

(b) whether MTCR restricts the proliferation of drones, UAVs, missiles, rocket systems including systems for delivery of weapons of mass destruction; and

(c) whether India has managed to secure its place in MTCR by signing the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Proliferation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) No, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are two distinct export control regimes and are important in their own right. The substantive procedure for India's membership of the MTCR was completed well before the Seoul Plenary of the NSG on June 23-24, 2016. India became a member of the MTCR after completion of the remaining formalities on June 27, 2016.

(b) The aim of the MTCR is to restrict the proliferation of missiles, complete rocket systems, unmanned air vehicles, and related technology for those systems capable of carrying a 500 kilogram payload at least 300 kilometres, as well as systems intended for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) Membership of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation is not a pre-condition for MTCR membership.

Outcome of Prime Minister's visits to foreign countries

1206. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of Prime Minister's visits to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Iran and Afghanistan have been evaluated;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed or entered into;

(c) whether payment of dues on account of import of oil from Iran in the past figured in the talks;

(d) if so, whether Iran is demanding payment of dues in dollars at the current rate; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (e) Information is given in the Statement.

Statement*Outcome of Prime Minister's visits to foreign countries*

Yes. Decisions/agreements reached during the visits are at various stages of implementation.

Details of Agreements concluded during Prime Minister's visits to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Iran and Afghanistan are as follows:

Saudi Arabia (02-03 April 2016):

- (i) Agreement on Labour Co-operation between the Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India for Recruitment of General Category Workers
- (ii) Technical Cooperation Programme between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)
- (iii) Executive Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Handicrafts between the Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) in the Republic of India and Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage
- (iv) MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit-India and the Financial Intelligence Unit-Saudi Arabia concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Related Crimes
- (v) Framework for Investment Promotion Cooperation between Invest India and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA).

UAE (16-17 August 2015): A Joint Statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit. No MOU/Agreement was signed

Qatar (04-05 June 2016):

- (i) MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Qatar Investment Authority (QIA).
- (ii) Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.
- (iii) MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU- IND) and the Qatar Financial Information Unit (QFIU) concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes.
- (iv) MoU between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of Republic of India and the National Qualifications

Authority/Supreme Education Council, Government of the State of Qatar for Cooperation in Skill Development and Recognition of Qualifications.

- (v) MoU on Cooperation in Tourism between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.
- (vi) MoU between India and Qatar for Cooperation in the field of Health of the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.
- (vii) The First Executive Programme for MoU in the field of Youth and Sports between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.

Iran (22-23 May 2016):

- (i) India-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (ii) MoU between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran on Policy Dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks.
- (iii) MoU between Foreign Service Institute, MEA and the School of International Relations, Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (iv) Implementation Protocol between Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology.
- (v) MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Islamic Culture and Relations Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (vi) Bilateral contract on Chabahar Port for port development and operations between IPGPL [India Ports Global Private Limited] and Arya Banader of Iran.
- (vii) MoU between EXIM Bank and Iran's Ports and Maritime Organisation [PMO] specifying the current terms of credit line for Chabahar Port Project.
- (viii) Confirmation Statement between EXIM Bank and Central Bank of Iran on Projects in Iran.
- (ix) MoU between ECGC [Export Credit Guarantee Corporation] Limited of India and the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran [EGFI].
- (x) MoU between National Aluminium Company Limited [NALCO] and the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organisation [IMIDRO].
- (xi) MoU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran.

- (xii) MoU for Cooperation between the National Archives of India and the National Library and Archives Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (xiii) An India-Iran-Afghanistan trilateral Agreement on Establishment of Transport and Transit Corridors was signed in the presence of President Rouhani, Prime Minister Modi and President Ashraf Ghani in Tehran on 23 May 2016.

Afghanistan (04 June 2016): No MoU/Agreement was concluded during the visit.

In the delegation level talks between Prime Minister and President Rouhani of Iran on 23 May 2016 in Tehran, Iranian side highlighted the importance of effective banking channels between the two countries and suggested ways to enhance the banking relations including the payment mechanism. However, the matter of repayment of dues related to crude oil imports by India from Iran was not specifically discussed.

The Iranian side on several occasions had earlier raised the matter of repayment of dues related to import of crude oil, and conveyed that they wanted the dues to be repaid in Euro. Before the visit of Prime Minister to Iran, repayment for past oil dues which Indian oil importers owe to Iran were started and continue to be made as on date.

Chinese troops on Indian borders

1207. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has deployed more troops on Indian borders as per the recent report of Pentagon, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken up the issue of deployment of troops with Chinese authorities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the Chinese reaction and response thereon, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Government has seen the Annual Report released in May 2016 by US Department of Defence on Military and Security Development in China in 2016. The annual report mandated by the US Congress is being issued since 2000. The report is a document available in public domain and covers current and probable future course of military-technology development of the People's Liberation Army and the tenets and probable development of Chinese security strategy and