APPENDICES

Appendix-1

AGREED MINUTE ON DEFENCE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Text of the Agreed Minute on Defence Relations signed by the US Secretary of Defence William J. Perry and India's Minister of State for Defence M Mallikarjun in New Delhi on 12 January 1995.


1. The Government of India and the United States of America recognize the importance of enhancing our defence cooperation as an important part of our overall bilateral relationship. Following the May 1994 meeting between President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao, a new partnership was directed.

   Our shared tradition of strong civilian control of the Military, our deep commitment to UN peacekeeping missions, and our mutual concerns about new threats to international security and ensure appropriate conditions for expanding Indo-US military cooperation and contacts to our mutual benefit.

   The growth of bilateral defence relations in new areas will be evolutionary and related to convergence on global and regional issues. The enhanced defence cooperation between our two countries is designed to make a positive contribution to the security and stability of
Asia. These measures will also promote the maintenance of international peace and security in the post-Cold War world.

2. It is agreed that such defence cooperation will cover civilian-to-civilian cooperation, service-to-service cooperation and cooperation in defence research and production. All efforts will be made for concurrent progress in all three areas of cooperation. The civilian-to-civilian group will provide overall guidance to the other two elements. Existing bilateral Steering Groups within the Services of both countries will expand on their existing programmes. The defence production and research cooperation element will include a new Joint Technical Group that will follow the policy guidance established by the civilian-to-civilian group.

CIVILIAN-TO-CIVILIAN COOPERATION

3. Both sides agreed that military-to-military ties should be supplemented by periodic consultations between senior civilian officials in the Indian Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the US Department of Defense within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The MOD-OSD Policy Group meetings will include representatives, as necessary, from other government agencies on both sides, such as the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and the US Department of State. These consultations would serve to review issues of joint concern such as post-Cold War security planning and policy perspectives on both sides, to provide policy guidance to the Joint Technical Group supporting cooperation in defence research and production, to resolve policy issues that are raised by the Service-to-Service Steering Groups, and to promote senior-level civilian exchanges as well as joint seminar between the two sides on defence
and security issues. The first meeting of the MOD-OSD Policy Group will take place in spring 1995.

SERVICE-TO-SERVICE COOPERATION

4. The cooperation begun in 1990 between the Indian and US armies, navies, and air forces has been encouraging. The establishment of Service Steering Groups, the exchanges of high level visits and the holding of several joint exercises has not only forged closer ties between the military professions of both countries but has also bolstered improvements in overall Indo-US bilateral relations. It was agreed that the emphasis of such Service-to-Service cooperation will be on professional contacts and functional cooperation, including increased frequency and scope of high level exchanges, the presence of observers at each other's military exercises, attendance at seminars on subjects of mutual professional interest, professional technical training and joint exercises at progressively higher levels of scale and sophistication.

5. From the Indian side, the cooperation programmes in each of the three Services will be implemented by the respective Service Headquarters. For the United States, the Service programmes will be implemented through the Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, who has delegated the responsibility to the component commander for each Service. This will be supplemented by senior staff officer visits by both sides, inter alia to promote interactions between the Indian Armed Forces Headquarters and other US military agencies commands, as appropriate.

The Service programmes for future cooperation should continue to be worked out in the Army, Navy, and Air Force steering groups
already in existence, and should focus on implementing agreed upon exercises and other joint efforts and planning for future cooperation. The emphasis of this planning should be on elevating and expanding existing programmes, taking into account resource constraints on both sides.

**DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION COOPERATION**

6. Defence research and production cooperation will also be an integral part of our bilateral defence relationship. Existing technical and production cooperation activities, such as the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme, have been encouraging and will be continued. The scope and content of further expansion of cooperative defence research and production activities, in accordance with the laws, policies and agreements of each country, will be developed by a Joint Technical Group (JTG) composed of senior professionals from the two countries. To ensure consistency with the development of the overall bilateral relationship, the MOD-OSD Policy Group will provide appropriate policy guidance to the JTG. The first JTG meeting will follow the MOD-OSD Policy Group meeting scheduled for Spring of 1995.

**PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION**

7. In order to promote defence cooperation activities, the two sides will begin early consultations with a view to arriving at a bilateral agreement on the mutual protection of classified information.
NEW FRAMEWORK FOR THE U.S-INDIA DEFENSE RELATIONSHIP


1. The United States and India have entered a new era. We are transforming our relationship to reflect our common principles and shared national interests. As the world’s two largest democracies, the United States and India agree on the vital importance of political and economic freedom, democratic institutions, the rule of law, security, and opportunity around the world. The leaders of our two countries are building a U.S.-India strategic partnership in pursuit of these principles and interests.

2. Ten years ago, in January 1995, the Agreed Minute on Defense Relations between the United States and India was signed. Since then, changes in the international security environment have challenged our countries in ways unforeseen ten years ago.

The US.-India defense relationship has advanced in a short time to unprecedented levels of cooperation unimaginable in 1995. Today, we agree on a new Framework that builds on past successes, seizes new opportunities, and charts a course for the
U.S.-India Defense Relationship for the next ten years. This defense relationship will support, and will be an element of, the broader U.S.-India strategic partnership.

3. The U.S.-India defense relationship derives from a common belief in freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, and seeks to advance shared security interests. These interests include:

-- maintaining security and stability;

-- defeating terrorism and violent religious extremism;

-- preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction and associated materials, data, and technologies; and

-- protecting the free flow of commerce via land, air and sea lanes.

4. In pursuit of this shared vision of an expanded and deeper U.S.-India strategic relationship, our defense establishments shall:

A. conduct joint and combined exercises and exchanges;

B. collaborate in multinational operations when it is in their common interest;

C. strengthen the capabilities of our militaries to promote security and defeat terrorism;

D. expand interaction with other nations in ways that promote regional and global peace and stability;

E. enhance capabilities to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
F. in the context of our strategic relationship, expand two-way defense trade between our countries. The United States and India will work to conclude defense transactions, not solely as ends in and of themselves, but as a means to strengthen our countries’ security, reinforce our strategic partnership, achieve greater interaction between our armed forces, and build greater understanding between our defense establishments;

G. in the context of defense trade and a framework of technology security safeguards, increase opportunities for technology transfer, collaboration, coproduction, and research and development;

H. expand collaboration relating to missile defense;

I. strengthen the abilities of our militaries to respond quickly to disaster situations, including in combined operations;

J. assist in building worldwide capacity to conduct successful peacekeeping operations, with a focus on enabling other countries to field trained, capable forces for these operations;

K. conduct exchanges on defense strategy and defense transformation;

L. increase exchanges of intelligence; and

M. continue strategic-level discussions by senior leadership from the U.S. Department of Defense and India’s Ministry of Defence, in which the two sides exchange perspectives on international security issues of common interest, with the aim of increasing
mutual understanding, promoting shared objectives, and developing common approaches.

5. The Defense Policy Group shall continue to serve as the primary mechanism to guide the US.-India strategic defense relationship. The Defense Policy Group will make appropriate adjustments to the structure and frequency of its meetings and of its subgroups, when agreed to by the Defense Policy Group co-chairs, to ensure that it remains an effective mechanism to advance US.-India defense cooperation.


-- The Defense Procurement and Production Group will oversee defense trade, as well as prospects for co-production and technology collaboration, broadening the scope of its predecessor subgroup the Security Cooperation Croup.

-- The Defense Joint Working Group will be subordinate to the Defense Policy Group and will meet at least once per year to perform a midyear review of work overseen by the Defense Policy Group and its subgroups (the Defense Procurement and Production Croup, the Joint Technical Group, the Military Cooperation Croup, and the Senior Technology Security Group), and to prepare issues for the annual meeting of the Defense Policy Group.
7. The Defense Policy Group and its subgroups will rely upon this Framework for guidance on the principles and objectives of the U.S.-India strategic relationship, and will strive to achieve those objectives.

Signed in Arlington, Virginia, USA, on June 28, 2005, in two copies in English, each being equally authentic.

**JUN 28 2005**

Secretary of Defense
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Minister of Defence,
FOR AND ON BEHALF
OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF India
Appendix-3

India-US Joint Statement during the visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to USA in June 2016 (The United States and India: Enduring Global Partners in the 21st Century.)


June 07, 2016

1. The Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and the President of the United States of America Barack Obama met today in the White House during an official working visit of Prime Minister Modi to the United States. Marking their third major bilateral summit, the leaders reviewed the deepening strategic partnership between the United States and India that is rooted in shared values of freedom, democracy, universal human rights, tolerance and pluralism, equal opportunities for all citizens, and rule of law. They pledged to pursue new opportunities to bolster economic growth and sustainable development, promote peace and security at home and around the world, strengthen inclusive, democratic governance and respect for universal human rights, and provide global leadership on issues of shared interest.

2. The leaders welcomed the significant progress made in bilateral relations between India and the United States during their tenure, in accordance with the roadmaps set out in the Joint Statements issued during Prime Minister Modi’s visit to the United States in September 2014 and President Obama’s visit to India in January 2015. The leaders
affirmed the increasing convergence in their strategic perspectives and emphasized the need to remain closely invested in each other’s security and prosperity.

**Advancing U.S.-India Global Leadership on Climate and Clean Energy**

3. The steps that the two Governments have taken in the last two years through the U.S.-India Contact Group, including by addressing the nuclear liability issue, inter alia, through India’s ratification of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, have laid a strong foundation for a long-term partnership between U.S. and Indian companies for building nuclear power plants in India. Culminating a decade of partnership on civil nuclear issues, the leaders welcomed the start of preparatory work on site in India for six AP 1000 reactors to be built by Westinghouse and noted the intention of India and the U.S. Export-Import Bank to work together toward a competitive financing package for the project. Once completed, the project would be among the largest of its kind, fulfilling the promise of the U.S.-India civil nuclear agreement and demonstrating a shared commitment to meet India’s growing energy needs while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. Both sides welcomed the announcement by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd, and Westinghouse that engineering and site design work will begin immediately and the two sides will work toward finalizing the contractual arrangements by June 2017.

4. The United States and India share common climate and clean energy interests and are close partners in the fight against climate change. Leadership from both countries helped galvanize global action to combat climate change and culminated in the historic Paris
Agreement reached last December. Both countries are committed to working together and with others to promote full implementation of the Paris Agreement to address the urgent threats posed by climate change. India and the United States recognize the urgency of climate change and share the goal of enabling entry into force of the Paris Agreement as early as possible. The United States reaffirms its commitment to join the Agreement as soon as possible this year. India similarly has begun its processes to work toward this shared objective. The leaders reiterated their commitment to pursue low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in the pre-2020 period and to develop long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. In addition, the two countries resolved to work to adopt an HFC amendment in 2016 with increased financial support from donor countries to the Multilateral Fund to help developing countries with implementation, and an ambitious phasedown schedule, under the Montreal Protocol pursuant to the Dubai Pathway. The leaders resolved to work together at the upcoming International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly to reach a successful outcome to address greenhouse gas emissions from international aviation. Further, the two countries will pursue under the leadership of the G20 strong outcomes to promote improved heavy-duty vehicle standards and efficiency in accordance with their national priorities and capabilities.

5. The leaders welcomed the signing of an MOU to Enhance Cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Energy and Climate Change, and an MOU on Cooperation in Gas Hydrates.

6. Reflecting Prime Minister Modi’s call to embrace wildlife conservation as a development imperative, the leaders welcomed the signing of an MOU to enhance cooperation on Wildlife Conservation
and Combating Wildlife Trafficking.

**Clean Energy Finance**

7. The United States supports the Government of India’s ambitious national goals to install 175 GW of renewable power which includes 100 GW from solar power.

8. The United States welcomes the launch of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), recognizes the critical role it can play in the development and deployment of solar power, and intends pursuing membership in the ISA. To this end, and to strengthen ISA together, the United States and India will jointly launch the third Initiative of the ISA which will focus on off-grid solar for energy access at the Founding Conference of ISA in September, 2016 in India. The United States also remains committed, with other developed countries, to the goal of jointly mobilizing $100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation and adaptation action.

9. The United States is committed to bring to bear its technical capacity, resources and private sector, and is jointly launching with India new efforts, to spur greater investment in India’s renewable energy sector, including efforts that can serve as a model for other ISA Member Countries. In particular, the United States and India today are announcing: the creation of a $20 million U.S.-India Clean Energy Finance (USICEF) initiative, equally supported by the United States and India, which is expected to mobilize up to $400 million to provide clean and renewable electricity to up to 1 million households by 2020; a commitment to establish the U.S.-India Clean Energy Hub as the coordinating mechanism to focus United States Government efforts
that, in partnership with leading Indian financial institutions, will increase renewable energy investment in India; a $40 million U.S.-India Catalytic Solar Finance Program, equally supported by the United States and India, that, by providing needed liquidity to smaller-scale renewable energy investments, particularly in poorer, rural villages that are not connected to the grid, could mobilize up to $1 billion of projects; the expansion of handholding support to Indian utilities that are scaling up rooftop solar and continuation of successful cooperation with USAID on "Greening the Grid”.

10. The United States and India also remain committed to the goals of Mission Innovation, which they jointly launched during COP-21 in Paris to double their respective clean energy research and development (R&D) investment in five years. Toward this end, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate on research and development, including through the announcement of an upcoming $30 million public-private research effort in smart grid and grid storage.

**Strengthening Global Nonproliferation**

11. The President thanked the Prime Minister for his substantive contribution to and active participation in 2016 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C., and welcomed his offer to host a Summit on Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism in 2018. The United States and India will work together to combat the threat of terrorists accessing and using chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological materials.

12. Recalling their shared commitment to preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, the leaders looked forward to India’s imminent entry into the Missile Technology
Control Regime. President Obama welcomed India’s application to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and re-affirmed that India is ready for membership. The United States called on NSG Participating Governments to support India’s application when it comes up at the NSG Plenary later this month. The United States also re-affirmed its support for India’s early membership of the Australia Group and Wassenaar Arrangement.

**Securing the Domains: Land, Maritime, Air, Space, and Cyber**

13. The leaders applauded the completion of a roadmap for cooperation under the 2015 U.S.-India Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region, which will serve as a guide for collaboration in the years to come. They resolved that the United States and India should look to each other as priority partners in the Asia Pacific and the Indian Ocean region.

14. They welcomed the inaugural meeting of the Maritime Security Dialogue. Owing to mutual interest in maritime security and maritime domain awareness, the leaders welcomed the conclusion of a technical arrangement for sharing of maritime “White Shipping” information.

15. The leaders affirmed their support for U.S.-India cooperation in promoting maritime security. They reiterated the importance they attach to ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight and exploitation of resources as per international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and settlement of territorial disputes by peaceful means.

16. The leaders applauded the enhanced military to military cooperation between the two countries especially in joint exercises, training and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR).
They expressed their desire to explore agreements which would facilitate further expansion of bilateral defense cooperation in practical ways. In this regard, they welcomed the finalization of the text of the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA).

17. Noting that the U.S.-India defense relationship can be an anchor of stability, and given the increasingly strengthened cooperation in defense, the United States hereby recognizes India as a Major Defense Partner. As such:

- The United States will continue to work toward facilitating technology sharing with India to a level commensurate with that of its closest allies and partners. The leaders reached an understanding under which India would receive license-free access to a wide range of dual-use technologies in conjunction with steps that India has committed to take to advance its export control objectives.

- In support of India’s Make In India initiative, and to support the development of robust defense industries and their integration into the global supply chain, the United States will continue to facilitate the export of goods and technologies, consistent with U.S. law, for projects, programs and joint ventures in support of official U.S.-India defense cooperation.

18. The leaders also committed to enhance cooperation in support of the Government of India’s Make in India Initiative and expand the co-production and co-development of technologies under the Defense Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI). They welcomed the establishment of new DTTI working groups to include agreed items covering Naval Systems, Air Systems, and other Weapons Systems. The leaders announced the finalization of the text of an Information
Exchange Annex under the Joint Working Group on Aircraft Carrier Technology Cooperation.

19. President Obama thanked Prime Minister Modi for his government’s support for the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) missions in India, including a recovery mission that resulted in the recent repatriation of remains of the United States Service Members missing since the Second World War. The leaders announced their commitment to future DPAA missions.

20. As space faring nations, India and the United States acknowledge that outer space should be an ever expanding frontier of human endeavour, and look forward to deepening their cooperation on earth observation, Mars exploration, space education and manned space flight. The leaders welcomed the progress toward establishment of an ISRO-NASA Heliophysics Working Group as well as toward finalization of a Memorandum of Understanding for exchange of earth observation satellite data.

21. The leaders emphasized that cyberspace enables economic growth and development, and reaffirmed their commitment to an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet, underpinned by the multistake holder model of Internet governance. They committed to deepen cooperation on cyber security and welcomed the understanding reached to finalize the Framework for the U.S.-India Cyber Relationship in the near term. They committed to enhance cyber collaboration on critical infrastructure, cybercrime, and malicious cyber activity by state and non-state actors, capacity building, and cybersecurity research and development, and to continue discussions on all aspects of trade in technology and related services, including
market access. They have committed to continue dialogue and engagement in Internet governance fora, including in ICANN, IGF and other venues, and to support active participation by all stakeholders of the two countries in these fora. The leaders committed to promote stability in cyberspace based on the applicability of international law including the United Nations Charter, the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime, and the development and implementation of practical confidence building measures between states.

22. In this context, they affirmed their commitment to the voluntary norms that no country should conduct or knowingly support online activity that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use of it to provide services to the public; that no country should conduct or knowingly support activity intended to prevent national computer security incident response teams from responding to cyber incidents, or use its own teams to enable online activity that is intended to do harm; that every country should cooperate, consistent with its domestic law and international obligations, with requests for assistance from other states in mitigating malicious cyber activity emanating from its territory; and that no country should conduct or knowingly support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to its companies or commercial sectors.

Standing Together Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism

23. The leaders acknowledged the continued threat posed to human civilization by terrorism and condemn the recent terrorist incidents
from Paris to Pathankot, from Brussels to Kabul. They resolved to redouble their efforts, bilaterally and with other like-minded countries, to bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorism anywhere in the world and the infrastructure that supports them.

24. Building on the January 2015 U.S.-India Joint Statement commitment to make the U.S.-India partnership a defining counterterrorism relationship for the 21st Century, as well as the September 2015 U.S.-India Joint Declaration on Combating Terrorism, the leaders announced further steps to deepen collaboration against the full spectrum of terrorist threats.

25. The leaders committed to strengthen cooperation against terrorist threats from extremist groups, such as Al-Qa’ida, Da’esh/ISIL, Jaish-e Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, D Company and their affiliates, including through deepened collaboration on UN terrorist designations. In this context, they directed their officials to identify specific new areas of collaboration at the next meeting of U.S.–India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group.

26. Recognizing an important milestone in the U.S.-India counterterrorism partnership, the leaders applauded the finalization of an arrangement to facilitate the sharing of terrorist screening information. They also called for Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the 2008 Mumbai and 2016 Pathankot terrorist attacks to justice.

27. The leaders affirmed their support for a UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism that advances and strengthens the framework for global cooperation and reinforces that no cause or grievance justifies terrorism.
Bolstering Economic and Trade Ties

28. The leaders highlighted the strong and expanding economic relationship between the United States and India and committed to support sustainable, inclusive, and robust economic growth, and common efforts to stimulate consumer demand, job creation, skill development and innovation in their respective countries.

29. In order to substantially increase bilateral trade, they pledged to explore new opportunities to break down barriers to the movement of goods and services, and support deeper integration into global supply chains, thereby creating jobs and generating prosperity in both economies. They look forward to the second annual Strategic and Commercial Dialogue in India later this year to identify concrete steps in this regard. They also commended the increased engagement on trade and investment issues under the Trade Policy Forum (TPF) and encouraged substantive results for the next TPF later this year. They welcomed the engagement of U.S. private sector companies in India’s Smart City program.

30. The leaders applauded the strong bonds of friendship between the 1.5 billion peoples of India and the United States that have provided a solid foundation for a flourishing bilateral partnership, noting that two-way travel for tourism, business, and education has seen unprecedented growth, including more than one million travelers from India to the United States in 2015, and similar number from the United States to India. The leaders resolved to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers, students, and exchange visitors between their countries to enhance people-to-people contact as well as their economic and technological partnership. To this end, they
welcomed the signing of an MOU for Development of an International Expedited Traveler Initiative (also known as the Global Entry Program) and resolved to complete within the next three months the procedures for India’s entry into the Global Entry Program.

31. The leaders recognized the fruitful exchanges in August 2015 and June 2016 on the elements required in both countries to pursue a U.S.-India Totalization Agreement and resolved to continue discussions later this year.

32. Recognizing the importance of fostering an enabling environment for innovation and empowering entrepreneurs, the United States welcomes India’s hosting of the 2017 Global Entrepreneurship Summit.

33. The leaders welcomed the enhanced engagement on intellectual property rights under the High Level Working Group on Intellectual Property and reaffirmed their commitment to use this dialogue to continue to make concrete progress on IPR issues by working to enhance bilateral cooperation among the drivers of innovation and creativity in both countries.

34. The United States welcomes India’s interest in joining the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, as India is a dynamic part of the Asian economy.

Expanding Cooperation: Science & Technology and Health

35. The leaders affirmed their nations’ mutual support in exploring the most fundamental principles of science as embodied in the arrangement reached to cooperate on building a Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) in India in the near future and
welcomed the formation of the India-U.S. Joint Oversight Group to facilitate agency coordination of funding and oversight of the project.

36. The leaders look forward to India’s participation at the September 2016 Our Ocean Conference in Washington, D.C. as well as holding of the first India-U.S. Oceans Dialogue later this year, to strengthen cooperation in marine science, ocean energy, managing and protecting ocean biodiversity, marine pollution, and sustainable use of ocean resources.

37. The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Global Health Security Agenda and the timely implementation of its objectives. The Prime Minister noted India's role on the Steering Group and its leadership in the areas of anti-microbial resistance and immunization. The President noted the United States’ commitment to support, undergo, and share a Joint External Evaluation in collaboration with the World Health Organization.

38. The leaders recognized the global threat posed by multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and committed to continue collaboration in the area of tuberculosis and to share respective best practices.

39. The leaders noted the growing threat of non-communicable diseases and the urgent need to address the risk factors by, inter alia, promoting healthy lifestyles, controlling sugar and salt intake, promoting physical activity especially among children and youth and strengthening efforts to curb tobacco use. The leaders also reiterated the importance of holistic approaches to health and wellness, and of promoting the potential benefits of holistic approaches by synergizing modern and traditional systems of medicine, including Yoga.
40. The leaders strongly endorsed expansion of the Indo-U.S. Vaccine Action Program, which is fostering public-private research partnerships focused on the development and evaluation of vaccines to prevent tuberculosis, dengue, chikungunya and other globally important infectious diseases.

Global Leadership

41. The leaders reaffirmed their resolve to continue working together as well as with the wider international community to augment the capacity of the United Nations to more effectively address the global development and security challenges. With the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, and recognizing its universality, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implement this ambitious agenda domestically and internationally and work in a collaborative partnership for the effective achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

42. The leaders reaffirmed their support for a reformed UN Security Council with India as a permanent member. Both sides committed to ensuring that the Security Council continues to play an effective role in maintaining international peace and security as envisioned in the UN Charter. The leaders are committed to continued engagement on Security Council reform in the UN Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council Reform.

43. The leaders welcomed the successful convening of the Leaders’ Summit on UN Peacekeeping and committed to deepening engagement on UN peacekeeping capacity-building efforts in third countries, through co-organizing the first UN Peacekeeping Course for African Partners in New Delhi later this year for participants from ten countries.
in Africa. The leaders also reiterated their support for ongoing reform efforts to strengthen UN peacekeeping operations.

44. Building on their respective bilateral engagements with Africa, such as the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit and India-Africa Forum Summit, the leaders reflected that the United States and India share a common interest in working with partners in Africa to promote prosperity and security across the continent. The leaders welcomed trilateral cooperation with African partners, including in areas such as agriculture, health, energy, women's empowerment and sanitation under the Statement of Guiding Principles on Triangular Cooperation for Global Development. They looked forward to opportunities to deepen the U.S. - India global development cooperation in Africa, as well as in Asia and beyond.

**Building People-to-People Ties**

45. Both sides committed to open additional consulates in each other’s country. India will be opening a new consulate in Seattle and the United States will open a new consulate at a mutually agreed location in India.

46. The leaders announced that the United States and India will be Travel and Tourism Partner Countries for 2017, and committed to facilitate visas for each other’s nationals.

47. Reflecting on the strong educational and cultural bonds between the two countries, the leaders welcomed the growing number of Indian students studying in the United States, which increased by 29 percent to nearly 133,000 students in 2014-2015, and looked forward to increased opportunities for American students to study in India. The
leaders also appreciated their governments’ joint efforts through the Fulbright-Kalam Climate Fellowship to develop a cohort of climate scientists to confront the shared challenge of global climate change.

48. Recognizing its mutual goal of strengthening greater people-to-people ties, the leaders intend to renew efforts to intensify dialogue to address issues affecting the citizens of both countries that arise due to differences in the approaches of legal systems, including issues relating to cross-country marriage, divorce and child custody.

49. Prime Minister Modi welcomed the United States’ repatriation of antiquities to India. The leaders also committed to redouble their efforts to combat the theft and trafficking of cultural objects.

50. Prime Minister Modi thanked President Obama for his gracious invitation and warmth of hospitality. He extended an invitation for President Obama to visit India at his convenience.
Appendix-4

FRAMEWORK FOR THE US-INDO DEFENSE RELATIONSHIP

U.S. Defense Secretary Ash Carter arrived in New Delhi for a meeting with India's Minister of Defense Manohar Parrikar on the final day of his visit and signed the text in 3 June 2015.


1. Defense and security cooperation is a key component of the bilateral relationship between India and the United States, and has evolved to become a vital pillar of engagement between the two countries. The United States and India have created a wide-ranging, strategic partnership that reflects their common principles, democratic traditions, long-term strategic convergence, and shared national interests. These interests include

- maintaining peace and security;

- defeating terrorism and violent extremism;

- preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and associated material, data, and technologies;

- supporting a rule-based order, protecting the free flow of commerce.

2. In 1995, the Agreed Minute on Defense Relations between the United States and India was signed – beginning a new era in US-India defense relations. In 2005, the two sides reflected the continued evolution of the relationship by signing the New Framework for the
US-India Defense Relationship, which charted an ambitious course for the future development of the India-US partnership. In 2013, the Joint Principles for Defense Cooperation stated that India and the United States share common security interests and place each-other at the same level as their closest partners – confirming that this would also apply with respect to defense technology transfers, licensing, trade, research, co-development, and co-production involving defense articles and services, including advanced and sophisticated technology.

3. The renewal of the 2005 Framework marks a new chapter in the relationship between two strategic partners. The renewal builds upon the shared understandings and successes of the past, charts a path-forward for the next ten years. Through Defense dialogue mechanisms, military-to-military interactions and exercises, and increased opportunities in defense technology collaboration, the United States and India have expanded the potential of the partnership and bilateral collaboration.

4. In pursuit of a shared vision for an expanded defense partnership, both sides determined that their defense establishments are to:

- Conduct regular service-specific, joint, and combined exercises and exchanges;

- Collaborate in multinational operations whenever it is in their common interest to do so;

- Enhance cooperation in military training and education, including instructor and student exchanges and collaboration between national defense universities;
-Strengthen the capabilities of their defense establishments to promote security and defeat terrorism;

-Expand interaction with other nations in ways that promote regional and global peace and stability;

-Enhance capabilities to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

-Increase exchanges of intelligence;

-In the context of this strategic relationship, continue to strengthen two-way U.S.-India defense trade. The United States and India commit to work to conclude defense transactions, not as ends in and of themselves, but as means to strengthen both countries’ security, to reinforce the strategic partnership, to achieve greater interaction and cooperation between their armed forces, and to build greater understanding between defense establishments;

-Exchange experiences and practices in operating common defense platforms; and increase capacity to use such platforms optimally;

-Explore collaboration relating to missile defense;

-Strengthen the abilities of their militaries to respond quickly to disaster situations, including in combined operations;

-Assist in building worldwide capacity to conduct successful peacekeeping operations, with a focus on enabling other countries to field trained, capable forces for these operations;

-Conduct routine exchanges on defense strategy and defense strategy and defense transformation;
- Continue strategic-level discussions by senior leadership from the US Department of Defense and India’s Ministry of Defense, in which the two sides exchange perspectives on international security issues of common interest, with the goal of increasing mutual understanding, promoting shared objectives, and developing common approaches; and

- Enhance cooperation toward maritime security and to increase each other’s capability to secure the free movement of lawful commerce and freedom of navigation across sea lines of communication, in accordance with the principles of international law.

5. The Defense Policy Group (DPG) is to continue serving as the primary mechanism to guide the US-India strategic defense partnership, recognizing the significant contributions the meetings have made to the overall defense relationship. The Defense Policy Group is to make appropriate adjustments to the structure and frequency of its meetings and of its subgroups, as determined jointly by the Defense Policy Group co-chairs, so that it remains an effective mechanism to advance US-India defense cooperation.

6. The sub-groups of the DPG are to continue to meet regularly and to report to the DPG. These sub-groups and their objectives are as follows:

- The Defense Procurement and Production Group (DPPG), co-chaired by the Director General (Acquisitions) and the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), is to review government-to-government defense acquisitions (including hybrid programmes) and other defense trade issues.
-Senior Technology Security Group (STSG): The objective of the STSG is to develop understanding of export licensing and technology security processes and practices and to establish a technology security dialogue for adequate protection for advanced defense technologies.

-Joint Technical Group (JTG): The JTG provides a forum for discussion and coordination of defense research and production matters.

-Military Cooperation Group (MCG): The MCG serves as the primary forum to guide cooperation between the armed forces of both sides.

-Executive Steering Groups (ESGs): In conjunction with the MCG, the ESGs function as the primary mechanisms to develop military service-related cooperation.

7. Recognising the transformative effect that the Defense Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) can have, the two sides have established a DTTI Group, which is to work towards resolving process issues impeding cooperation and the alignment of systems; increasing the flow of technology and investment; developing capabilities and partnership in co-development and co-production; and intensifying cooperation in research and development. The progress made by the DTTI Group is to be presented to the DPG.

8. The initiatives and activities described above are to proceed in reliance upon this Framework for guidance on the principles and objectives of the US-India strategic relationship, and are to strive to achieve those objectives.

9. This Framework is to be effective from the date of its signature and is to continue in effect for 10 years unless it is revised or terminated in
writing. Disagreement, if any, regarding Framework matters is to be resolved through mutual consultations.

10. This Framework is to guide the two sides in further developing bilateral defense ties.

**Signed in New Delhi on 3rd June, 2015 in two originals in English.**