Online Receipt

Language of Request : English

Name : SK Malik

Gender : Male

Address : 608, Youngsters CGHS, Plot No 13 C, Sector 6, Dwarka, New Delhi,
Pin: 110075

State : Delhi

Country : India

Phone No. : +91-9818686240

Mobile No. : +91-9818686240

Email : skmlk@yahoo.co.in

Status(Rural/Urban) : Urban

Education Status : Above Graduate

Is Requester Below
Poverty Line ? : No

Citizenship Status : Indian

Amount Paid : 10)

Mode of Payment : Payment Gateway

Does it concern the life
or Liberty of a Person ? : No(Normal)

Request Pertains to :

Please provide desired information of Prime Minister of India, Sh Narinder Modi, delegation official three-day visit to China from May 14-16, 2015 u/s 4 of RTIA 2005 through PMO website.

Photo copies (Scan Images) of Memorandum of Understanding, Suggestion Notes and Protest Notes exchanged and signed between the Indian delegations with Chinese counterpart during Indian Prime Minister last visit to China in respect to S. No 1 to 3 below

1. Main points discussed between two delegations regarding Staple Visa issued by China to the Indian nationals residing in Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Information Sought :

2. China objection for construction of border roads, airstrips, fencing and other infrastructures inside of Indian side of the Line of Control.

3. Construction of Dams by China on Brahmaputra River (Tsangpo), sharing of flood data, flood control measures and Brahmaputras Receding Waters.

4. Number and names of businessmen and industrialists who were included and accompanied with the Prime Minister of India.

5. Number of supporting subordinate staff accompanied the delegation.

URGENT	
RTI ACT	
Diary No	35264
& Date	8/7/15
Last Date	7/8/15
For Disposal	

8/7
5620

6. Total expenditure incurred in Indian currency during the three days tour of the Prime Minister to China.

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Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India

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Prime Minister's Media Statement in Beijing during his visit to China (May 15, 2015)

May 15, 2015

Excellency, Li Keqiang,
Members of the Press,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me start by expressing my deep gratitude to President Xi, Premier Li and the people of China for the exceptional welcome and hospitality.

I am very grateful to President Xi for his special gesture of hosting me in Xian; and, for showing me the city's extraordinary heritage. It is a treasure of the world.

Xian is also a symbol of our ancient spiritual and cultural links. I have a personal connection with Xian through Monk Xuan Zang. He visited my hometown 1400 years ago.

I am pleased to visit China in the first year of my Government. This is one of our most important strategic partnerships.

The reason is obvious. The re-emergence of India and China and their relationship will have a profound impact on the two countries and the course of this century.

Our relationship has been complex in recent decades.

But, we have a historic responsibility to turn this relationship into a source of strength for each other and a force of good for the world.

We are committed to set a new direction between the two largest Asian countries.

I believe that my discussions with President Xi and Premier Li have advanced our relationship in that direction.

Our conversations were candid, constructive and friendly. We covered all issues, including those that trouble smooth development of our relations.

I stressed the need for China to reconsider its approach on some of the issues that hold us back from realizing full potential of our partnership. I suggested that China should take a strategic and long term view of our relations. I found the Chinese leadership responsive.

On the boundary question, we agreed that we continue to explore a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable resolution. We both reiterated our strong commitment to make all efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in the border region.

I found sensitivity to our concerns on this issue; and, interest in further intensifying confidence building measures. I also reiterated the importance of clarification of Line of Actual Control in this regard.

I sought tangible progress on issues relating to visa policy and trans-border rivers. I also discussed some of our regional concerns.

We agreed that as we move ahead, we should be sensitive to each other's interests; strengthen mutual trust and confidence; continue to manage our difference with maturity; and, seek solutions to outstanding issues..

Our decision to enhance strategic communication and coordination on our region is especially significant.

Bilateral cooperation was a very important part of our discussion. We have set a high level of ambition for our economic partnership. We see enormous bilateral opportunities and many similar challenges, like urbanization.

We are pleased with the progress on the commitments from the Summit last September.

This includes cooperation in the Railways, where we have identified specific projects, and the two Chinese industrial parks in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I am pleased that the two chief ministers are here with me.

Both leaders were very supportive about increased Chinese participation in our Make in India mission and infrastructure sector. In Shanghai tomorrow, we will see over twenty ventures in the private sector take concrete shape.

President Xi and Premier Li were very receptive to the specific concerns I had raised on our growing trade deficit. We look forward to early impact on the ground.

An area of high priority for us is people-to-people contacts. Indians and Chinese don't know each other well, much less understand each other.

We have decided to take the relationship out of the narrow confines of governments in the national capitals to states, cities and our people.

For the first time, India has launched a State and Provincial Leaders' Forum with any country. This is consistent with my firm commitment to cooperative federalism in India.

This is the Year of India in China; the next one will be the Year of China in India. This will expand tourism between our two countries.

We are establishing a Centre for Gandhian and Indian Studies in Shanghai, a Yoga College in Kunming and a bilateral Think-Tanks Forum.

The Nathu La route for Indian pilgrims to visit Kailash Mansarovar will become operational in June. I want to thank China for that.

Our decision to open a consulates in Chengdu and Chennai reflects growing mutual confidence and shared commitment to expand our relationship.

These steps will help make our relationship more broad-based and people-centric.

Finally, we have many common global and regional interests. For example, we have a shared interest in the outcome of the international climate change negotiations. We are both trying to strengthen regional connectivity.

Terrorism is a shared threat. Instability in West Asia matters to both of us. Peace and progress in Afghanistan benefits us both. I am confident that our international partnership will deepen.



Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India

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Joint Statement between the India and China during Prime Minister's visit to China

May 15, 2015

1. H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, is currently paying an official visit to China at the invitation of H.E. Mr. Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Prime Minister Modi called on H.E. Mr. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China and held talks with H.E. Mr. Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council. He also met with H.E. Mr. Zhang Dejiang, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Prime Minister Modi expressed his deep appreciation for the special gestures extended by President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang during the visit and thanked the Chinese people for the warm welcome accorded to him.
2. Leaders of the two countries reviewed the progress of bilateral relations. The two sides shared the view that President Xi's visit to India in September 2014 was a significant milestone in the development of bilateral relations. The leaders noted that there is a historic imperative for India and China to enrich their bilateral relations, with the agreement on building closer developmental partnership reached during President Xi's visit to India as a core component.
3. The leaders agreed that simultaneous re-emergence of India and China as two major powers in the region and the world offers a momentous opportunity for realisation of the Asian Century. They noted that India-China bilateral relations are poised to play a defining role in the 21st Century in Asia and indeed, globally. The leaders agreed that the process of the two countries pursuing their respective national developmental goals and security interests must unfold in a mutually supportive manner with both sides showing mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns, interests and aspirations. This constructive model of relationship between the two largest developing countries, the biggest emerging economies and two major poles in the global architecture provides a new basis for pursuing state-to-state relations to strengthen the international system.

Strengthening Political Dialogue and Strategic Communication

4. Recognizing the expanding bilateral relationship, the growing international role of India and China and the imperative of forging strategic trust, the leaders agreed to enhance communication through frequent exchanges at the leadership level and by fully utilising the existing dialogue mechanisms.
5. The two sides agreed to regular visits at the level of Heads of State/ Government. Full use will be made of the opportunities provided by the presence of their leaders at various multilateral fora to hold consultations on bilateral relations and issues of regional and global importance.
6. Noting the increasingly important role played by Indian States and Chinese Provinces in advancing the bilateral relationship, the two sides agreed to establish a State/Provincial Leaders' Forum. The first meeting of the Forum was held in Beijing on 15 May 2015, with the participation of Prime Minister Modi and Premier Li.

7. Acknowledging the contribution of high-level exchanges organised under the aegis of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in fostering cooperation and understanding, the two sides agreed to institutionalise and expand the exchange mechanism.
8. In order to facilitate and promote greater cultural, tourism, economic and people-to-people engagement between the two countries, an additional Consulate General shall be established in each other's country. India shall open a new Consulate General in Chengdu, while China shall open a new Consulate General in Chennai.
9. The two sides believed that enhanced military ties are conducive to building mutual trust and confidence. The Indian side welcomed visit of a Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission of China to India this year, and the Chinese side invited Indian Defence Minister and other military leaders to visit China this year. The fifth joint counter-terrorism training between the two armies will be held in China in 2015. The two sides will exchange visits of naval ships and hold PASSEX and SAR exercises.
10. The two sides acknowledged the positive role of the Agreements and Protocols that have been signed so far in maintaining peace and tranquillity in the border areas. Committed to enhance border defence cooperation, the two sides will carry out annual visits and exchanges between the two Military Headquarters and neighbouring military commands, endeavour to operationalize the hotline between the two Military Headquarters, expand the exchanges between the border commanders, and establish border personnel meeting points at all sectors of the India-China border areas.
11. The two sides affirmed that an early settlement of the boundary question serves the basic interests of the two countries and should be pursued as a strategic objective by the two governments. Bearing in mind the overall bilateral relations and the long-term interests of the two peoples, the two sides are determined to actively seek a political settlement of the boundary question. They made a positive assessment of the important progress made through the mechanism of the Special Representatives, and reaffirmed the commitment to abide by the three-stage process for the settlement of the boundary question, and continuously push forward negotiation on the framework for a boundary settlement based on the outcomes and common understanding achieved so far, in an effort to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution as early as possible.
12. The two sides will resolve outstanding differences, including the boundary question, in a proactive manner. Those differences should not be allowed to come in the way of continued development of bilateral relations. Peace and tranquillity on the India-China border was recognized as an important guarantor for the development and continued growth of bilateral relations. Pending a final resolution of the boundary question, the two sides commit to implementing the existing agreements and continue to make efforts to maintain peace and tranquillity in the border areas.

Next Steps in Closer Developmental Partnership

13. The two sides resolved to work together to further strengthen their closer developmental partnership as it would provide impetus to economic growth and prosperity of the two countries as well as of their respective regions and the world at large.
14. Taking note of the increase in two-way trade and investment flows in the past few years, the two sides acknowledged its positive contribution to strengthening their overall bilateral relationship and to supporting each other's growth and development processes. In this regard, it was agreed that both sides will take necessary measures to remove impediments to bilateral trade and investment, facilitate greater market access to each other's economies, and support local governments of the two countries to strengthen trade and investment exchanges, with a view to optimally exploiting the present and potential complementarities in identified sectors in the Five Year Trade and Economic Development Plan signed in September 2014, including Indian pharmaceuticals, Indian IT services, tourism, textiles and agro-products.
15. The two sides resolved to take joint measures to alleviate the skewed bilateral trade so as to realize its sustainability. Such measures will include cooperation on pharmaceutical supervision including registration, speedier phytosanitary

negotiations on agro-products for two-way trade, stronger links between Indian IT companies and Chinese enterprises, and increasing services trade in tourism, films, healthcare, IT and logistics. Both sides will make full use of the India-China Joint Economic Group to work on this. The leaders welcomed the decision to expedite discussion and endeavour to favourably address, in the spirit of mutual cooperation and reciprocity, the issues pertaining to tariff reduction in respect of relevant Indian products under the framework of Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement.

16. The two leaders agreed that the Strategic Economic Dialogue is an important mechanism to explore new areas of bilateral economic cooperation. The next meeting of the Strategic Economic Dialogue, co-chaired by Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog of India and Chairman of NDRC of China, will be held in India during the second half of 2015.
17. The leaders noted with appreciation the positive momentum in investment projects as Chinese companies respond to the invitation to 'Make in India' and Indian companies expand their presence in China.
18. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the steps taken and the progress achieved in the Railway sector cooperation including the projects on speed raising on the existing Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysore line, the proposed feasibility studies for the Delhi-Nagpur section of high speed rail link, the station redevelopment planning for Bhubaneswar & Baiyappanahalli, heavy haul transportation training and setting up of a railway university. They welcomed the Action Plan outlining the next steps in the partnership in this key infrastructure sector.
19. The leaders welcomed the signing of the MoU to institute a dialogue mechanism between the NITI Aayog of India and the Development Research Centre of the State Council of China.
20. The two sides expressed their readiness to enhance cooperation between the financial regulators and enterprises of the two countries in support of the building of the Closer Developmental Partnership.

Culture and People-to-people Exchanges

21. Prime Minister Modi and Premier Li attended the Yoga-Taichi demonstration event in Beijing on 15 May 2015. The two sides also agreed to work together to successfully organize events related to the International Yoga Day on 21 June 2015. The leaders welcomed collaboration between the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Yunnan National University.
22. The leaders noted that enhanced exchanges among education institutions of the two sides will play a positive role in socio-economic development of the two sides. They welcomed the signing of the expanded Educational Exchange Programme.
23. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the India-China Cultural Exchange Initiative. The two sides will have the annual exchange of 200 youths from each side in the second half of this year.
24. The agreements on establishing a provincial partnership between Karnataka and Sichuan and sister-city relationships between Aurangabad - Dunhuang, Chennai – Chongqing and Hyderabad – Qingdao were welcomed.
25. With a view to foster closer dialogue and mutual understanding, the two sides decided to establish a 'India-China Think Tanks Forum', which will meet annually, alternately in India and China. They also agreed to institutionalize the 'High Level Media Forum' and tasked the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the State Council Information Office of China to convene it on an annual basis, alternately in India and China. The leaders welcomed the establishment of the Center for Gandhian and Indian Studies at Fudan University, Shanghai.

New Avenues for Cooperation

26. The leaders welcomed continuous enrichment of India-China Closer Developmental Partnership with its expansion into newer areas of cooperation. The leaders welcomed initiation and expansion of cooperation in the following fields and mandated the relevant agencies to implement the projects in a purposeful manner:

- i. Enhanced cooperation in vocational training and skill development, including through the signing of the Action Plan on the establishment of Mahatma Gandhi National Institute for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship at Gandhinagar/Ahmedabad in Gujarat;
- ii. Initiating cooperation in development of smart cities with identification of GIFT City in India and Shenzhen in China as pilot smart cities for joint demonstration projects;
- iii. In peaceful uses of outer space and the peaceful use of nuclear energy;
- iv. In the sphere of public health, medical education and traditional medicine;
- v. Welcomed the establishment of the Space Cooperation Mechanism between space authorities of India and China and the signing of the 2015-2020 Space Cooperation Outline between the Indian Space Research Organization of the Republic of India and China National Space Administration of the People's Republic of China. The two sides agreed to reinforce the cooperation in the field of Satellite Remote Sensing, Space-Based meteorology, Space Science, Lunar and Deep Space Exploration, Satellite Navigation, Space Components, Piggy-back Launching Services, and Education and Training.
- vi. Noting the recent visit of the Minister of Justice of China to India, the two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between the law enforcing agencies of the two sides including on measures to enhance welfare of nationals of either side in the prisons of the other side. The two sides welcomed start of discussions on an agreement for transfer of sentenced persons.

Trans-border Cooperation

27. The Indian side expressed appreciation to China for providing flood-season hydrological data and the assistance in emergency management. The two sides will further strengthen cooperation through the Expert-Level Mechanism on the provision of flood-season hydrological data and emergency management, and exchange views on other issues of mutual interest.
28. The two sides recognized that enhancing border areas cooperation through border trade, pilgrimage by people of the two countries and other exchanges can effectively promote mutual trust, and agreed to further broaden this cooperation so as to transform the border into a bridge of cooperation and exchanges. The two sides agreed to hold negotiation on augmenting the list of traded commodities, and expand border trade at Nathu La, Qiangla/Lipu-Lekh Pass and Shipki La.
29. The Indian side appreciated the support and cooperation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the local government of Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to Indian pilgrims for the Kailash Manasarover Yatra (Gang Renpoche and Mapam Yun Tso Pilgrimage). To further promote religious exchange between the two countries and provide facilitation for Indian pilgrims, the Chinese side would launch the route for the Yatra through Nathu La Pass in 2015.

Shaping the Regional and Global Agenda

30. As two major powers in the emerging world order, engagement between India and China transcends the bilateral dimension and has a significant bearing on regional, multilateral and global issues. Both Sides agreed to not only step up their consultations on developments affecting international peace, security and development but also coordinate their positions and work together to shape the regional and global agenda and outcomes. They agreed to further strengthen coordination and cooperation in multilateral forums including RIC, BRICS and G20, promote the interests of developing countries and the building of a better world. India will support China in hosting the G20 summit in 2016.