

## PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS (2008-2011)

Sl. No.	Countries visited	Talks / Outcome
<b>2008</b>		
1.	<b>China</b> (12-15 January 2008)	<p>During the visit the two sides signed a joint document on “A Shared Vision for the 21st Century between the Republic of India and the People’s Republic of China”, that reflects the congruence of interests that the two countries share on regional and international issues, and our willingness to work together in those areas.</p> <p>During the visit Prime Minister’s discussions with the Chinese leadership were constructive and forward looking. The two sides agreed to continue deepening the mutual understanding and trust and expand cooperation in other fields such as Science &amp; Technology.</p>
2.	<b>Bhutan</b> (16-17 May 2008)	<p>The whole range of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues were discussed during the meetings. Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the Government of India-assisted Punatsangchhu-I Hydroelectric Project.</p> <p>Prime Minister announced Government of India’s economic assistance package of Rs. 10,000 crore to Bhutan over the next five years.</p> <p>Prime Minister announced the construction of the first ever rail link between India and Bhutan from Hashimara in India to Phuentsholing in Bhutan.</p> <p>In the hydropower sector, Government of India’s commitment to assist Bhutan in developing hydropower projects and to purchase power from Bhutan was increased from 5,000 MW to 10,000 MW by 2020.</p> <p>Prime Minister announced the prestigious ‘Nehru Wangchuck Scholarship Scheme’ for Bhutanese scholars to study in premier educational institutions of India.</p>
3.	<b>Japan</b> (7-9 July 2008)	<p>The issues discussed at the <b>G8-Outreach Sessions</b> covered the state of the world economy including rising oil and food prices, climate change &amp; environment, development with focus on Africa and regional issues.</p> <p>Prime Minister also attended a meeting of the Leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa [also called Outreach 5 or O-5], in Sapporo, Japan, on 8 July 2008. The Leaders discussed issues relating to the world economy, food &amp; energy security, climate change, Millennium Development Goals and South-South cooperation. An O-5 Statement was issued by the Leaders after the meeting.</p>
4.	<b>Sri Lanka</b> (2-3 August 2008)	<p><b>XV SAARC Summit</b></p> <p>Prime Minister announced that India was granting zero duty access to LDC members of SAARC from January 2008, one year ahead of the target. Set under the South Asian Free Trade Area Agreement (SAFTA), Prime Minister also announced a reduction in the number of items in India’s sensitive List for LDCs. Prime Minister announced the acquisition of land for the South Asian University in New Delhi.</p>

5.	<b>USA</b> (22-27 September 2008)	<p>Prime Minister addressed the 63rd session of the <b>UN General Assembly</b>. Prime Minister met several world leaders on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly.</p> <p>Prime Minister met the U.S. President George Bush on 25 September 2011 and reviewed progress in bilateral relations since the visit of Prime Minister to the U.S. in July 2005. The two leaders expressed satisfaction over progress on civil nuclear cooperation and discussed bilateral cooperation in fields of education, science and technology and environment. International issues such as developments in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the global financial crisis and measures to boost global economy, were also discussed.</p>
6.	<b>France</b> (28-30 September 2008)	<p><b>India-EU Summit</b> (Marseille) and the <b>India-France Summit</b> (Paris).</p> <p>A number of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed.</p>
7.	<b>USA</b> ( <b>Washington</b> ) (15 November 2008)	<p>The <b>G-20</b> Summit outlined the root cause of the current world financial and economic crisis, actions taken and to be taken and common principles for reform of financial markets. The Summit outlined further work to be done in five areas: (i) Strengthening transparency and accountability; (ii) Enhancing sound regulation; (iii) Promoting integrity in financial markets; (iv) Reinforcing international cooperation; and (v) Reforming the International Financial Institutions.</p>
8.	<b>Japan</b> (22-23 October 2008)	<p>Prime Minister held talks with Japanese Prime Minister. A Joint Statement on the Advancement of the Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan and a Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation between India and Japan were signed by the two Prime Ministers during this visit. Two Memoranda of Understanding were also signed on cooperation in Science &amp; Technology (between Department of Science &amp; Technology and the High Energy Accelerator Research Organisation of Japan) and on Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation's Project Development Fund. Notes were also exchanged formalising Japanese Overseas Development Assistance to India of approximately US\$ 1 billion for FY 2009-10 for four projects.</p>
9.	<b>China</b> (21-25 October 2008)	<p><b>Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit</b></p> <p>Prime Minister made an intervention stating that ASEM is a powerful forum to deal with global issue.</p>
10.	<b>Oman</b> (8-9 November 2008)	<p>Prime Minister held talks with His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said and with His Highness Deputy Prime Minister Sayyid Fahd Mahmoud Al Said on bilateral and regional issues of mutual interest. The visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Oman in November 2008 served to strengthen the comprehensive partnership between India and Oman. The following Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) were signed during the visit: (i) MOU on Manpower; and (ii) MOU for establishing an India-Oman Joint Investment Fund.</p>
11.	<b>Qatar</b> (10 November 2008)	<p>During the visit, he held wide ranging discussions with the Emir of Qatar His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al Thani and the Prime Minister of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Jassam bin Jabor al Thani. Both sides agreed to set up a high level monitoring mechanism to review, on a regular basis, progress on decisions taken up during the visit. The visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Qatar</p>

		in November 2008 served to give a new momentum to the wide-ranging partnership between India and Qatar. The following agreements were signed: (i) Agreement on Defence Cooperation; and (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement Matters.
12.	<b>USA</b> (13-16 November 2008)	Prime Minister attended the <b>Summit of Heads of State or Government of the G-20</b> countries on Financial Markets and the World Economy in Washington. The meeting discussed the challenges faced by the global economy and financial systems and ways to face the global economic crisis. The G-20 leaders agreed on common principles for reform of financial markets, including strengthening transparency and accountability, enhancing sound regulation, promoting integrity in financial markets, reinforcing international cooperation, reforming international financial institutions.
<b>2009</b>		
13.	<b>UK</b> <b>(London)</b> (2 April 2009)	<b>G-20 Summit</b> Concrete measures to arrest and reverse the global downturn were proposed. These included coordinating counter-cyclical polities for restoring global growth; augmenting resources of International Financial Institutions by an additional US\$ 1.1 trillion for kick-starting the global economy; meeting the balance of payment needs and providing social support for countries in crisis; strengthening financial supervision and regulation and establishing the new Financial Stability Board. The Summit agreed to develop an effective early-warning system to spot build up of risks threatening global financial stability as well as to extend regulation and oversight to all systemically important financial institutions, instruments and markets. There was also agreement to take action against non-cooperative jurisdictions including tax havens. The member countries reaffirmed commitment against protectionist measures.
14.	<b>Russia</b> <b>(Yekaterinburg)</b> (15-17 June 2009)	Heads of Government Meeting of the <b>Shanghai Cooperation Organisation</b> (SCO) and the <b>BRIC Summit</b> .  The <b>SCO Summit</b> offered to engage the Observers in more concrete ways.  The <b>1<sup>st</sup> BRIC Summit</b> provided opportunity to interact with the leaders of large emerging economies and discuss the current situation in the global economy, other pressing issues of global development and also prospects for further strengthening collaboration within the BRIC. The Leaders reviewed the state of global economic and financial crisis. The Summit adopted a Joint Statement of BRIC Leaders and a Joint Statement on Global Food Security.
15.	<b>Italy</b> <b>(L'Aquila)</b> (9 July 2009)	<b>G8-Outreach Session</b> attended by the Leaders of G8 and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa focused on the global economic and financial crisis. A Joint Declaration was issued by the Leaders. A L'Aquila joint Statement on Global Food Security was also issued.
16.	<b>France</b> (13-14 July 2009)	<b>Guest of Honour</b> at the French <b>National Day</b> celebrations (Bastille Day parade).  Prime Minister discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest with President Nicolas Sarkozy of France.

17.	<b>Egypt</b> (15-17 July 2009)	<p><b>XV NAM Summit</b></p> <p>The Summit called for bringing decision-making processes in the international system, including the UN and international financial institutions, in tune with contemporary realities. India's views found widespread resonance and the Summit heeded India's call to strongly condemn international terrorism.</p> <p>On the sidelines of the Summit, Prime Minister met with the Presidents of Egypt, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Palestinian National Authority, and the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan. PM found a uniform desire among all these countries to further enhance their relations with India.</p>
18.	<b>USA (Pittsburg)</b> (24-25 September 2009)	<p><b>G-20 Summit</b></p> <p>The USA agreed on a framework of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. It was decided to continue the stimulus measures till recovery is assured. It also endorsed a package of regulatory measures. The Summit addressed the reform of the international financial institutions and agreed to at least 5 per cent shift in IMF quotas to dynamic emerging market and developing countries and a similar shift of at least 3 per cent in World Bank voting power for developing and transition countries. There was agreement that G20 countries will fight protectionism and aim for a successful conclusion of the Doha Round in 2010. On Climate Change, the G20 reaffirmed the primacy of the UNFCCC and decided to cooperate for an agreed outcome at Copenhagen. The Pittsburgh Summit designated the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation.</p>
19.	<b>Thailand</b> (23-25 October 2009)	<p><b>7<sup>th</sup> India-ASEAN Summit and 4<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit</b></p> <p>On the sidelines of these Summit meetings, Prime Minister also held bilateral meetings with leaders of China, Japan, Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore, Vietnam and Indonesia.</p> <p>Prime Minister's visit served to further strengthen India's cooperation with the region within ASEAN and EAS framework, as well as enhancing relations bilaterally with Thailand and other participating countries.</p>
20.	<b>USA</b> (21-25 November 2009)	<p>Prime Minister and the U.S. President reaffirmed and agreed to expand the global strategic partnership between India and the United States. The two leaders discussed civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries. They agreed on a Counter terrorism Cooperation Initiative, a Clean Energy and Climate Change Initiative, the U.S.-India Financial and Economic Partnership, the Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative, expansion of the Fulbright-Nehru scholarship program, launching a Women Empowerment Dialogue and to establish a Regional Global Disease Detection Centre in India.</p>
21.	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago (Port of Spain)</b> (27-29 November 2009)	<p><b>CHOGM Summit</b></p> <p>No bilateral meetings held on the sidelines of the Summit.</p>

22.	<b>Russia (Moscow)</b> (6-8 December 2009)	<p><b>10th India-Russia Annual Summit</b></p> <p>A Joint Statement titled “Deepening the Strategic Partnership to Meet Global Challenges” was adopted at the Summit. Six bilateral Agreements were also signed. These included: (i) Agreement on the Programme for Military and Technical Cooperation during 2011-20; (ii) Agreement on After Sales Support for the Russian Arms and Military Equipment supplied to India; (iii) Protocol to the Agreement on Cooperation in Development and Production of Multi-Role Transport Aircraft (MTA); (iv) Agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy (only initialed); (v) Programme of Cultural Exchanges for the year 2010-12; and (vi) Dollar Credit Line Agreement (US\$ 100 million) between Vneshneconombank and EXIM Bank.</p> <p>Prime Minister also presided over the 2<sup>nd</sup> India-Russia CEOs Council. During the visit, he also interacted with a group of Russian intellectuals and academicians.</p>
23.	<b>Denmark</b> (17-18 December 2009)	<p><b>Conference of Parties (COP-15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</b></p> <p>Besides his participation in the Conference, Prime Minister also held bilateral discussions with the Heads of States/Government, including that of the United States of America, Republic of China, Brazil and South Africa. The discussions at the Summit level, both in the BASIC group and otherwise, and the Conference contributed to greater understanding of climate change related issues as well as of India's own efforts in this direction.</p>
<b>2010</b>		
24.	<b>Saudi Arabia</b> (27 February – 1 March 2010)	<p>Prime Minister held discussions on a wide range of issues of mutual interest. The following agreements were signed: (i) Extradition Treaty; (ii) Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons; (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organization and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology for cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space; (iv) Agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Department of Science and Technology and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia; (v) A MOU on Cultural Cooperation; (vi) MOU between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC) and King Abdulaziz City for Science &amp; Technology (KACST) on Cooperation in Information Technology and Services; (vii) Agreement on News Cooperation between Saudi Press Agency (SPA) &amp; Press Trust of India (PTI); and (viii) MOU between Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and King Saud University, Riyadh for Cooperation in the field of Research &amp; Education.</p>
25.	<b>USA (Washington)</b> (12-13 April 2010)	<p><b>Nuclear Security Summit.</b> Discussed strengthening of nuclear security and reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism. A Communique as well as a Work Plan were adopted by the Washington Nuclear Security Summit.</p> <p>Prime Minister held discussions with several world leaders, including the President of France Nicolas Sarkozy, the German Chancellor Angela Merkel, the Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, and the Prime Minister of Morocco Abbas El Fassi.</p>

26.	<b>Brazil (Brasilia)</b> (15-16 April 2010)	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> BRIC Summit and 4<sup>th</sup> IBSA Summit</b> Discussions at the <b>4<sup>th</sup> IBSA Summit</b> focused on issues relating to cooperation in the areas of science & technology, energy, space science, ocean research, South-South cooperation, sustainable development, food security, climate change, terrorism, the Doha Development Round, reform of the United Nations, strengthening of dialogue among civil societies and promotion of sporting links and tourism among the three countries.  A Summit Declaration was issued after the meeting of the Heads of State/Government of India, Brazil and South Africa. Two MoUs were signed on Science, Technology and Innovation; and Solar Energy at the Summit. Two Documents on “Social Development Strategy”; and “Future of Agriculture Cooperation in IBSA” were adopted at the Summit.  Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the <b>2<sup>nd</sup> BRIC Summit</b> . The BRIC Summit focused on climate change, sustainable development, food security, energy security, terrorism, global governance, international trade and reform of international financial institutions and of the United Nations.  A Joint Statement was issued after the Summit. A Memorandum of Cooperation among BRIC Development Banks [EXIM Bank from India] was signed on the sidelines of the Summit.
27.	<b>Bhutan</b> (28-30 April 2010)	<b>XVI SAARC Summit</b> The Summit adopted the ‘Thimphu Silver Jubilee Declaration - Towards a Green and Happy South Asia’ and ‘The Thimphu Statement on Climate Change’.  Prime Minister of India and Prime Minister of Bhutan jointly laid the foundation stone for the GoI-assisted project “Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences”.  The two Prime Ministers launched the Project Implementation Document for the GoI assisted IT and e-Governance project ‘Total Solutions’, to be implemented by NIIT.
28.	<b>Canada (Toronto)</b> (26-27 June 2010)	The <b>Toronto G-20 Summit</b> discussed the global economic situation, including the crisis in Euro-zone, financial sector regulatory reforms, reform of international financial institutions, climate change, among others.  The Toronto Summit Declaration was adopted.
29.	<b>Japan</b> (24-26 October 2010)	<b>Annual Summit</b> Prime Minister had extensive discussions with Japanese Prime Minister. A Joint Statement: Vision for India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership in the Next Decade was signed by the two Prime Ministers. The Joint Declaration between the Leaders of India and Japan on the Conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was also signed signifying a landmark event in the bilateral relations. A Memorandum on Simplifying Visa Procedures between India and Japan was also signed during the visit. Prime Minister’s visit to Japan was successful in reconfirming our ‘Strategic and Global Partnership’ with Japan and in keeping with our strategy of enhancing economic links with the East Asian region.

30.	<b>Malaysia</b> (26-28 October 2010)	Both countries announced a Framework for Strategic Partnership. Six documents were signed during the visit, namely (i) Agreement towards implementing Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Malaysia; (ii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Indian Medicine; (iii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Tourism; (iv) MoU on Cooperation in the field of IT & Services; (v) Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP); and (vi) Agreement between CSIR of India and UNIK of Malaysia. Both countries also agreed to set up a Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism.
31.	<b>Vietnam</b> (30 October 2010)	<p><b>8th India-ASEAN Summit and 5th East Asia Summit</b></p> <p>A Plan of Action to implement the <b>ASEAN-India</b> Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity for the years 2010-2015 was finalised. 82 Action Points in the Plan of Action reflect the vast potential and desire to develop a multi-faceted India-ASEAN relationship.</p> <p>Prime Minister announced visa on arrival facility to nationals of Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Laos with effect from 1 January 2011. To support the ASEAN Master Plan on Connectivity, Prime Minister offered 100 IT scholarships to each of the 10 ASEAN countries over the next 5 years.</p> <p>Prime Minister said that the theme of the <b>EAS Summit - from vision to action</b> - is most appropriate and we need to move from policy declarations to greater functional cooperation. This EAS summit was a special Summit, as it marked the 5th Anniversary of the East Asia Summit. Prime Minister noted that the EAS has come a long way since its first meeting in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005 which became an integral part of the regional architecture and a purposeful vehicle for community building in the region.</p>
32.	<b>Republic of Korea</b> (11-12 November 2010)	The Seoul Summit under the theme 'Shared Growth Beyond Crisis' adopted the <b>G20</b> Seoul Summit Leaders' Declaration. The Summit focussed on review of the global economic situation, the Framework of strong, sustainable and balanced growth, financial regulatory reforms, reform of international financial institutions and launch of the G20 Development agenda.
33.	<b>Belgium</b> (9-11 December 2010)	Apart from attending the India-EU annual summit engagements, the Prime Minister also met the Belgium Prime Minister Yves Leterme. In delegation level talks, the entire gamut of India-Belgium bilateral relations was reviewed, in particular the increasing economic engagement between the two countries. A Joint Statement was issued after the India-EU Summit. India-EU Joint Declaration on International Terrorism and a Joint Declaration on Culture were also issued.
34.	<b>Germany</b> (11 December 2010)	Prime Minister held discussion on and discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest with Chancellor Angela Merkel.
<b>2011</b>		
35.	<b>China (Sanya)</b> (12-15 April)	<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> BRICS Summit</b></p> <p>The leaders exchanged views on the international situation; international economic and financial issues including commodity price volatility and reform</p>

	2011)	of the international monetary system; development issues such as sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals and WTO Doha Round; climate change; and cooperation amongst BRICS countries. The Leaders issued the Sanya Declaration. A Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism and a MoU on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point were concluded.
36.	<b>Kazakhstan (Astana)</b> (15-16 April 2011)	<p>The visit provided an opportunity to move forward in areas such as political and security cooperation, trade and investment, energy, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, IT and capacity building.</p> <p>A package of documents were signed between ONGC Videsh Ltd. and "Kazmunaigaz" on joint exploration of Satpayev oil block. Various other documents in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), a Roadmap for Joint Action Plan, MoU on Information Technology &amp; Cyber Security and cooperation in the field of agriculture were signed during the visit.</p>
37.	<b>Afghanistan</b> (12-13 May 2011)	Prime Minister's landmark visit to Kabul underlined our strong and undiluted commitment to assisting the Government and people of Afghanistan as they build a stable, peaceful, prosperous and democratic country. Prime Minister announced an additional assistance package of US\$ 500 million over and above the current level of our commitment of around US\$ 1.5 billion. The Joint Declaration issued during the visit encapsulated the multi-faceted ties between the two countries and laid down the trajectory of the unique strategic partnership that we seek to build with Afghanistan.
38.	<b>Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)</b> (24-25 May 2011)	<p><b>Second Africa India Forum Summit (AIFS-II)</b> was organised in Addis Ababa. This Summit built upon the foundations of the historical relationship that existed between India and Africa, and further contributed to designing the structure of an enhanced engagement between India and our African partners, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p> <p>Two documents, the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation adopted at the end of the Summit. Prime Minister announced many new initiatives to further strengthen our cooperation with Africa. He made several announcements for the next three years, including the availability of Lines of Credit of US\$5 billion; a Line of Credit of US\$300 million for new Ethio-Djibouti railway line; more than 22,000 scholarships to Africa over the period of next three years; and establishment of more than 80 capacity building institutions in Africa.</p>
	<b>Ethiopia</b> (25-26 May 2011)	<p><b>Bilateral Visit</b></p> <p>Prime Minister announced financial support of US\$300 million for new Ethio-Djibouti Railway as a regional infrastructure project. During the visit, a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and an Agreement for Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises were also signed with Ethiopia. This was the first ever visit by an Indian Prime Minister to Ethiopia.</p>



39.	<b>Tanzania</b> (26-28 May 2011)	Prime Minister and President Kikwete jointly inaugurated the Centre of Excellence in ICT at the Dar-es-Salaam Institute of Technology, which has been set up by India under grant through CDAC. Prime Minister announced an LOC of US\$ 180 million for water supply projects and a grant of US\$ 10 million for projects in the social and educational sectors for Tanzania and a vocational training centre and a grant of US\$ 100,000/- for laboratory equipment for schools for Zanzibar. The following agreements/MOUs were signed: (i) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion; (ii) Joint Action Plan between NSIC India and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Tanzania; and (iii) Between Apollo Group and Health Ministry of Tanzania for the setting up of a super specialty hospital in Tanzania.
40.	<b>Bangladesh</b> (6-7 September 2011)	<p>During the visit, India and Bangladesh signed ten Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on a wide range of areas, including a 'Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters' and a Comprehensive 'Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development' that outlined the shared vision for durable and long-term cooperation to achieve mutual peace, prosperity and stability. Both sides decided to establish a Joint Commission led by the Ministers of Foreign/External Affairs to jointly coordinate and oversee implementation of initiatives as well as to explore newer avenues for cooperation, including progress of activities under the Framework Agreement.</p> <p>The talks with Bangladesh have enabled us to put across our vision of an equal and mutually beneficial relationship with Bangladesh to the widest cross-section of its people and to convey our commitment to building a strong India-Bangladesh partnership, including assistance in developmental efforts and enhanced bilateral cooperation. Both sides expressed the conviction that Prime Minister's visit to Bangladesh and the signing of historic documents between the two countries marked a watershed in the bilateral relationship between two close and friendly neighbours.</p>
41.	<b>USA (New York)</b> (21-27 September 2011)	Prime Minister visited New York to attend the <b>66<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly</b> . On the sidelines of the UNGA session, Prime Minister met the Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda; Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad; President of Sri Lanka Mahinda Rajapakse; President of South Sudan Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit; and Nepalese Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai.
42.	<b>South Africa (Pretoria)</b> (18 October 2011)	The <b>5<sup>th</sup> IBSA Summit</b> was preceded by Meetings of IBSA Foreign Ministers, Trade Ministers, Focal Points and meetings of ten of the sixteen IBSA Joint Working Groups and six People-to-People Fora. The Summit focussed on consultations, coordination and cooperation among IBSA countries in multilateral organisations, global governance reforms, Peace Building Commission, global financial and economic crisis, social dimensions of global governance, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), international trade, sustainable development, climate change, Bio-diversity, global food security, South-South Cooperation, Human Rights, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, terrorism, situation in the Middle East and North Africa and other regional issues.

		<p>A Tshwane Declaration – which covered all these issues comprehensively – was issued at the Summit. A Trilateral India-Brazil-South Africa MoU for cooperation among the diplomatic academies of the three countries was signed. The MoU aims at enhancing cooperation in capacity building of diplomats of IBSA countries.</p>
43.	<p><b>France (Cannes)</b> (3-4 November 2011)</p>	<p><b>G-20 Summit</b> Discussions during the G-20 Summit were held on issues of increased banking transparency, exchange of information to combat tax fraud and evasion and other illicit flows, management of the Eurozone crisis and levy of financial transaction tax or banking levy, etc. The Cannes G20 Leaders 'Communiqué', 'Declaration Titled -Building our Common Future; Renewed Collective Actions for the Benefit of All' and 'Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs' were issued.</p>
44.	<p><b>Maldives</b> (10-11 November 2011)</p> <p><b>Maldives</b> (12 November 2011)</p>	<p><b>XVII SAARC Summit</b> Four Agreements were signed. These included (i) SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters; (ii) SAARC Seed Bank Agreement; (iii) SAARC Agreement on Multilateral Arrangement on Recognition of Conformity Assessment; and (iv) SAARC Agreement on Implementation of Regional Standards.</p> <p><b>Bilateral Visit</b> Following Agreements were signed during Prime Ministers's visit to Maldives: (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development; (ii) MoU on Combating International Terrorism, Trans-national Crime, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security; (iii) Agreement on Transfer of Sentences Persons; (iv) Agreement on US\$ 100 million Stand-by Credit Facility; (v) MoU on renovation of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Maldives; and (vi) Programme of Cooperation in the field of Culture for the years 2012-15.</p>
45.	<p><b>Indonesia (Bali)</b> (19 November 2011)</p>	<p><b>9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-India Summit and 6<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit.</b> Prime Minister had a bilateral meeting with the Indonesian President on the sidelines of the <b>India-ASEAN Summit</b> in Bali on 19 November 2011. The two leaders reviewed the bilateral relations and progress since the visit of Indonesian President to India in January 2011 and ways to take the relations forward. The two countries agreed to call a meeting of the Joint Commission at the level of Foreign Ministers at an early date. They also agreed to enhance cooperation in areas like energy and food security and non-traditional security threat. The two sides also reviewed progress in India-ASEAN FTA in trade in services and investment and India-ASEAN partnership and Commemorative Summit. They also discussed coordination in financial management and macro economic coordination.</p>
46.	<p><b>Singapore</b> (19-20 November 2011)</p>	<p>In his discussions with the Singapore Leadership, Prime Minister emphasised that there were considerable opportunities for Singapore investments in India, including the infrastructure sector and projects such as the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).</p> <p>Other aspects of the multifaceted bilateral ties such as trade and investment flows; 2<sup>nd</sup> review of the India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement(CECA); air connectivity; people to people contacts; academic</p>

		exchanges; cooperation in the field of vocational education and skills development and Defence & Security Cooperation as well as regional and international issues were discussed.
47.	<b>Russian Federation</b> (16 December 2011)	<p><b>India-Russia Annual Summit</b></p> <p>Following Agreements were signed during Prime Minister's visit to Russian Federation: (i) Protocol No. 2 (on the Su- 30 MKI Aircraft Licensed Production Expansion in India for 42 Units); (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Competition Commission of India and the Federal Antimonopoly Service (Russian Federation); (iii) Protocol of Intentions between the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and the Interregional Association "Siberian Accord" Siberian Federal District, Russian Federation on Fly Ash Utilization and Safe Management; (iv) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Drug Quality and Safety Standards between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (Republic of India) and the Federal Service for Surveillance in the Sphere of Public Health and Social Development (Russian Federation); (v) Educational Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Republic of India on Cooperation in the Field of Education.</p>
48.	<b>Republic of Korea</b> (25 March 2012)	<p><b>Bilateral Visit</b></p> <p>Prime Minister's discussions with the President of Republic of Korea in Seoul were aimed at deepening the Strategic Partnership between the two countries. The two leaders held wide ranging discussions on regional, international and multilateral issues. Two Agreements were signed during the visit including (i) Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures; and (ii) MoU on Cooperation between KNDA (Korea National Diplomatic Academy) and FSI (Foreign Service Institute).</p>
	<b>Republic of Korea</b> (26-27 March 2012)	<p><b>Nuclear Security Summit</b></p> <p>Prime Minister participated in the Nuclear Security Summit. The Leaders were presented a Nuclear Security Summit National Progress Report. A Seoul Nuclear Security Summit Communiqué was also issued.</p>