



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

No. C/551/5/2015-JP

Dated: 20 January 2015

**Ms Haripriya Mishra,
M Madhusudhan, Plot M-3/47-15,
Maruti Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-754005**

Subject: Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sir,

Please refer to your RTI application registration Number PMOIN/R/2014/62042 dated 26 December 2014.

2. Information regarding the visit of Prime Minister Modi to Japan is given below. Information on the total expenditure on the visit and the list of persons who accompanied the Prime Minister is not available with this Division. The main purpose, aim and objective of the visit was to improve bilateral relations with Japan.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Japan from August 30 to September 03, 2014 for the annual summit meeting. It was his first major bilateral visit outside India's immediate neighbourhood. The visit commenced from Kyoto, where he was received by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who also hosted a private dinner for him.

In Tokyo, the two PMs had a restricted meeting followed by delegation level talks. Prime Minister called on the Emperor of Japan. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Taro Aso, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Defence Minister Itsunori Onodera, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Toshimitsu Motegi and Minister for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Akihiro Ota called on PM. Leaders of Democratic Party of Japan, main opposition party, and New Komeito Party, coalition partner of PM Shinzo Abe, also called on PM.

'Tokyo Declaration for India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership' was signed by the two Prime Ministers and 'Factsheet: India and Japan- Partners for Common Development' was issued. The visit resulted in substantive outcomes. On the economic side, a new India- Japan Investment Promotion Partnership was launched, under which Japan conveyed its intention to invest 3.5 trillion yen of public-private investment in India over five year period as well as to double the number of Japanese companies operating in India. Defence equipment and technology was identified as a new major area of cooperation. During the visit, the Japanese side also agreed to removal of six Indian entities from the Japanese foreign-end user list. The two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation and collaboration in several areas including in energy, LNG, railways, infrastructure, smart cities, science and technology and in promoting people to people exchanges.

The following agreements were signed during the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Japan: (a) Memorandum on Defence Co-operation and Exchanges between Ministry of Defence of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Defense of Japan; (b) Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in the Field of Healthcare; (c) Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Women and Child Development between the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; (d) Framework of Cooperation between Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Government of India and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism of Japan in the Roads and Road Transportation Sector. (e) Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Japan Bank of International Cooperation; and (f) Confirmation of the intention regarding the Partner City Affiliation between City of Varanasi (Republic of India) and City of Kyoto (Japan).

3. If you are aggrieved with this reply, you may file an appeal to Shri Shilpak Ambule, Director (EA) & Appellate Authority, Room No. 183-B, South Block, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi within a month from the date of receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Sandeep B.
(Bayyapu Sandeep Kumar)
Under Secretary (EA)/CPIO

Copy to:

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

