

1. India - Vietnam Joint Vision for Peace, Prosperity and People December 21, 2020

H.E. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India and H.E. Nguyen Xuan Phuc, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam co-chaired a Virtual Summit on 21 December 2020, during which they exchanged views on wide-ranging bilateral, regional and global issues and set forth the following Joint Vision for Peace, Prosperity and People to guide the future development of India - Vietnam Comprehensive Strategic Partnership:

Peace

1. Reaffirming their mutual desire to further strengthen their Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, the leaders agreed to step up regular high-level and institutionalized exchanges building upon the foundations of deep-rooted historical and cultural bonds, shared values and interests, mutual strategic trust and understanding and shared commitment to international law. They will add new substance and impetus to bilateral cooperation in all areas of engagement, support each other's national development and work towards achieving a peaceful, stable, secure, free, open, inclusive and rules-based region.

2. Recognizing the important role of their cooperation amidst the emerging geopolitical and geoeconomic landscape in the region and beyond, the leaders agreed that enhanced defence and security partnership between India and Vietnam will be an important factor of stability in the Indo-Pacific region. To this end, the two sides will step up their military-to-military exchanges, training and capacity building programmes across the three services and coast guards and will intensify their defence industry collaboration building on India's defence credit lines extended to Vietnam. They will further institutionalize defence exchanges through mutual logistics support, regular ship visits, joint exercises, exchanges in military Science & Technology, information sharing, and cooperation in UN peacekeeping. Both sides will engage more closely through institutionalized dialogue mechanisms in dealing with traditional and non-traditional security threats in cyber and maritime domains, terrorism, natural disasters, health security, water security, transnational crimes etc, including through enhanced legal and judicial cooperation, where required.

3. Underlining the link between prosperity and security, the leaders reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace, stability, security and freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea, while pursuing the peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law, particularly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), without resorting to threat or use of force. Both leaders underscored the importance of non-militarisation and self-restraint in the conduct of all activities by claimants and all other states, and avoidance of actions that could further complicate the situation or escalate disputes affecting peace and stability. Both leaders emphasized the legal framework set out by the UNCLOS within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, and that UNCLOS is the basis for determining maritime entitlements, sovereign rights, jurisdiction and legitimate interests over maritime zones. Both leaders further called for the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South

China Sea (DOC) in its entirety and the substantive negotiations towards the early conclusion of a substantive and effective Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) in accordance with international law, especially UNCLOS, that does not prejudice the legitimate rights and interests of all nations including those not party to these negotiations.

4. Noting the importance of ASEAN-India cooperation in sustaining peace, security and prosperity in the region, the leaders welcome the opportunities to foster practical cooperation between ASEAN and India in the key areas and in line with the objectives and principles as stated in the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP) and India's Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI) to further promote partnership in the Indo-Pacific region, including their shared focus on ASEAN-centrality. The two sides will also explore new and practical collaborations to build capacities in blue economy, maritime security and safety, marine environment and sustainable use of maritime resources, and maritime connectivity, in order to ensure security and growth for all in the region.

5. Deriving strength from commonalities in their approaches and views on regional and global issues, their shared respect for international law and rules-based order, and their belief in inclusivity and equity in the global discourse, both sides will strengthen multilateral and regional cooperation, including in the United Nations, ASEAN-led mechanisms and Mekong sub-regional cooperation. The two sides will actively promote reformed multilateralism to make international organizations, including the UN Security Council, more representative, contemporary and capable of dealing with current challenges. They will encourage experience-sharing and cooperation in the management of Covid-19 pandemic, support on-line training of health professionals, forge institutional cooperation in vaccine development, promote open supply chains, facilitate essential cross-border movement of people, and maintain close contact and coordination in multilateral bodies like the WHO.

6. Recognizing the threat emanating from terrorism, violent extremism and radicalism to world peace and humanity, their resolve to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including cross-border terrorism, terror financing networks and safe havens, will be put into action through greater coordination in bilateral, regional and global efforts. The two sides will step up joint efforts in building a strong consensus for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

Prosperity

7. Acknowledging the new challenges as well as opportunities brought upon by COVID-19 pandemic, the two sides will work towards reliable, efficient and resilient supply chains, and will promote human-centric globalization. They will strive to achieve the target of US\$15 billion of trade turnover at the earliest and will set higher levels of ambition for bilateral trade based on a concrete plan of action and new supply chains located in each other's country.

8. Recognizing the strong complementarities between India's large domestic market and the vision of self-reliance on the one hand and Vietnam's growing economic vitality and capabilities on the other, both sides will constantly upgrade their bilateral economic engagement by facilitating long-term investments in each other's economy, promoting joint ventures, engaging in new global value chains, enhancing physical and digital connectivity, encouraging e-Commerce, facilitating business travels, upgrading regional trading architecture and mutually providing greater market access. New horizons for partnership created by India's goal to become a US\$5 trillion economy by 2024 and Vietnam's ambition to become a high-income economy by 2045 will be fully explored for all segments of economy, including MSMEs and farming communities of the two countries.

9. Underlining the shared quest for progress and prosperity as two emerging economies with young population, the economic and development partnership between India and Vietnam will be increasingly driven by the promise of new technologies, innovation, and digitization to deliver good governance, people's empowerment, and sustainable and inclusive development. To this end, both sides will harness synergies between India's "Digital India" mission and Vietnam's "Digital Society" vision, and deepen cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear and space technologies, transformative technologies in Information and Communication Technology, ocean sciences, sustainable agriculture, water resource management, holistic healthcare, vaccines and pharmaceuticals, smart cities and start-ups.

10. Reaffirming their shared commitment to sustainable development and climate action, while addressing their energy security as developing countries, both sides will partner in new and renewable energy resources, energy conservation and other climate-resilient technologies. Vietnam's possible future participation in International Solar Alliance would bring new opportunities for cooperation in large scale deployment of solar energy. At the same time, the two sides will further strengthen their long-standing partnership in the oil and gas sector, including through possible exploration projects in third countries and collaboration in downstream projects. Both sides will strengthen cooperation in adaptation to climate change and to this end, India looks forward to Vietnam's joining the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in the near future.

11. Recognizing the important role played by their Development Partnership in delivering concrete and diverse benefits to local communities and thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goals, India's development assistance and capacity building outreach in Vietnam will be further reinforced, including by expanding the Mekong - Ganga Quick Impact Projects and ITEC and e-ITEC programmes in diverse sectors.

People

12. Emphasizing the deep cultural and historical bonds between India and Vietnam, the two sides will commemorate and promote understanding and research of their shared cultural and civilizational heritage, including Buddhist and Cham cultures, traditions and ancient scriptures. Cooperation in conservation of shared cultural

heritage will be pursued as a key pillar of their development partnership. Traditional systems of medicine are of great significance for both countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 2 and 3. Owing to cultural exchange between the two countries for past thousands of years, the traditional systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Vietnam-Traditional Medicine share many common threads of rich knowledge of health. Yoga has emerged as symbol of peace and harmony and shared pursuit of spiritual wellbeing and happiness. Both the countries are committed to cooperate on strengthening the traditional systems of medicine and their evidence-based integration for the well-being of people. Both sides will actively cooperate to publish an Encyclopaedia of India - Vietnam Cultural and Civilizational Relations to mark the 50th anniversary of India - Vietnam diplomatic relations in 2022.

13. Recognizing the strength and support their relationship derives from the mutually friendly sentiments of peoples of the two countries, the two sides will intensify efforts to promote closer people-to-people exchanges by increasing direct flights, providing ease of travelling through simplified visa procedures and facilitating tourism. They will further strengthen and institutionalize linkages such as Parliamentary exchanges; relations between Indian States and Vietnamese Provinces; exchanges between political parties, social organisations, friendship groups and youth organizations; collaboration between educational and academic institutions; engagement between think tanks; joint research programmes; educational scholarships; and exchanges in media, film, TV shows and sports. They will also facilitate cooperation between respective agencies on the two sides to promote contents related to India - Vietnam relations and their historical links in each other's school textbooks.

14. Both Prime Ministers expressed confidence that their above shared Vision will serve as a cornerstone for a new era of India - Vietnam Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. In order to realize this vision, concrete Plans of Action will be worked out by the two sides periodically, beginning that for 2021-2023.

New Delhi / Hanoi
December 21, 2020

Outcomes:

(a) While adopting this Joint Vision Statement, both Leaders welcomed the signing of Plan of Action for period 2021-2023.

(b) Both Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction over the successful implementation of the High Speed Guard Boat (HSGB) Manufacturing Project for Vietnam Border Guard Command under the US\$ 100 million Defence Line of Credit extended by Government of India to Vietnam, and the handing over of completed HSGB to Vietnam, launch of HSGBs manufactured in India and the keel laying of HSGBs manufactured in Vietnam.

(c) Both Leaders appreciated the completion of seven Development Projects with Indian 'Grant-in-Aid' Assistance of US\$ 1.5 million for the benefit of local community in Vietnam's Ninh Thuan province.

(d) Both Prime Ministers also expressed satisfaction over signing of MOUs/Agreements/Implementing Arrangements as well as Announcements for further strengthening bilateral cooperation in various spheres as listed below:

MOUs/Agreements signed:

1. Implementing Arrangement on Defence Industry Cooperation.
2. Agreement for US\$ 5 million Indian Grant Assistance for Army Software Park at National Telecommunications University, Nha Trang.
3. Implementing Arrangement between CUNPKO-VNDPKO for Cooperation in United Nation Peacekeeping.
4. MOU between India's Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety.
5. MOU between CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum and Vietnam Petroleum Institute.
6. MOU between National Solar Federation of India and Vietnam Clean Energy Association.
7. MOU between Tata Memorial Centre and Vietnam National Cancer Hospital.

Announcements:

1. Enhancing the number of Quick Impact Projects from currently 5 per year to 10 per year commencing FY 2021-2022.
2. New Development Partnership projects in heritage conservation in Vietnam (F-block of Temple at My Son; Dong Duong Buddhist Monastery in Quang Nam and Nhan Cham Tower in Phu Yen).
- 3 Launch of a bilateral project for Encyclopedia on India - Vietnam Civilizational and Cultural Interactions.

2. India-Vietnam Joint Statement during State Visit of H.E. Shri. Ram Nath Kovind, President of the Republic of India to Vietnam November 21, 2018

1. At the invitation of H.E. Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, H.E. Shri. Ram Nath Kovind, President of the Republic of India and his Spouse, paid a State visit to Viet Nam from 18 - 20 November 2018. The President of India was accompanied by a high-level official delegation, including Minister of State Shri Anantkumar Hegde, Members of Parliament, and a large business delegation.
2. The official welcoming ceremony for the President of India Ram Nath Kovind was solemnly held at the Presidential Palace, Ha Noi, on 20 November 2018. President Nguyen Phu Trong held delegation level talks and hosted a State Banquet in honor of the President of India. President Ram Nath Kovind also met Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc, President of the National Assembly Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, and addressed the National Assembly of Viet Nam. President Ram Nath Kovind paid floral tribute at President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Unknown Martyrs and Heroes. He also addressed the Vietnam – India Business Forum and met with the Indian community and Friends of India in Viet Nam. Prior to his trip to Ha Noi, President Ram Nath Kovind had visited the City of Da Nang and the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site of My Son in Quang Nam Province.

3. The official talks were held in warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two Leaders discussed all aspects of bilateral relations, and exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual interest. President Ram Nath Kovind congratulated President Nguyen Phu Trong on his election as State President by the National Assembly of Viet Nam with overwhelming support. President Nguyen Phu Trong expressed his appreciation to President Ram Nath Kovind for having chosen Viet Nam as his first destination in South East Asia since he was sworn into office in July 2017. Following the talks, the two Leaders witnessed the signing of a number of documents including: (i) the MOU between the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of India on cooperation in the field of Communications; (ii) the MOU on cooperation between the Department of Foreign Affairs of Provinces of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and the Indian Business Chamber in Viet Nam (INCHAM); (iii) the MOU between the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Ha Noi, Viet Nam and the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India; and (iv) Cooperation Agreement between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI).

4. The two Leaders reaffirmed the long traditional friendly relations between the two countries, the foundation of which was laid by the Fathers of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh, and nurtured by successive generations of leaders and peoples of the two countries. The two Leaders shared the views that the Viet Nam – India relations have been thriving in all areas since the establishment of the Strategic Partnership in 2007, and its elevation to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2016.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

5. On the basis of the excellent development of bilateral relations as well as mutual trust and understanding, the two Leaders shared a common vision on further deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in all areas.

6. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the regular exchange of high-level visits, including the official visit to Viet Nam by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi (September 2016), the official visit to India by President of the Vietnamese National Assembly Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan (December 2016), and the visit to India by Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pham Binh Minh (July 2017). Both sides regarded 2018 as an extraordinary year, during which Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc attended the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in New Delhi and the celebration of the 69th Republic Day of India (January 2018), the State visit to India by the late President Tran Dai Quang (March 2018), and the visits to Viet Nam by the Minister of Defence Nirmala Sitharaman (June 2018) and Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj (August 2018).

7. On the basis of the existing excellent bilateral relations, the two Leaders agreed to maintain regular high-level visits and at all other levels, including governments, political parties, legislative institutions, provinces/states and between the peoples of both countries.

8. The two Leaders welcomed the organization of the various meaningful activities during the 2017 Year of Friendship to celebrate the 45th Anniversary of diplomatic relations and 10th Anniversary of the Strategic Partnership. They encouraged both

sides to continue the effective implementation of the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for the period of 2017 – 2020.

9. Both sides agreed to maintain the regular and timely organization of bilateral cooperation mechanisms and to effectively implement the outcomes of high-level visits as well as the signed documents.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

10. The two Leaders shared the view that defence and security cooperation has become an important pillar of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries, and expressed their satisfaction at the growing defence exchanges in recent years, including the visits to Viet Nam by the Indian National Security Advisor (April 2015) and Minister of Defence (June 2016 and June 2018), and the visits to India by the Vietnamese Minister of National Defence (May 2015 and December 2016). They acknowledged the successful organization of annual defence cooperation mechanisms, in particular the annual Deputy Ministerial Defence Policy Dialogue. The two sides applauded the result of the meeting between the Indian National Security Council Secretariat and the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Security (November 2016) and the successful organization of the first Security Dialogue (July 2018). They welcomed the sustained mutual visits by each other's naval/coast guard vessels, particularly in 2018 and in the years to come.

11. The two Leaders agreed to effectively implement the Joint Vision Statement on Viet Nam – India Defence Cooperation for the period of 2015-2020. They agreed to step up cooperation in human resources training, and promote collaboration between the Army, Air Force, Naval and Coast Guard of the two countries, as well as cooperation in cyber security and information sharing.

12. The two Leaders expressed their satisfaction at the progress of the implementation of the US\$100 million Line of Credit for the building of high-speed patrol vessels for the Vietnamese Border Guards. The Vietnamese side appreciated Indian's offer of the US\$500 million Line of Credit to defence industry and agreed to accelerate procedures for its approval.

13. The two sides agreed to step up experience sharing in the training of personnel for participation in the United Nations peace-keeping operations and cooperation in addressing war legacies in Viet Nam, and to strengthen criminal information exchange and law enforcement experience sharing. They agreed to actively support each other and step up coordination at multilateral defence and security cooperation frameworks, particularly ARF and ADMM+.

14. Both sides agreed that it is essential to strengthen cooperation in maritime domain including anti-piracy, security of sea lanes, exchange of white shipping etc. In the spirit of the proposal for an ASEAN-India Strategic Dialogue on maritime cooperation made at the commemorative summit held in New Delhi in January 2018, the two sides agreed to hold the first Maritime Security Dialogue on issues related to maritime domain and further encouraged port calls of each other's naval and coast guard ships.

ECONOMIC, TRADE AND INVESTMENT COOPERATION

15. The two Leaders were pleased with the rapid growth of bilateral trade since relations was upgraded to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, and expressed their confidence that the target trade volume of US\$15 billion would be reached.

16. The two Leaders applauded the signing of the MOU on Economic and Trade Cooperation between the Vietnamese Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry (May 2018). They urged the two sides to promptly establish concrete plans to effectively implement the signed agreements in order to promote bilateral trade, including measures for trade promotion.

17. The two sides called for the reduction of trade barriers including non-tariff and technical barriers. Both sides stressed the need to engage in close coordination as well as periodic consultations to address bilateral trade issues.

18. The two Leaders agreed to continue promoting bilateral investment, including cooperation projects between PVN and ONGC in oil and gas exploration on land, continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Viet Nam, and encouraged the two sides to be more active in identifying models for cooperation, including those involving third country. The Vietnamese side welcomed and agreed to create facilitating conditions for Indian companies to invest into new thermal energy and renewable energy projects in Viet Nam.

19. The Indian side welcomed and agreed to create facilitating conditions for Vietnamese businesses investing in India, particularly in agriculture, agro-processing, marine products and wood products. Referring to the Plan of Action 2018 – 2020 between the two Ministries of Agriculture, the two sides agreed to hold a Meeting of the Joint Working Group on Agriculture at an early date. They further agreed that this meeting could expeditiously consider requests for market access by both sides for their agricultural, fruit and food products.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

20. The President of Viet Nam highly appreciated India's long-term and continuous support for development projects in various forms such as grants, preferential credit lines, and human resource training in areas of interest of Viet Nam.

21. The two sides agreed to focus on timely implementation of grants-in-aid and preferential credit lines that the Indian Government has pledged to Viet Nam, as well as the annual projects under the CLMV Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) Fund.

22. The President of India reaffirmed the Indian Government's commitment to provide around 200 annual scholarships to Viet Nam through the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Program (ITEC) and 30 scholarships through the Cultural Exchange Program/ General Cultural Scholarship Scheme (CEP/GCSS) Program. The President of Viet Nam appreciated Prime Minister Modi's announcement at the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in January 2018 of undertaking a pilot project on rural connectivity in the CLMV countries to create digital villages and for offering 1000 fellowships to students and researchers from ASEAN Member States for studying integrated PhD programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

23. The two Leaders welcomed the signing of the Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (December, 2016) and the

signing of the MOU between the Institute of Atomic Energy of Viet Nam and India's Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership (March 2018). The two sides agreed to step up the implementation of agreements signed, and to hold the first meeting of the Joint Committee at the earliest.

24. The two sides agreed to soon hold the next meeting of the India-Viet Nam Joint Committee on Science and Technology, establish a suitable mechanism for joint research activities, hasten the implementation process for ongoing projects, and continue the exchange of delegations and the sharing of experience in scientific and technological development between the two countries.

25. The two sides agreed on the importance of stronger connectivity between Viet Nam and India and urged utilisation of the US\$1 billion credit line for physical and digital connectivity projects under the India-ASEAN cooperation framework, and called for an early mechanism between the two sides to enable utilisation of the Line of Credit for projects in Viet Nam.

CULTURAL, TOURISM COOPERATION AND PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGE

26. The two Leaders welcomed the launch of the Swami Vivekananda Center for Indian Culture (April 2017) and the Center for Indian Studies in Ha Noi (September 2014) and the Center for Vietnamese Studies in New Delhi (March 2018). The President of India expressed his appreciation to Viet Nam for the collaboration in the organization of events celebrating the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 2018 and for the support in organization of the annual International Day of Yoga celebrations. During his visit to the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site of My Son in Quang Nam Province, the President of India expressed his appreciation for the close collaboration between the two sides that has facilitated Archaeological Survey of India's effective implementation of the Project for the conservation and restoration of three temple groups at the heritage site. The President of Viet Nam welcomed India's support for the Cham community, including the building of the Cham Community Houses and Schools and Cham culture research programs in Ninh Thuan province.

27. The two Leaders reaffirmed that they would continue to support friendship associations and academia and agreed to facilitate the press and media agencies to increase their presence and operations.

28. The two sides noted with satisfaction the implementation of the Agreement between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of India, and the Agreement between the Youth Union of Viet Nam and the National Cadet Corps of India. The two sides agreed to maintain the regular exchange of youth delegations on an annual basis to facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience between the youth.

29. The two sides agreed to work on the possibility of establishing Twinning or Sister City arrangements between the important cities of both countries to enhance exchange of experience and expertise and establish fraternal relations.

30. The two sides agreed on the importance of the reinforcement of people-to-people ties by organising film festivals and advancing tourism cooperation. In this regard, both leaders noted that India-ASEAN Year of Tourism in 2019 would provide opportunities to promote tourism in both countries. The two Leaders stressed the role

of enhancing connectivity, and resolved to facilitate Vietjet Air's direct flight between Ho Chi Minh City and New Delhi in the year 2019.

31. The President of Vietnam also conveyed his appreciation for the efforts of Government of India and the Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sahayata Samiti in the provision of rehabilitation services and the artificial limb fitment Jaipur foot to around 500 Vietnamese in the provinces of Phu Tho and Vinh Phuc (July 2018) as also for another 500 Vietnamese citizens in a new limb fitment camp in Hanoi to be held later in the year.

OTHER AREAS

32. The two sides agreed to organize meetings of joint working groups in healthcare, IT and remote sensing, among others at the earliest, in order to effectively implement the signed Agreements.

33. Both sides agreed to ensure continuous and close cooperation for the effective implementation and early operation of the Project for the construction of the Satellite Tracking & Data Reception Station and Data Processing Facility under the ASEAN – India cooperation framework in Viet Nam.

34. Both sides agreed to complete the internal procedures for the early negotiation and signing of the Agreement on mutual judicial assistance in civic and commercial matters between the two countries. The two sides agreed to accelerate the negotiation of the MOU on cooperation in legal and judicial matters between the Ministry of Justice of Viet Nam and the Ministry of Law and Justice of India.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

35. The two Leaders shared convergence of views on various regional and international issues of mutual interest. The two sides reiterated the importance of the building of a peaceful and prosperous Asia and the Indo-Pacific region, on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and international law as well as freedom of navigation, overflight and unimpeded economic activities. The President of India expressed his appreciation for Viet Nam's cooperation in successfully hosting of the Third Indian Ocean Conference (August 2018), and stressed the role of both India and Viet Nam in the maintenance and reinforcement of an open, transparent, inclusive and rules-based regional architecture.

36. The President of India highly valued Viet Nam's contributions as the Country Coordinator for the ASEAN-India relations for the period of 2015-2018, and suggested that the two sides would work together to advance the implementation of the Delhi Declaration of the ASEAN – India Summit in commemorating the 25th anniversary of Dialogue Partnership (January 2018). The President of Viet Nam reaffirmed Viet Nam's support for India's "Act East" policy, and highly appreciated India's support for ASEAN's unity and centrality in the evolving regional architecture.

37. The two sides agreed to continue their close coordination and mutual support at multilateral fora, particularly within the United Nations. They reaffirmed mutual support for their respective candidatures as non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council – Viet Nam for the term of 2020 – 2021 and India for the term of 2021 - 2022. The Vietnamese side reiterated its consistent support for

permanent membership of India in an expanded United Nations Security Council and the Indian side expressed its appreciation for the same.

38. The two sides exchanged views over the current developments in the South China Sea, and reiterated the importance of the maintenance of peace, stability, security and freedom of navigation and over-flight and unimpeded economic activities in the South China Sea. The two sides stressed the necessity of full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) as well as the early conclusion of a substantive, effective and binding Code of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (COC). They emphasized the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes, including the full respect for diplomatic and legal processes, and complete compliance with international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS). The two sides reiterated that the parties concerned should continue exercising self-restraint and refrain from the use of force or threat to use force.

39. The two sides unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including cross-border terrorism. The Vietnamese side shared India's concern that terrorism is one of the most serious threats to global peace, security and stability. They underscored that there is no justification whatsoever for act of terrorism and recognised that terrorism cannot be and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic groups. They called upon all nations to adopt a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism, which should include countering radicalisation, recruitment, training and movement of terrorists including Foreign Terrorist Fighters, blocking sources of financing terrorism including through organized crimes, money-laundering, smuggling of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), drug trafficking and other criminal activities, dismantling terrorist bases, safe havens and countering misuse of the internet, cyberspace, including social media and other communication techniques by terrorist entities groups and their affiliates. The two sides further agreed that they would cooperate in building a strong consensus for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

40. The President of India Ram Nath Kovind thanked President Nguyen Phu Trong and the friendly people of Viet Nam for the warm and gracious hospitality, and conveyed his cordial invitation to President Nguyen Phu Trong to visit India in the near future. President Nguyen Phu Trong accepted the invitation with pleasure and agreed that the timing of the visit would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Hanoi

November 20, 2018

3. India-Vietnam Joint Statement during State visit of H.E. Mr. Tran Dai Quang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to India March 03, 2018

1. At the invitation of H. E. Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of the Republic of India, H.E. Mr. Tran Dai Quang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Spouse paid a State Visit to the Republic of India from 02-04 March 2018. The President of Viet Nam was accompanied by a high-level official delegation, including Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Pham Binh Minh, leaders of many ministries, provinces and a large business delegation.

2. During the visit, the President of Viet Nam Tran Dai Quang was received by the President of India and accorded the ceremonial Guard of Honour at the Rashtrapati Bhavan; paid floral

tributes at the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi at Raj Ghat; held talks with and attended the State Banquet hosted by the President of India; held delegation-level talks with the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. President Tran Dai Quang received Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs Smt. Sushma Swaraj and met a number of other leaders. He also addressed the Viet Nam - India Business Forum and held discussions with several prominent leaders of Indian industry and business. Earlier, he visited Bodh Gaya.

3. The delegation level talks between Viet Nam and India were held in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere, reflecting the significant deepening of bilateral relations and enhanced multidimensional engagement since the successful visit of Prime Minister Modi to Viet Nam in 2016 and elevation of the relationship to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries. After the talks, President Tran Dai Quang and Prime Minister Modi witnessed the exchange of agreements on atomic energy, trade, agriculture and fishery, among others.

4. President Tran Dai Quang congratulated and commended India on its achievements in economic and social development, science and technology, and improving its people's living standards; expressed his support for India's enhancing role and position in the regional and international arena. President Kovind and Prime Minister Modi congratulated Viet Nam on its important achievements in socio-economic development and foreign policy; and expressed their confidence that Viet Nam would soon achieve the goal of becoming an industrialised country, with a prominent role and status in the region and the world.

5. Both sides affirmed the long-term and time-tested friendship between the two countries, the foundation of which was laid by the Fathers of the Nations, Mahatma Gandhi and President Ho Chi Minh and nurtured by successive generations of leaders and people of the two countries. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the excellent state of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries, and commended various commemorative activities held in both countries in the Year of Friendship 2017 to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of diplomatic relations and tenth anniversary of the Strategic Partnership. President Tran Dai Quang lauded the organising of the "Viet Nam Days in India" on this occasion which concluded successfully the Year of Friendship.

6. Based on the current excellent relations, the Leaders agreed to maintain regular exchange of visits at all levels of the political parties, Governments, legislative institutions and provinces/States and between the people of both countries. They also agreed to hold the next Joint Committee Meeting led by the foreign ministers of the two countries in 2018 in order to review the areas of cooperation and the implementation of the Action Plan of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for the period of 2017-2020.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

7. Both sides agreed that defence and security cooperation is an important and effective pillar of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, and expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in this domain. They welcomed ongoing exchange of senior level delegations, meetings of consultation mechanisms, stronger cooperation between their armed forces and enhanced cooperation in areas of cyber security, combating terrorism and violent extremism in all their forms and manifestations, transnational crimes, human and drug trafficking, maritime security, climate change and food security.

8. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to an open, free, secure, stable, peaceful and accessible cyber space under the auspices of the United Nations and called for greater

cooperation and effective implementation of the agreements signed between the two sides on cyber security. They also agreed to operationalise of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the National Security Council Secretariat of India and the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam and initiate the Deputy Ministerial level dialogue to enhance cooperation in traditional and non-traditional security matters and undertake training and capacity building programmes.

9. The Indian side affirmed its continued willingness to partner with Viet Nam in defence cooperation and in building capabilities and capacities for Viet Nam. Both sides agreed to expedite the implementation of the US\$100 million Line of Credit for building of high-speed patrol boats for the Viet Nam Border Guards and urged for early signing of a framework agreement on the US\$ 500 million Line of Credit for defence industry. Both sides agreed to further enhance defence ties, including through exchanges of senior level defence delegations, regular senior level dialogues, cooperation between the two armed forces, port calls of naval and Coast Guard ships, capacity building projects, procurement of equipment, transfer of technology and cooperation in regional fora, including ADMM plus.

10. Both sides agreed that it is essential to strengthen cooperation in maritime domain, including anti-piracy, security of sea lanes, exchange of white shipping information, etc. In the spirit of the proposal for an ASEAN-India Strategic Dialogue on Maritime Cooperation made at the Commemorative Summit held in New Delhi in January 2018, the two sides agreed to further promote Viet Nam-India bilateral consultation on maritime issues.

11. The two sides unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including cross-border terrorism. The Vietnamese side shared India's concern that terrorism is the most serious threat to global peace, security and stability. They underscored that there is no justification whatsoever for act of terrorism and recognised that terrorism cannot be and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic groups. They called upon all nations to adopt a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism, which should include countering radicalisation, recruitment, training and movement of terrorists including Foreign Terrorist Fighters, blocking sources of financing terrorism including through organized crimes, money-laundering, smuggling of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), drug trafficking and other criminal activities, dismantling terrorist bases, safe havens and countering misuse of the internet, cyberspace, including social media and other communication techniques by terrorist entities groups and their affiliates. The two sides further agreed that they would cooperate in building a strong consensus for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

12. Both sides agreed that enhancing strong trade and economic engagement is a strategic objective, a core element of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and are essential for strengthening bilateral ties. Both leaders expressed satisfaction and commended the significant rise in trade turnover during the last two years. In order to realize potential to both increase the volume of trade and diversify its composition, they requested the relevant ministries and agencies on both sides to explore substantive and practical measures to achieve the trade target of US\$15 billion by 2020, including but not limited to utilising established mechanisms, strengthening exchanges of trade delegations, business-to-business contacts, regular organisation of trade fairs and events. Both sides agreed to hold the next Meeting of the Joint Sub-Commission on Trade in Ha Noi in 2018 at the earliest.

13. Both sides urged leaders of business and industry of both countries to explore new trade and investment opportunities in identified priority areas of cooperation: hydrocarbons, power generation, renewable energy, energy conservation, infrastructure, textiles, footwear, pharmaceuticals, machine tools, agriculture and agro-products, tourism, chemicals, ICT and other service sector industries., The two sides agreed to intensify cooperation to increase productivity, quantum and content of science and technology in agricultural products.

14. Both sides encouraged greater two-way investment between Viet Nam and India. Prime Minister Modi welcomed Vietnamese companies to avail of the favourable investment climate in India under the Make in India programme. President Tran Dai Quang welcomed Indian companies to invest in Viet Nam and affirmed Viet Nam's commitment to create favourable conditions and facilitation for Indian investments in accordance with Vietnamese laws. He applauded Prime Minister Modi's efforts which improved India's ranking in the "ease of doing business".

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

15. President Tran Dai Quang highly appreciated India's long standing and continued grants-in-aid and lines of credit for Viet Nam. He thanked India for increasing scholarships to Vietnamese students, researchers, academic professionals and government officials, especially through the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, the Mekong - Ganga Cooperation (MGC) framework, as well as the projects under the fund of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), etc. Prime Minister Modi offered to organise customised courses in areas of interest to Viet Nam through the ITEC programme. President Tran Dai Quang appreciated Prime Minister Modi's announcement at the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in January 2018 of undertaking a pilot project on rural connectivity in the CLMV countries which would create Digital Villages and for offering 1,000 fellowships to students and researchers from the ASEAN member states for studying integrated PhD programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology.

ENERGY COOPERATION

16. The two sides agreed that their cooperation in oil and gas exploration, thermal and hydroelectric power and renewable energy and energy conservation is registering remarkable progress. President Tran Dai Quang welcomed Indian businesses to expand their oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities on land and in the continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Viet Nam and to this effect suggested that relevant Indian companies file concrete proposals for the blocks offered by the Vietnamese side. Both sides agreed to actively pursue the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on collaboration in oil and gas exploration projects in third countries. The Vietnamese side also welcomed Indian oil and gas companies to avail of opportunities in the midstream and downstream sectors in Viet Nam.

17. President Tran Dai Quang welcomed Indian companies to invest in renewable energy and energy conservation projects in Viet Nam and thanked India for extending support to Viet Nam in building a research reactor for the purpose of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

18. The Vietnamese side took note of the request by the Indian side on actively considering signing the Framework Agreement of the International Solar Alliance with a view to strengthening the cooperation in the renewable energy space.

CULTURE, EDUCATION AND PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGES

19. Both sides agreed to intensify cooperation in the fields of culture, tourism and people-to-people exchange, widen and deepen cultural and historical ties by cooperating further in the areas of archaeology, conservation and museums to revive and reconnect the civilizational and historic cultural heritage between the two countries. India highly appreciated Viet Nam's proposal to establish a Viet Nam Cultural Centre in India.

20. Both Leaders appreciated the effective implementation of the project of preserving and renovating the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site of My Son, Quang Nam province, Viet Nam. The Vietnamese side welcomed Indian Line of credit for the restoration and preservation of Hoa Lai Tower and Po Klong Garai Cham Tower and grants-in-aid assistance of the Cham community in Ninh Thuan Province, as well as the efforts of the Government of India and the Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sahayta Samiti (BMVSS) to provide rehabilitation services and the prosthetic Jaipur Foot to around 500 Vietnamese in the provinces of Phu Tho, Vinh Phuc and other provinces.

CONNECTIVITY

21. Both sides agreed on the importance of stronger connectivity between Viet Nam and India as well as between ASEAN and India. The Indian side urged Viet Nam to utilise various initiatives of India for CLMV countries, including the US\$1 billion line of credit for physical and digital connectivity projects. The progress made in regional connectivity endeavours such as the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway was noted by the two Leaders. The two sides agreed to explore the possibility of extending the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway further to Viet Nam through Cambodia and Lao PDR.

22. The two sides stressed the importance of the early signing of an ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Cooperation Agreement. They sought acceleration of the establishment of direct shipping routes between the sea ports of India and Viet Nam. They also welcomed the commencement of direct flights between New Delhi and Ho Chi Minh City during the visit and urged the airlines of both countries to soon open more direct flights between major cities of the two countries.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

23. Prime Minister Modi and President Tran Dai Quang shared convergence of views on various bilateral and international issues, including the regional security situation in Asia. They reiterated the importance of achieving a peaceful and prosperous Indo-Pacific region where sovereignty and international law, freedom of navigation and overflight, sustainable development and a free, fair and open trade and investment system are respected.

24. They emphasised that India and Viet Nam play important roles in safeguarding and strengthening such an open, transparent, inclusive and rules-based regional architecture and in further strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN. They expressed satisfaction at the successful conclusion of ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit held in January 2018, with significant contribution of Viet Nam in its capacity as the Country Coordinator for the 2015-2018 period, and decided to undertake necessary steps to implement the proposals made in the Delhi Declaration to further enhance the ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership. President Tran Dai Quang expressed appreciation of India's support for ASEAN's centrality

in the evolving regional architecture, its continued contribution to regional peace, security and prosperity and to ASEAN integration and the ASEAN community building process.

25. Underscoring the significance of sub-regional frameworks in strengthening bilateral cooperation and complementing regional cooperation through ASEAN frameworks, they agreed to optimally develop and utilise existing sub-regional frameworks, especially the Mekong-Ganga Economic Corridor.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

26. The two sides appreciated their coordination at regional and international fora and agreed to continue this tradition. Both sides reaffirmed their mutual support for each other's candidatures as non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council- Viet Nam for the term 2020-2021, and India for the term 2021-2022. The Vietnamese side reiterated its consistent support for permanent membership of India in a reformed Security Council.

27. The two sides re-affirmed their determination and efforts to further cooperate in maintaining peace, stability and development in the Indo - Pacific region as well as in the world at large. They also reiterated the importance of, and the need for complete compliance with international law, notably the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS), including the implementation of international legal obligations in good faith, the maintenance of freedom of navigation and over-flight in the South China Sea, full respect for diplomatic and legal processes, peaceful settlement of disputes without resorting to the threat or use of force, and in accordance with international law. In this regard, both sides support the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of the Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and look forward to an early conclusion of an effective and substantive Code of Conduct in the South China Sea.

28. Both leaders welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reiterated their commitment to the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They agreed that the Global Partnership remains key to the achievement of the SDGs. In this regard, both leaders recalled the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the importance of fulfillment of the Official Development Assistance committed by the developed countries.

29. President Tran Dai Quang thanked President Kovind and the friendly people of India for their gracious hospitality, and cordially extended an invitation to President Kovind to visit Viet Nam at an early date. President Kovind gladly accepted the invitation and agreed that the timing of the visit would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

New Delhi

March 03, 2018

4. Joint Statement between India and Vietnam during the visit of H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister to Vietnam September 03, 2016

At the invitation of H. E. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phuc, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi paid an Official Visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 02 - 03 September 2016.

On 3 September 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi was accorded a ceremonial reception. This was followed by bilateral talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime

Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc. Thereafter, the two Prime Ministers witnessed the signing of bilateral documents. Prime Minister Narendra Modi met H.E. Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of Vietnam Communist Party, H.E. Mr. Tran Dai Quang, President of Vietnam, and H.E. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Chairperson of the National Assembly of Vietnam. Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid a wreath at the Memorial of National Heroes and Martyrs and Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the Ho Chi Minh Residential Complex and the Quan Su Pagoda in Ha Noi.

Leaders of Vietnam and India reviewed and expressed their satisfaction over the strong and comprehensive development of the relations of long-standing traditional friendship and Strategic Partnership between the two countries so far. Both sides welcomed the fact that the two countries will be celebrating the 45th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations (07/1/1972 - 07/1/2017) and the 10th anniversary of establishment of Strategic Partnership (06/7/2007 - 06/7/2017) in 2017, and emphasized that this marks a milestone and opens a new stage for the bilateral relations.

They shared the view that Vietnam - India relations have been built on a firm foundation, with close links in culture, history and civilization, mutual trust and understanding as well as the strong mutual support in international and regional fora. The Vietnamese side reaffirmed Vietnam's support for India's Act East Policy and welcomed a greater role for India in the regional and international arena. Prime Minister Narendra Modi reaffirmed that Vietnam is an important pillar of India's Act East Policy.

Based on the current excellent relations, in order to meet the expectation of the Leaders and people of the two countries, and with the desire to contribute to regional peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity, Vietnam and India agreed to elevate the current Strategic Partnership to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. The two Prime Ministers agreed to assign the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs to be the focal points, in collaboration with other ministries and agencies of both sides, to build the Plan of Action to bring the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership to reality in all areas of cooperation.

1. Political relations, defense and security:

Both sides shared convergence of views on various bilateral and international issues, including the regional security situation in Asia. They expressed happiness at the success of recent high level visits of President Pranab Mukherjee and Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj in 2014, Speaker of Lok Sabha and National Security Adviser in 2015 from the Indian side, and the visits of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Phu Trong in November 2013, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung in October 2014 and President of Vietnam Fatherland Front in 2015 from the Vietnamese side. Prime Minister Narendra Modi congratulated the Vietnamese Leaders and people on the successful outcomes of the 12th National Communist Party Congress and of the elections for the 14th National Assembly and People's Councils tenure 2016-2021. Once again, he reiterated sincere congratulations to Vietnam's newly-elected leaders.

Both sides agreed to increase the exchange of high-level and other visits, step up relations between political parties and legislative institutions of both sides, establish relations between

provincial/state governments on both sides, uphold established bilateral cooperation mechanisms, and effectively implement the agreements signed between two countries.

The two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at the significant progress made in defence cooperation, including exchange of high level visits, annual high-level dialogue, service-to-service cooperation, naval ship visits, extensive training and capacity building, defence equipment procurement and related transfer of technology, and cooperation at regional fora such as ADMM-Plus.

Both sides agreed to effectively implement the Joint Vision Statement on India-Vietnam Defence Relations of May 2015. Prime Minister Narendra Modi reaffirmed India's significant interest in promoting defence industry cooperation between the two sides and committed to provide a new Line of Credit for Vietnam in this area. Both sides welcomed the signing of the contract for Offshore High-speed Patrol Boats between M/s Larsen & Toubro and Vietnam Border Guards utilizing the US\$100 million Line of Credit for defence procurement extended by India to Vietnam. Prime Minister Modi announced a grant of US\$ 5 million for the construction of an Army Software Park at the Telecommunications University in Nha Trang.

The Prime Ministers welcomed the signing of the MOU on Cyber Security between Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of India and the transfer of equipment to the Indian funded Indira Gandhi High-Tech Crime Laboratory. They agreed to an early conclusion of the MOU for cooperation between the National Security Council Secretariat of India and the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam, emphasized the need to establish the Deputy Ministerial level dialogue and to enhance cooperation on traditional and non-traditional security matters, cyber security, counter-terrorism, transnational crimes, disaster management and response, and undertaking training and capacity building programmes.

2. Economic relations, trading and investment:

The two Leaders emphasized that enhancing bilateral economic engagement is a strategic objective. In this regard, they requested the related ministries and agencies on both sides to explore substantive and practical measures to achieve the trade target of US\$15 billion by 2020, including but not limited to: utilizing established mechanisms such as the Joint Sub-Commission on Trade, intensifying the exchanges among states of India and provinces of Vietnam, strengthening exchanges of delegation and Business-to-Business contacts, regular organization of trade fairs and events such as the India-CLMV Business Conclave and Vietnam - India Business Forum.

They welcomed the effective implementation of India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement and the conclusion of India-ASEAN Trade in Services and Investment Agreements (AITGA). They also called for close cooperation towards realization of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP).

The Prime Ministers urged leaders of business and industry to explore new business opportunities in the identified priority areas for cooperation: hydrocarbons, power generation, renewable energy, infrastructure, tourism, textiles, footwear, medical and pharmaceuticals,

ICT, electronics, agriculture, agro-products, chemicals, machine tools and other supporting industries.

Both sides encouraged greater two-way investment between Vietnam and India. Prime Minister Narendra Modi welcomed Vietnamese companies to take advantage of the various schemes and facilities offered under the 'Make in India' programme. Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc welcomed Indian companies to invest in Vietnam and affirmed Vietnam's commitment to create favourable conditions and facilitation for Indian investments in accordance with Vietnamese laws. Prime Minister Modi sought facilitation of the Government of Vietnam for major Indian investments such as Tata Power's Long Phu-II 1320MW thermal power project for achieving contractual conclusion.

3. Energy:

The Vietnamese side welcomed the long-standing investment and presence of ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) and its partnership with PetroVietnam (PVN) for exploration of oil and gas in Vietnam. The Prime Ministers agreed to further enhance cooperation in the oil and gas sector and urged both sides to actively implement the Agreement signed in 2014 between PVN and OVL on cooperation in new blocks in Vietnam. The Vietnamese side also welcomed Indian oil and gas companies to avail of opportunities in participating in mid-stream and down-stream sectors in Vietnam.

Both Prime Ministers highly value the importance of renewable energy and expressed the belief that both India and Vietnam would immensely benefit from enhancing the share of renewable energy in the overall power generation. The Vietnamese side welcomes Prime Minister Modi's ambitious plan for deployment of 175 GW of renewable power capacities by 2022, including 100GW of solar and 60GW of wind power in India. In this regard, the two Leaders urged both sides to step up their cooperation in this sector.

4. Connectivities:

Both sides reiterated the importance of connectivity between Vietnam and India. They urged airlines of both sides to soon open direct flights between major cities of Vietnam and India. They sought accelerating the establishment of direct shipping routes between the sea ports of Vietnam and India. Both sides agreed on the need to further strengthen physical connectivity between India and ASEAN. The Indian side urged Vietnam to utilize various initiatives of India for CLMV countries and the India - ASEAN Line of Credit for physical and digital connectivity.

Both sides agreed to enhance banking and financial sector linkages between the two countries for facilitating more intensive economic engagement. The Vietnamese side welcomed the opening of a branch of Bank of India in Ho Chi Minh City in July 2016 and took note of the Indian side's request on licensing international foreign exchange transactions of Bank of India to assist Indian business and industry in Vietnam.

5. Science and Technology:

The Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at three decades of bilateral cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes pursuant to the agreement signed by the two countries in 1986. They welcomed the discussions aimed at concluding the Agreement on Cooperation between the Indian Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership and Vietnam Atomic Institute and agreed to expedite the negotiation and conclusion of the new Inter-Governmental Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which will set a strong foundation for further cooperation in civil nuclear energy.

The Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at signing of the Inter-Governmental Framework Agreement between the two countries for Exploration of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes and urge both sides to soon conclude the Implementing Arrangement between the Indian Space Research Organisation and Vietnam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on Establishment of Tracking and Data Reception Station and Data Processing Facility in Vietnam under the India-ASEAN Space Cooperation. The Vietnamese side welcomed the establishment of the facility which would increase capabilities of Vietnam and ASEAN countries in remote sensing with numerous commercial and scientific applications.

6. Training:

Both Prime Ministers welcomed ongoing cooperation in the establishment of capacity building institutes in Vietnam in IT, English language training, entrepreneurship development, high-performance computing and other areas and expressed satisfaction at the finalization of development partnership projects including the establishment of Vietnam-India English and IT Training Centre at the Telecommunications University in Nha Trang, the Centre for Excellence in Software Development and Training at Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam welcomed the offer to train 15 Vietnamese diplomats at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi and 25 Vietnamese students of Vietnam National University Faculty of Oriental Studies at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

The Indian side affirmed that it would continue to provide training through Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and provide scholarships for Vietnamese students and Government officials. Vietnam welcomed India's assistance under the framework of Mekong - Ganga Cooperation, especially the Quick Impact Projects Fund (QIPF).

7. Health, Culture, Tourism and People-to-people links:

Both sides welcomed the conclusion and signing of the MOU on health cooperation. They also emphasized the importance of encouraging traditional medicine.

Both sides agreed to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in culture, tourism, people-to-people links, especially exchanges between the youth of Vietnam and India. Prime Minister Modi thanked Vietnam for facilitating the establishment of the Indian Cultural Centre in Hanoi which will open shortly. The Prime Ministers instructed officials to quickly follow-up the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on conservation and restoration of Cham monuments at My Son, Quang Nam Province, by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Vietnam highly appreciated the support and assistance of India in organizing activities highlighting the role and contributions of President Ho Chi Minh. Prime Minister Narendra Modi thanked Vietnam for its leadership in facilitating the inscription of the Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

India announced the offer of special annual scholarships for Vietnamese students for advanced Buddhist studies at Masters/Doctoral level courses and annual scholarships of one year duration for study of Sanskrit in Indian institutes for the members of the Buddhist Sangha in Vietnam.

8. Regional and international cooperation:

The Prime Ministers valued the cooperation and coordination between both sides at regional and international fora and agreed to strengthen cooperation particularly in UN, NAM, WTO, ASEAN and related forums including ARF, ADMM Plus, EAS, ASEM and as well as other sub-regional cooperation mechanisms. India welcomed the realization of ASEAN Community and expressed full support for ASEAN's centrality in the evolving regional structure. India welcomed and highlighted the significant contribution of Vietnam to the ASEAN - India Strategic Partnership in its capacity as ASEAN Coordinator for India for the period of 2015-2018.

Both Vietnam and India stressed the need for reform of the United Nations and expansion of the UN Security Council in both the permanent and the non-permanent categories of membership, with enhanced representation from developing countries. Prime Minister Narendra Modi expressed gratitude for Vietnam's consistent support to India's candidature for permanent membership of a reformed and expanded UNSC. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed support for each other's candidature for non-permanent membership of the UNSC, Vietnam for the term 2020-21 and India for the term 2021-22. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Program of Cooperation in UN Peacekeeping Matters. The Indian side expressed its commitment to capacity building and training to enable Vietnam's participation in UN peacekeeping operations.

Both sides reiterated their desire and determination to work together to maintain peace, stability, growth and prosperity in Asia and beyond. Noting the Award issued on 12 July 2016 of the Arbitral Tribunal constituted under the Annex VII to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS), both sides reiterated their support for peace, stability, security, safety and freedom of navigation and over flight, and unimpeded commerce, based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UNCLOS. Both sides also called on all states to resolve disputes through peaceful means without threat or use of force and exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that could complicate or escalate disputes affecting peace and stability, respect the diplomatic and legal processes, fully observe the Declaration on the conduct of parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and soon finalize the Code of Conduct (COC). They also recognised that the sea lanes of communication passing through the South China Sea are critical for peace, stability, prosperity and development. Vietnam and India, as State Parties to the UNCLOS, urged all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS, which establishes the international legal order of the seas and oceans.

The following Agreements were signed in the presence of the two Prime Ministers:

- (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes;
- (ii) Protocol for Amending the Agreement on Avoiding Double Taxation;
- (iii) Program of Cooperation in UN Peacekeeping Matters;
- (iv) Protocol between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and the Ministry of External Affairs of India on Celebrating 2017 as the "Year of Friendship";
- (v) MOU on Health Cooperation;
- (vi) MOU on Cooperation in Information Technology;
- (vii) MOU on Cooperation between the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences and the Indian Council of World Affairs;
- (viii) MOU on cooperation in Cyber Security;
- (ix) MOU between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Directorate for Standard, Metrology and Quality for Cooperation in the Fields of Standardization and Conformity Assessment;
- (x) MOU on Establishment of the Centre of Excellence in Software Development and Training;
- (xi) Technical Agreement on Sharing of White Shipping Information;
- (xii) Contract for Offshore High-speed Patrol Boats;.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's interactions with the entire leadership of Vietnam were marked by warmth, friendship and mutual respect. Prime Minister Narendra Modi expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. He extended an invitation to Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc to visit India at a mutually convenient date. Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc accepted the invitation with pleasure. Dates for the visits will be finalized through diplomatic channels.

5. Joint Statement on the Visit of H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to India October 27-28, 2014

1. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung accompanied by his spouse paid a State Visit to the Republic of India from 27-28 October 2014 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Shri Narendra Modi.
2. Prime Minister Dung was accorded a ceremonial reception at the Rashtrapati Bhavan and laid a wreath at the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi at Raj Ghat. Prime Minister Modi held official talks with Prime Minister Dung and hosted a banquet in his honour. Prime Minister Dung called on President of India, H.E. Shri Pranab Mukherjee and met Vice President H.E. Shri Hamid Ansari, Speaker of the Lok Sabha H.E. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and External Affairs Minister H.E. Smt. Sushma Swaraj. Prime Minister Dung also visited the holy city of Bodh Gaya. He had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Bihar, H.E. Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi. A Conclave of business leaders from both countries was held during the visit.
3. The Prime Ministers welcomed the developments in recent years which have led to a continuous strengthening of the Strategic Partnership between India and Vietnam. They reaffirmed their commitment for comprehensive development of the Strategic Partnership between the two countries. The Prime Ministers agreed that a strong India-Vietnam partnership would lead to peace, prosperity and stability for people of both countries and in the wider region. Prime Minister Modi reaffirmed that Vietnam was an important pillar of

India's Look East Policy. Prime Minister Dung welcomed a greater role for India in the regional and international arena.

4. The Prime Ministers noted that strategic partnership between both countries was based on traditional friendship, mutual understanding, strong trust, support and convergence of views on various regional and international issues. They expressed happiness on the success of the recent State Visit of President of India H.E. Shri Pranab Mukherjee to Vietnam in September 2014. They also welcomed the successful visit of External Affairs Minister H.E. Smt. Sushma Swaraj to Hanoi in August 2014. The Prime Ministers called for more intensive exchanges at all levels under the established dialogue mechanisms and urged effective implementation of agreements concluded between both countries.

5. The Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress made in defence cooperation including exchange of visits, annual Security Dialogue, service to service cooperation, ship visits, training, capacity building and cooperation at the regional fora including on Humanitarian Mine Action under ADMM-Plus. They called for early implementation of US\$ 100 million Line of Credit Agreement for defence procurement extended by India to Vietnam. They expressed hope that the ongoing robust defence and security cooperation between India and Vietnam will continue to be strengthened through regular exchanges at high level.

6. The Prime Ministers agreed that enhancing economic cooperation between both countries should be pursued as a strategic objective. They welcomed the strong growth in bilateral trade in recent years particularly after the implementation of India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement and noted that the conclusion of India-ASEAN Trade in Services and Investment Agreements would further boost economic cooperation between India and ASEAN in general and Vietnam in particular. They instructed officials on both sides to utilize established mechanisms such as the Joint Sub-Commission on Trade as well as closer PPP and B2B contacts for furthering our shared trade and investment objectives. They also called for close cooperation towards realization of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP).

7. Prime Minister Dung was accompanied by a large business delegation which had separate meetings with apex chambers of commerce and industry of India including CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM. The Prime Ministers urged the business leaders to explore business opportunities on both sides. Business leaders on both sides identified the following sectors as priority areas for cooperation: -hydrocarbons, power generation, infrastructure, tourism, textiles, footwear, medical and pharmaceuticals, ICT, electronics, agriculture, agro-products, chemicals, machine tools and other supporting industries. The Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction on the steady progress made in enhancing trade and investment through fruitful interaction between business leaders from both sides. They agreed to take measures to significantly expand and diversify bilateral trade for mutually beneficial results and agreed to enhance the trade targets to US\$ 15 billion by 2020. They urged that events like the India-CLMV Business Conclave should be utilized by business leaders and decision makers to achieve this target.

8. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the importance of investment for the growth of their economies and ways to create environment to mobilise greater investment. Prime Minister Dung welcomed Indian companies to invest in Vietnam and affirmed Vietnam's commitment to create favourable conditions for Indian investments. Prime Minister Modi invited the Vietnamese companies to join the accelerated economic growth programme 'Make in India' for reaping the benefits of this new initiative. They agreed to utilize the Customs Cooperation Agreement and Maritime Shipping Agreement between the two countries for facilitating more intensive economic engagement.

9. The Prime Ministers welcomed the signing of the Agreement between ONGC Videsh Limited and PetroVietnam for exploration of new oil and gas projects in Vietnam. Prime Minister Dung welcomed Indian oil and gas companies to explore new opportunities in midstream and downstream activities in the oil and gas sector in Vietnam.

10. The Prime Ministers welcomed the approval by the State Bank of Vietnam for the opening of the Bank of India branch in Vietnam.

11. The Prime Ministers emphasized the importance of connectivity between India and Vietnam and welcomed the code share arrangement between Jet Airways and Vietnam Airlines leading to commencement of Jet Airways flights to Ho Chi Minh City from 5 November 2014 onwards. They expressed hope that Vietnam Airlines will also commence flight services to India shortly. They also encouraged air carriers of both countries to further open and operate flights between Vietnam and India. They agreed to promote maritime connectivity between the two countries and ship building cooperation.

12. The Prime Ministers welcomed the signing of the MoU on conservation and restoration of Cham monuments at My Son by the Archaeological Survey of India. They called for energizing tourism and cultural exchanges between the two countries. They also welcomed signing of the MoU on Nalanda University as a symbol of Buddhist heritage shared by India and Vietnam. Prime Minister Modi thanked Prime Minister Dung for the establishment of the India Study Centre at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Public Administration in Hanoi and welcomed its collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration. The Prime Ministers appreciated the convening of the 3rd Round Table of the ASEAN-India Network of Think Tanks in Hanoi in August 2014.

13. The Prime Ministers welcomed ongoing cooperation in the establishment of capacity building institutes in Vietnam on IT, English language training, entrepreneurship development, high-performance computing and other areas and called for early finalization of development partnership projects currently being planned by both sides including the establishment of Vietnam-India English and IT Training Centre at the Telecommunications University in Nha Trang, the Centre for Excellence in Software Development and Training at Ho Chi Minh City, the Satellite Tracking and Data Reception and Imaging Centre at Ho Chi Minh City. They also agreed to continue cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and explore cooperation in the field of space, including in the launch of satellites.

14. The Prime Ministers valued the cooperation and coordination between both sides at regional and international fora and agreed to strengthen cooperation particularly in ASEAN, ARF, ADMM Plus, EAS, UN, NAM, ASEM and WTO, as well as other sub-regional cooperation mechanisms. They noted that Vietnam's assumption of the role of ASEAN Coordinator for India for the period of 2015-18 would facilitate closer cooperation between the two sides as ASEAN reaches its goal of becoming a full community by 2015. The Prime Ministers also agreed to strengthen the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation. They stressed the need for urgent reform of the United Nations and expansion of the UN Security Council in both the permanent and the non-permanent categories of membership, with enhanced representation from developing countries. Prime Minister Modi expressed gratitude for Vietnam's consistent support to India's candidature for permanent membership of a reformed and expanded UNSC. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed support for each other's candidature for non-permanent membership of the UNSC, Vietnam for the term 2020-21 and India for the term 2021-22. India also agreed to assist Viet Nam in capacity building for participation in UN peacekeeping operations.

15. The Prime Ministers reiterated their desire and determination to work together to maintain peace, stability, growth and prosperity in Asia and beyond. They agreed that

freedom of navigation and overflight in the East Sea/South China Sea should not be impeded and called the parties concerned to exercise restraint, avoid threat or use of force and resolve disputes through peaceful means in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the UNCLOS-1982. They also welcomed the collective commitment of the concerned parties to abide by and implement the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and to work towards the adoption of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea on the basis of consensus. They called for cooperation in ensuring security of sea-lanes, maritime safety and security, combating piracy and conducting search and rescue operations.

16. The following Agreements were signed in the presence of Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Dung: (i) MoU on the Establishment of Nalanda University; (ii) MoU on Conservation and Restoration of the World Heritage Site of My Son, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam; (iii) MoU on Establishing the Centre for English Language and Information Technology Training at the Telecommunications University; (iv) Cultural Exchange Programme 2015-17; (v) MoU on Exchange of Audio-Visual Programmes; (vi) HoA between OVL and PetroVietnam; and (vii) MoU between ONGC and PetroVietnam.

17. Interactions between the Prime Ministers were warm, cordial and friendly. Prime Minister Dung expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. He extended an invitation to Prime Minister Modi to visit Vietnam at a mutually convenient date. Prime Minister Modi accepted the invitation with pleasure. Dates for the visit will be finalized through diplomatic channels.

New Delhi

28 October 2014

6. Joint Statement on the occasion of the Visit of H.E. Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam November 20, 2013

1. At the invitation of H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam paid a State visit to India from 19-22 November, 2013.

2. The General Secretary called on the President of India H.E. Shri Pranab Mukherjee and met Vice President H.E. Shri Hamid Ansari and Speaker of the Lok Sabha H.E. Smt Meera Kumar. Prime Minister held talks with the General Secretary and hosted a banquet in his honour. External Affairs Minister H.E. Shri Salman Khurshid and leaders of Indian political parties met the General Secretary separately. The General Secretary was accorded a ceremonial reception at the Rashtrapati Bhawan and he laid a wreath at the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat.

3. The General Secretary also visited Mumbai where he met the Governor of the state of Maharashtra and interacted with the Indian business community.

4. The leaders noted that India and Viet Nam had common objectives of inclusive growth and socio-economic development and affirmed that they shared a common vision to meet the aspirations of the peoples of both countries. They also noted that both countries faced similar challenges posed by global economic recession, the menace of terrorism and other issues confronting the international system. The Prime Minister reaffirmed that Vietnam was a pillar of India's Look East Policy, which was supported by the General Secretary. They envisaged a more active role for India in the regional and international arena.

5. The leaders recalled the great contributions of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh to the development of India - Viet Nam friendship, which was further nurtured by subsequent generations of leaders and peoples of both countries. They expressed satisfaction that regular consultations at all levels had helped consolidate and expand bilateral ties.

6. The leaders expressed satisfaction at the success of the "India - Viet Nam Friendship Year" held in 2012 that celebrated the 40th anniversary of establishment of full diplomatic relations and the 5th anniversary of the Strategic Partnership between the two countries. The numerous events organized by both countries raised awareness among the people of both countries about the civilisational linkages between India and Viet Nam and the scope for future collaboration in the contemporary world.

7. The leaders emphasized that India - Viet Nam relationship was a time tested friendship, characterised by shared interests, mutual trust and multi-dimensional cooperation. In view of the convergence on strategic interests, they agreed to further strengthen and deepen the Strategic Partnership between the two countries. This would contribute to peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia Pacific region and beyond.

Strategic engagement

8. High level visits in recent years by the Indian President in 2008, Vice President in 2013, Prime Minister in 2010 and Speaker of Lok Sabha in 2011, and the Vietnamese President in 2011, Vice President in 2009, Chairman of National Assembly in 2010 and Prime Minister in 2012 reflected the importance attached to the strengthening of bilateral ties by both sides.

9. The leaders decided to reinforce high level political interactions by enhancing the frequency of bilateral visits and meetings in the margins of regional and multilateral events. The leaders welcomed the agreements and the substantive Action Plan adopted at the 15th Joint Commission Meeting in New Delhi on 11 July, 2013 and commended the important contributions made by other existing bilateral mechanisms for consolidating and expanding the relationship.

10. The leaders welcomed the decision to establish exchange of visits under the Distinguished Visitors Programme between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam to strengthen mutual understanding in the fields of governance, public policy, challenges of development and inclusive growth.

11. The leaders agreed that defence cooperation was a significant pillar of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The leaders welcomed the regular defence dialogue, training, exercises, Navy and Coast Guard ship visits, capacity building, exchange of think tanks and other exchanges between relevant agencies of the two countries in recent years. The utilization of the Line of Credit in the field of defence would further strengthen defence cooperation. The leaders recommended that both sides continue to work closely on suitable terms and conditions for the Line of Credit of US\$100 million in the field of defense to augment the momentum already created. Both sides welcomed the signing and implementation of the Arrangement on Protection of Classified Information between the two countries and the understanding on training of naval and airforce personnel of Viet Nam, currently under implementation.

12. The leaders reiterated their desire and determination to work together to maintain peace, stability, growth and prosperity in Asia. They agreed that freedom of navigation in the East Sea/South China Sea should not be impeded and called the parties concerned to exercise restraint, avoid threat or use of force and resolve disputes through peaceful means in

accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the UNCLOS. They also welcomed the collective commitment of the concerned parties to abide by and implement the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and to work towards the adoption of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea on the basis of consensus. They called for cooperation in ensuring security of sea-lanes, maritime security, combating piracy and conducting search and rescue operations.

13. The leaders noted that cooperation had strengthened on security and law enforcement issues. They welcomed the signing of the Treaty on Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners. They also welcomed the entry into force of the Extradition Treaty signed between the two countries. They instructed relevant departments on both sides to focus on sharing of information and experience in combating organized crime, illicit arms and drug trafficking. They welcomed the signing of the MoU on establishment of the India-Gandhi High-tech Crime Laboratory in Ha Noi, Viet Nam and called for early realisation of the project. The Indian side agreed to continue assisting Vietnam in its efforts at training and capacity building and modernization efforts of the Vietnamese Police.

14. The leaders strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and agreed to increase cooperation in the fight against this global scourge. Both sides also agreed to further strengthen cooperation for an early conclusion of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, for which India had presented a draft at the United Nations.

15. The leaders agreed to strengthen cooperation and coordination to effectively address the challenges posed by non-traditional security threats such as climate change, environmental degradation, energy security, food and water security, HIV/AIDS and avian influenza.

16. The leaders decided to broaden bilateral cooperation in areas such as space technology, natural resource management and use, disaster management and mitigation, weather forecasting, oceanography, hydrology, meteorology, nanotechnology and civil nuclear cooperation. They instructed relevant authorities on both sides to work towards early completion of the project to establish a satellite tracking, data reception and processing centre in Ho Chi Minh city under India-ASEAN Cooperation and agreed that both sides will explore new areas such as launching of Vietnamese satellites using Indian launch vehicles and assistance in setting up of earth observation centre in Vietnam.

Economic partnership

17. The leaders agreed that enhancing the economic partnership was one of the main components of the strategic partnership between the two countries. They welcomed the outcome of the first meeting of the India - Viet Nam Sub-Commission on Trade held in New Delhi on 18 November, 2013. They noted with satisfaction the steady growth in bilateral trade, which on way to meet the target of US\$ 7 billion by 2015. They noted that favourable conditions should be created for further boosting bilateral trade to US\$ 15 billion by 2020 and for promoting mutual investments especially in the areas of education, infrastructure, hydrocarbons, power generation, new and renewable energy, agriculture, textiles, information technology, and pharmaceuticals. The leaders also agreed to work for the early signing and implementation of the India-ASEAN FTA in Services and Investments to build on the momentum created by India-ASEAN FTA in Goods. They also agreed work together for early realisation of RCEP so as to facilitate India's integration into the ASEAN Economic Community.

18. The Vietnamese side welcomed new investments by Indian companies in oil and gas upstream and downstream projects in Vietnam. The leaders noted with satisfaction that Viet

Nam's Oil and Gas Group (PetroVietnam) has offered new areas to India for oil and gas exploration.

19. Both sides welcomed and committed to facilitate the opening of branch offices by their commercial banks in each others' countries, in accordance with the laws of the host country, universally recognized principles of international trade as well as bilateral commitments. They expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between the Ministries of Finance and Customs Departments of the two countries.

20. The leaders encouraged cooperation between the private sectors of both countries and reaffirmed their support to the Viet Nam-India Business Forum and the activities of the chambers of commerce and industry of both countries. The Vietnamese side also agreed to actively support the "ASEAN - India Business Council".

21. The leaders welcomed and supported Tata Power to participate as the developer of the 1320 MW Long Phu 2 power project. This would be the largest Indian investment in Viet Nam and would act as a forerunner towards greater investment flows from India.

22. The leaders decided to strengthen physical connectivity through land, sea & air transport between India and Viet Nam. They welcomed the signing of the Air Services Agreement that would promote cooperation in the civil aviation sector. They welcomed the signing of the bilateral Maritime Shipping Agreement and proposed to initiate discussions, at the official level, on a sub-regional shipping agreement between India and CLMV countries. They highlighted the importance of extension of the road connectivity between India and Vietnam and welcomed India's suggestion to discuss soft infrastructure requirements to facilitate seamless movement of goods and services across economic corridors and initiation of discussions on an ASEAN-India Transit Transport Agreement (AITTA), to be concluded by end 2015.

23. The leaders highlighted the important contribution of capacity building and development partnership projects such as the establishment of a Viet Nam-India English Language, IT training Centre at the National Defence Academy in Hanoi, the Vocational Training Centre in Ho Chi Minh City and the operationalization of the High Performance Computing Facility at Hanoi University of Science and Technology. They also agreed to expedite new projects involving Lines of Credit from India. The Vietnamese side welcomed the establishment of the India-CLMV Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) Fund under which short gestation projects would be undertaken with grant assistance from India, to directly benefit local communities in a visible and immediate manner in areas such as education, health, sanitation and community development.

24. The leaders noted the strong cooperation in agriculture and related fields and agreed to further deepening of cooperation in research and development in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, animal husbandry and dairy. They called for an early convening of the India-Vietnam conference on Agriculture between the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Vietnam Academy of Agriculture Sciences (VAAS) and highlighted the immense scope for further collaborations. They welcomed the establishment of a Pangasius breeding farm in India in cooperation with Vietnam. They agreed to promote information exchange and research in Early Mortality Syndrome in shrimp industry.

25. The leaders noted with satisfaction the signing of the Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology for 2013-14. Both sides also welcomed the Program of Cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Technology of Viet Nam and the Department of Biotechnology of India.

Cultural and people-to-people contacts

26. The leaders agreed to deepen friendly exchanges, people to people contacts and cooperation in the fields of culture, archaeology, conservation, museology, tourism, public health, sports, education and media. They welcomed early establishment of sister-city relations between Mumbai and Ho Chi Minh City. The Viet Nam side welcomed the decision to open an Indian Culture Centre in Hanoi to promote exchange of artists and troupes, holding of film festivals, exchanges between the youth and other cultural activities.

27. The leaders called for early signing of the MoU on Conservation and Restoration of Cham monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India at My Son heritage site in Viet Nam.

28. The leaders noted with satisfaction outcome of the 2nd meeting of the Joint Working Group on Educational Exchange for cooperation between universities and academia, in particular the proposal for introduction of the Indian Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) curriculum in Vietnamese schools.

Cooperation in regional and international fora

29. The leaders noted the growing role of both countries in regional affairs and agreed to further strengthen cooperation at regional and international fora, especially in the ASEAN, the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM+), the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF), the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement. The leaders highlighted that their cooperation was in keeping with the common desire and determination of both sides to work together for peace, prosperity and stability in the region and the world.

30. India expressed its appreciation for Vietnam's continued support for India's permanent membership in an expanded UN Security Council. The Indian side reaffirmed its support for Viet Nam's candidature for the United Nations Security Council non-permanent membership for the term 2020-21 and the Vietnamese side expressed reciprocal support for India's candidature for the United Nations Security Council non-permanent membership for a subsequent term. Viet Nam also expressed support for India's membership of the Human Rights Council for the term 2015-17. The Vietnamese side expressed its appreciation for India's support to its application for membership of the International Hydrographic Organization. The Indian side expressed appreciation for Viet Nam's support for its re-election to category-II seat in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Council.

31. The leaders welcomed the signing of a number of bilateral agreements and MoUs during the visit and called on relevant departments to initiate steps for early implementation of these agreements fully. The documents signed during the visit included: Air Service Agreement, MOU for setting up of the Indira Gandhi Hightech Crime Lab in Hanoi, Agreement on Protection of Classified Information, MOU between two Ministries of Finance, Cooperation Agreement between Hanoi National University and Indian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, MoU on Cooperation between India Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore and HCM National Academy of Public Administration, MoU between Vietnam Oil and Gas Group and ONGC Videsh Limited(OVL), and MOU between Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade and Tata Power Ltd. on development of Long Phu 2 Thermal Power Project in Soc Trang, Vietnam.

32. The interaction between the two leaders was warm, cordial and friendly. General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong expressed his gratitude to the Government and the friendly people of India for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and the accompanying delegation during his State visit to the Republic of India. General Secretary

Nguyen Phu Trong extended an invitation to Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to visit Viet Nam at a mutually convenient date. The Prime Minister accepted the invitation with pleasure. The dates of the visit will be finalized through diplomatic channels.

New Delhi

20 November, 2013

7. Joint Statement on the occasion of the visit of the H.E. Truong Tan Sang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam October 12, 2011

1. At the invitation of H.E. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of the Republic of India, H.E. Truong Tan Sang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Madame Mai Thi Hanh paid a State visit to India on 11-13 October 2011.
2. The President was accorded an official ceremonial reception at Rashtrapati Bhawan in the capital New Delhi on 12th October 2011. The President laid a wreath at the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat. During the visit, President Truong Tan Sang called on the President of India Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil who hosted a Banquet in his honour. He held talks with Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri S.M. Krishna, External Affairs Minister, and Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence and Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Leader of the Opposition called on the President.
3. President Truong Tan Sang visited Bangalore and met the Governor of the state of Karnataka. He also visited Mumbai where he met the Governor of the state of Maharashtra. President Sang met leaders of Indian business enterprises in New Delhi and Mumbai.
4. President Truong Tan Sang and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh also witnessed signing of Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on bilateral cooperation.
5. President Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh congratulated Viet Nam on the success of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the elections to the 13th National Assembly. President Truong Tan Sang highly valued the remarkable achievements made by the State, the Government and people of India in all fields in the course of national development which has increasingly enhanced the role and standing of India in the region and the world.
6. The leaders of the two countries exchanged views in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality and mutual trust on all aspects of bilateral cooperation as well as on the regional and international issues of mutual interest. They welcomed the sustained development of the traditional friendship and strategic partnership between India and Viet Nam. They recalled the glorious contributions of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh for the development of India-Viet Nam Friendship that had been preserved, nurtured and further developed by generations of leaders and people of the two countries and had gone from strength to strength. Both countries agreed to celebrate 2012 as "the India - Viet Nam Friendship Year" to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the full diplomatic relations (07/01/1972 - 07/01/2012) and the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the strategic partnership (06/07/2007 - 06/07/2012). The Indian side would also organize the "Year of India in Viet Nam" in 2012 with a series of cultural events including performing arts, film festivals, and other events in various cities across Viet Nam.
7. Both sides valued and agreed to further enhance high-level visits and meetings between the two countries. The leaders noted that there still remains considerable potential for cooperation and agreed to strongly enhance the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries, based on key pillars of politics, defense, security, economic,

cultural and HRD cooperation. Both sides highly appreciated the results of the 14th Meeting of Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation at the Foreign Minister level, the 5th Political Consultation and the 2nd Strategic Dialogue at the Deputy Foreign Minister level.

8. The leaders agreed to further deepen the strategic partnership, by adding more concrete programs and projects and broadening it to new areas for cooperation, taking into account the changing political and economic situation both at regional and international levels. Both sides agreed to continue strengthening cooperation in the areas of politics, economy, trade and investment, finance, science and technology, human resource development, culture, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture etc., while striving to expand cooperation into other potential areas such as frontier areas of science and technology, justice, public health, information and communication, tourism, sports, press, and other areas of mutual interest. The two sides noted with satisfaction the establishment of the India-Viet Nam Business Forum, Advanced Resource Centre in Information and Communications Technologies (ARC-ICT) and the Institute for Indian and South-West Asian Studies under the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences. Viet Nam welcomed the announcement of India to establish a Cultural Centre in Hanoi.

9. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the two-way trade had increased steadily in the recent years and the trade deficit of the Vietnamese side had declined. President Truong Tan Sang affirmed that Viet Nam would create favourable conditions for Indian enterprises to invest in the country. Both sides agreed to step up trade and investment linkages, inter-alia by encouraging cooperation between the private sectors. Both sides set a target of US\$ 7 billion of bilateral trade by 2015. Both sides welcomed the entry into force of the India-ASEAN FTA in Goods and agreed to work for the early finalization of the India-ASEAN FTA in Services and Investments.

10. The two sides welcomed the strengthening of cooperation in the fields of defense and security. They expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the 6th Indo-Viet Nam Security Dialogue at the Deputy Defense Minister level and the establishment of a mechanism of biennial dialogue on security issues between the Ministry of Home Affairs of India and Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam and agreed to work towards the early completion of the Indira Gandhi Hi-tech Forensic Laboratory in Ho Chi Minh City. The Vietnamese side welcomed the offer for training and capacity building of Vietnamese police forces.

11. Both sides welcomed the signing of the Extradition Treaty, Memorandum of Understanding on India-Viet Nam Friendship Year 2012, Agreement on Cooperation between Petrovietnam and ONGC Videsh Limited, Work Plan for the years 2011-2013 in the fields of agricultural and fishery research and education, Protocol of Cultural Activities in India-Vietnam Friendship Year 2012, and agreed to expedite negotiations for early signing of documents of cooperation in other fields as had been agreed in the 14th Meeting of the Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Vietnamese side welcomed the announcement by the Prime Minister of India to double the number of ITEC scholarships from 75 to 150 from the year 2012.

12. President Truong Tan Sang highly appreciated the support and assistance of the State, the Government and people of India rendered to Viet Nam in the past years, which was a vivid manifestation of the fine traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Government of India agreed to extend new Lines of Credit to Viet Nam on favorable terms and conditions for projects in infrastructure, oil and gas, power generation and transmission projects and in other areas as requested by the Vietnamese side; and agreed to consider earmaking a buyer's credit.

13. The leaders affirmed their desire and determination to work together for peace and stability in the region and the world, and agreed to further strengthen cooperation at regional and international fora, especially the ASEAN-India and Mekong-Ganga fora as well as in EAS, ASEM, ARF, WTO, UN and the Non-aligned Movement. The Vietnamese side reaffirmed its strong support for India's Look East Policy and the strengthening of ASEAN-India relationship. The Indian side congratulated Viet Nam for its success in fulfilling its role as ASEAN Chair in 2010 and thanked Viet Nam for its support to India's candidature for permanent membership in an expanded United Nations Security Council and the G4 short draft resolution on reform of UNSC.

14. The two sides stressed the importance of maintaining peace, stability and of ensuring the safety, security and freedom of navigation in the high seas. The two sides agreed that disputes in the East Sea/South China Sea should be resolved by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force by the parties concerned, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

15. Both sides agreed to step up cooperation in the field of capacity building, technical assistance and information sharing between their respective relevant agencies for ensuring security of sea-lanes, including combating piracy, preventing pollution, conducting search and rescue, etc. on sea.

16. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation to effectively address the challenges posed by non-traditional security threats such as climate change, environmental degradation, natural disasters, energy security, HIV/AIDS and avian influenza.

17. Both sides also agreed to closely cooperate to promote dialogue and cooperation within the EAS with the aim of promoting peace, stability, development and prosperity in East Asia.

18. The two sides strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and resolved to increase cooperation in the common efforts of the international community in preventing this scourge in a comprehensive manner. Both sides agreed to closely cooperate for an early finalization of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, for which India had presented a draft at the United Nations in 1996.

19. President Truong Tan Sang and Madame Mai Thi Hanh expressed their gratitude to the State and friendly people of India for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to the President and the Vietnamese delegation during their State visit to the Republic of India.

New Delhi

October 12, 2011