

1	2	3	4
100	Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Palani Distt. Dindigul	-do-	1.495
101	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Ariyadur, Dt. Perambalur	-do-	1.405
102	Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Vridhachalam, Dist. Cuddalore	-do-	1.442
103	Govt Girls Hr. Sec. School, Nondivaram Dt. Kunchipuram	-do-	0.9375
104	Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Marthandan Kanyakumari	-do-	1.50
105	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Avalvoimozhi, Kanyakumari	do-	1.00
106	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari	-do-	2.50
107	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Kadayal, Kanyakumari	-do-	1.00
108	Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Kadyamallur, Tirunelveli Distt.	-do-	0.75
109	MKBCCM Govt Girls High School, Manjoor Kundah, Ooty	-do-	0.30
110	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Anikoral, Ooty	-do-	0.30
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
111	Bhartiya Shiksha Samity, Kanpur	Outdoor Stadium	18.00
<b>West Bengal</b>			
112	Jalpaiguri Indoor Badminton Players Assn., Jalpaiguri	Indoor Stadium	20.00
113	Tarun Sangha, Fakirchak, Midnapore	Playfield	1.385

12.02 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER  
RECENT VISIT OF SHRI VLADIMIR PUTIN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION, TO INDIA**

[Translation]

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, President of Russian Federation paid a state visit, to India from 3 to 5 December, 2002. His visit has uphold the established practice of convening annual meetings at summit level - a practice which we started since

October, 2002. President Putin called on our President who hosted a banquet in the honour of the distinguished guest. Vice-President, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha also met President Putin.

The President Putin and I had a detailed discussion on bilateral relations. We exchanged our views on regional and international issues of our mutual interests. By these indepth discussions, we have reached to several bilatera' agreements between the two countries on mutual interests.

Important documents were issued at the end of the

summit which reflect our mutual interests. These include Delhi Declaration on further consolidation of strategic partnership, Joint Declaration on strengthening and enhancing economic, scientific and technological cooperation and a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in combating terrorism. These documents and other related joint declarations have been placed on the Table of the House. Documents related to cooperation in telecommunication sector and intellectual property rights in the field of science and technology were also signed. A protocol was also signed for cooperation between Karnataka Government and Samara region of Russian Federation.

I hope these documents will further strengthen the political and legal basis of the multifaceted cooperation between India and Russian Federation.

President Putin and I agreed that we should take initiatives to promote bilateral trade and economic relations. We will have to expand trade in high value and high-tech goods and in other fields such as oil and gas, diamond, etc. There is immediate need of diversification in trade because under bilateral agreement of Rupee-Rouble, there would be steep fall in the repayment by the year 2005. At present, the entire export is funded by this repayment only. We also expressed our consent to promote the mutual investments.

Cooperation in energy sector has a long term significance for both the countries. Both sides will hold regular bilateral discussion through appropriate mechanisms regarding global energy production and supplies. Sakhalin-I Project has made a good progress in our cooperation. We have agreed to extend our cooperation to other projects including Caspian Sea Projects and other aspects of the energy sector.

We expressed satisfaction on the progress being made in the implementation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project and recognised that the expanded scope of the project would be in the interests of both the countries. President Putin confirmed Russia's interest to continue its cooperation to India in peaceful and civilian application of nuclear energy. During the joint press conference held after our talks, he expressed the need to reform the international situation. We fully agreed with this.

Hon'ble Members are aware of expanded defence cooperation between the two countries. Now our cooperation is not confined to buyer and seller of weapons rather it includes joint research, development and production also. The latest Brahmos missile is a product of our joint research and development efforts. Both the countries are going to start co-production of this missile system so that it could be inducted

in armed forces of both the countries. President Putin and I agreed that there are number of other projects for which we need mutual cooperation in future.

Delhi Declaration, emphasized that none of the two countries would take any action which may threaten the security of the other. We have declared that both the countries would follow these principles in their security and defence policies and in military-technical cooperation with third countries. These are important mutual commitments which strengthen the active defence cooperation between India and Russian Federation.

While reviewing the international situation, we were of the similar view that strong and permanent measures should be taken to combat international terrorism. United Nation's Security Council Regulations - especially 1373 - should be implemented strictly against terrorism. Both the countries are victims of terrorism and its roots are in our common neighbourhood. It is in the interest of both the countries to combat terrorism through preventive and deterrent measures at national and bilateral level. An agreement to set up a Joint working Group for combating terrorism will further strengthen our cooperation in this regard. Both the countries expressed concern at the threat to Afghanistan's security from the possible regrouping of Former Taliban and Al Qaeda elements and their continuing links with their sponsors. We expressed full support to the President Karzai's Government in Afghanistan and the efforts made by it for national harmony, economic reconstruction and rebuilding of Afghan institutions. India and Russia will cooperate in promoting reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's priorities would be considered in this regard, India would also continue its bilateral dialogue with Afghanistan leadership and would further strengthen its traditional relations with the people of Afghanistan.

Our views on the situation in South Asia have been expressed in our joint statement. Russia agrees with our point that we can resume dialogue with Pakistan only when it stops cross border infiltration and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan controlled territory.

In short, President Putin's visit has served our purpose to continue summit level dialogue... Russia on all the issues of mutual interests of both the countries. His visit has emphasised the importance of our mutual commitment to constantly strengthen our strategic partnership and political consultations and to give a new dimension to our economic relations. His visit has proved our common views on various major international issues.

We will continue to give highest importance to our relations with Russian Federation. I have accepted President

Putin's invitation to visit Russia next year keeping in view our commitment to hold annual Summits.

[English]

**\* Delhi Declaration on**

**Further Consolidation of Strategic Partnership between  
the Republic of India and the Russian Federation**

The Republic of India and the Russian Federation,

- relying on long-standing traditions of friendship and good-neighbourliness;
- recalling the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation of 28 January 1993 and the Declaration on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation of 5 October 2000;
- proceeding from the fact that the strategic partnership between India and Russia is founded on thr. complementary of national interests and geopolitical priorities of the two countries;
- determined to elevate their strategic partnership to an even higher and qualitatively new level in both bilateral and international arenas;
- recognizing respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, plurality, diversity and tolerance as the cornerstone of a stable and enduring multi-polar world;
- recognizing also their unique role and responsibility as multi-ethnic and pluralistic States in contributing to a stable world order, as envisaged in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 and the Moscow Declaration by the Republic of India and the Russian Federation of 30 June 1994 on the Protection of Interests of Pluralistic States, and in contributing to peace, stability and prosperity in Asia and all over the world;
- determined to counter new challenges and threats to security primarily international terrorism - through mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

hereby declare:

Our strategic partnership provides a solid framework for long-term and all-round development of relations. Mutual security, development and prosperity of our peoples are core objectives of this partnership. It also contributes to countering

global challenges and threats and promoting stability at the international level.

The established practice of holding annual meetings at summit level as well as at Ministerial and working levels, and exchanges between Parliamentary, judicial and other constitutional bodies would be further intensified. There would be particular emphasis on deepening the economic content of bilateral relations. People to people contacts would be strengthened through an expanding network of ties between the two societies.

Internationally accepted standards of democracy and the rule of law, as enshrined in our respective Constitutions, are basic components of our political systems. They are reliable guarantees for a pluralistic political, social and economic framework and for the promotion and protection of the aspirations of our peoples for human rights, life with dignity, and freedom from want and fear. These are standards which shall also guide our relations with other countries. As large multiethnic and pluralistic states, we are convinced of our special responsibility to combat and bring to an end challenges posed to our unique attributes, including our territorial integrity, by forces of terrorism, extremism and separatism.

We reiterate our support for each other's territorial integrity and respect for each other's sovereignty, enshrined in our respective Constitutions. Neither side shall take any actions which might threaten or impair the security of the other. Both sides shall be guided by this principle in determining their security and defence policies as well as in military technical cooperation with third countries.

Bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation with other countries would be further enhanced to meet the various challenges of globalization, in particular the mitigation of its negative manifestations. Globalization and national identity represent complementary components of world order. Recognition of and respect for delivery is a necessary precondition for human progress, and an essential component of the Dialogue between Civilizations.

Enduring ties of friendship, trust and confidence and commonality of interests confer on India and Russia a unique capability to contribute to the evolution of a new world order, which would be stable, secure, equitable and sustainable and will be based on the respect for the principles of the UN Charter and international law. To fulfil this vision, both sides would endeavour to strengthen relevant international institutions and mechanism. Both countries reaffirm that now more than ever before there is a need for the international community to commit itself to the UN and multi-lateralism.

Both countries favour strengthening of UN's central role in promoting international security in a multi-polar world. They stand for enhancing the efficiency of the UN and its Security Council and making them more reflective of the contemporary geo-political and economic realities and rendering them more representative of the interests of the vast majority of the UN members by completing the process of rationally reforming the Organisation based on the broad consensus of its member-states. In this context, Russia reaffirms its support to India as a strong and appropriate candidate for permanent membership in an expanded United Nations Security Council.

We take note of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg and in this context, welcome the reaffirmation of the Rio principles. Taking note of the importance attached to the issue of climate change by both the countries, we welcome the results of the Eighth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change hosted by India in October-November 2002 and the initiative of the President of the Russian Federation to convene in Moscow in Autumn 2003 the World Conference on Climate Change.

Both the countries reiterate their commitment to work towards a new cooperative security order that recognizes the legitimate security interests of all countries and promotes global peace and stability at lower levels of armaments and strengthens non-proliferation and disarmament goals. India and Russia are convinced that the promotion of the disarmament process, including reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, is one of the most important components of security both in Asia and in the world at large.

We call for early start of multilateral talks aimed at preparing a comprehensive arrangement on non-deployment of weapons in outer space, non-use or threat of use of force in respect of space based objects and preserving the use of space for full range of cooperative, peaceful and developmental activities.

Situation in our common neighbourhood - Afghanistan and Central Asia - is of vital security interest to both the countries. We feel that there is a need to continuously assess the evolving Afghan situation and intend to continue and expand the close cooperation on Afghanistan. We welcome the successful implementation of the Bonn Agreement and extend full support to the Transitional Administration, aimed at promoting national reconciliation, reconstruction of Afghan economy and rebuilding the Afghan institutions, including indigenous security structures, which are important for countering and defeating internal and external threats to Afghanistan's security. India and Russia agree to cooperate

closely in the reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and agreed that these should be driven by Afghan priorities. We underline the need for the United Nations and the international community to remain engaged for ensuring the revival of Afghanistan as a sovereign and independent state, free from terrorism, drugs and external interference. Both sides have a vital interest in maintaining security, stability and a secular order in the Central Asian region.

We call for containment of the spiral of violence in the Middle East and resumption, in good faith, of the negotiations towards establishment of a just and durable peace on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 1397(2002).

Both the countries support the continuation of political and diplomatic efforts to fully implement all the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Iraq.

India and Russia have been victims of terrorism and, as democratic and open societies, have been vulnerable to the threats posed by globalization of terror, including new manifestations of linkage between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Terrorism constitutes a gross violation of human rights, particularly the most fundamental right - the right to life - and is a crime against humanity. India and Russia firmly condemn all acts of terrorism wherever they may occur and whatever may be their motivation. Terrorism cannot be justified on any grounds and must be condemned unambiguously wherever it exists. Both the countries strongly condemn those who support terrorism or finance, train, harbour or support terrorists. States that aid abet or shelter terrorists are as guilty of the acts of terrorism as their perpetrators.

We are fully determined to strengthen our cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, and the support these phenomena receive from organized crime and illicit arms and drugs trafficking. Both the countries regard these as global threats, which can be effectively countered only through collective, comprehensive, determined and sustained efforts of the international community. The fight against terrorism must not admit of any double standards and should also target the financial and other sources of support to terrorism. Both the countries reaffirm the relevance of the Moscow Declaration by the Republic of India and the Russian Federation on International Terrorism of 6 November 2001. In this regard, they also stress the paramount importance of strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on the fight against terrorism, in particular Resolution 1373, and universal anti-terrorist conventions which create the basic framework for national, regional and international obligations and cooperation of the international community in combating

terrorism, in accordance with the UN Charter. India and Russia remain fully committed to implement this Resolution and call for an early agreement on, and entry into force of, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

As victims of terrorism having its roots in our common neighbourhood, we have a particular interest in putting an end to this common threat through preventive and deterrent measures nationally and bilaterally. The two countries agree to enhance bilateral cooperation in order to combat terrorism, including in the context of the cooperation under the aegis of the Joint Working Group on Afghanistan and the Group on terrorism set up by the National Security Council of India and the Security Council of the Russian Federation. The agreement to set up an Indo-Russian Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism will further strengthen our cooperation in this sphere.

Both sides recognize that factors influencing global energy production and supplies constituted an element of vital national interest and would be the subject of regular bilateral discussions through relevant mechanisms. India and Russia would strengthen cooperation in all areas of the energy sector taking into account the needs of sustainable development and environmental protection.

The Republic of India and the Russian Federation are convinced that this Declaration will widen and strengthen the framework of the existing cooperation in different areas and will contribute to consolidation of our strategic partnership.

Sd/-  
Prime Minister of  
The Republic of India

Sd/-  
President of The Russian  
Federation

New Delhi, 4 December 2002

**Joint Declaration on Strengthening and  
Enhancing Economic, Scientific and Technological  
Cooperation between the Republic of India  
and the Russian Federation**

1. The Republic of India and the Russian Federation consider it vitally important to expand economic relations between the two countries. Along with the political & strategic dimensions, effective cooperation in the economic & allied fields is at the core of the Indo-Russian partnership. In the longer term perspective of further cementing the bilateral relationship, this subject received special focus at the talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the Russian Federation during the State visit of the President of the Russian Federation to India from 3-5 December 2002. The two leaders underlined the following principles of cooperation.

2. India and Russia have growing market economies, with abundant natural and human resources, well-established productive capacities in industry, agriculture, services and science & technology. In the last decade, with the stimulus of reforms and liberalization, the economies of the two countries have acquired a new dynamism and significant new capabilities and Requirements have emerged.

3. This has created a qualitatively changed environment for bilateral economic cooperation. The two countries should strive to make optimal use of the enhanced opportunities that have thus arisen, for mutually beneficial interaction which would add to the strength of the two national economies, and to the welfare and prosperity of the two peoples. This would also be essential for reinforcing the overall relationship, and for providing more substance and long term sustainability to the strategic partnership between India and the Russian Federation.

4. While progress is being made in this direction, through increased bilateral investment and business exchanges, the great inherent potential of economic cooperation is far from being fully realized, and falls short of excellent political relations between the two countries.

5. Taking the above elements into account, special focus and direction will be given to upgrading bilateral economic relations. While the business sector and the scientists and technologists of the two countries would be the leading participants, the two governments will fulfil their key responsibility in facilitating and sustaining this process. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment in this regard.

6. Accordingly, the Governments of India and the Russian Federation would strengthen their regular contact and consultation with the business sector on progress in economic cooperation. They will work out broad concepts and a roadmap for strengthening and enhancing bilateral economic relations.

7. They would also strive to ensure that governmental policy and the framework of institutions, agencies and regulations provide for a positive environment for the conduct of business interaction and investment. They will work together for putting in place the following measures:

- (1) Creating a favourable environment for bilateral investment and its promotion and protection.
- (2) Enabling business organizations to get the full support of financial institutions in their trade and investment exchanges. This would include expediting the opening of the branches of Indian commercial banks in Russia and vice-versa.

Cooperation in this sector would include human resource development.

- (3) Strengthening transportation links and infrastructure in different modes, within and between the two countries, in order to support increased flow of traffic in goods and service, as well as tourism and travel. Special importance will be attached to registering forward movement on bilateral and trilateral consultations to operationalize the North-South International Transport Corridor. Attention will also be paid to maintain effective communication links, especially in electronic and telecommunication fields.
- (4) Streamlining customs administration to facilitate trade growth.
- (5) Harmonizing national standardization and certification regulations relevant to trade and investment. This would encompass exchanges of empowered delegations representing the regulatory bodies of the two countries. Such cooperation would also focus on removing technical barriers to trade between the two countries.
- (6) Putting in place an efficient visa regime for business exchanges.
- (7) Encouraging active interaction between the insurance sectors of the two countries.
- (8) Exploring the possibilities of establishing a joint venture fund to help start up new enterprises.
- (9) Consistent with bilateral agreements, encouraging economic interaction at the regional level.

8. Adequate up-to-date information about mutual requirements and possibilities is necessary for the healthy growth of economic cooperation between the two countries. There is therefore a pressing need to assist and reinforce the efforts of the business and related sectors for instituting arrangements for effective information flow through regular contact, exchange of visits, communication through electronic means, use of mass media, and holding of and active participation in trade fairs and exhibitions. The two Governments would make the best effort to encourage this activity. They would also assist in the establishment of a joint business centre, in both countries, for disseminating information and functioning as a database on developments and trends in the national economies of India and the Russian Federation for identifying possibilities for trade and investment.

9. The two sides recognized that a sustained

business sector dialogue is vital to progress in their economic relations. Hence, strengthened regular contact between business federations, both national and regional is essential. In this regard they were encouraged by the activation of the work of the Joint Business Council, and the new contacts between Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and Confederation of Indian Industry. Such exchanges will be strengthened.

10. Recognizing the vital importance of small and medium enterprises in the economies of India and Russia, in the export sector in particular, and the special emphasis being given to this sector in both countries, it was agreed that attention will be paid to promoting contacts as well as informational and commercial exchanges, and bilateral investments, in the field of Small and Medium Enterprises.

11. The two sides will encourage cooperation on exchange of experience in management, and support business sector initiatives in this field, especially in the Small and Medium Enterprises sector.

12. The Governments of the two countries would support measures for expanding existing trade exchanges in commodities, consumer goods, light engineering items, food processing and agricultural products. They will also make efforts to develop trade in, and joint ventures for the production of, knowledge-based high technology goods and services that might be added to the trade basket.

13. Both sides would take practical steps to further enhance the quality and international competitiveness of their goods and services. The business community would be encouraged to establish quality assurance mechanisms consistent with national legislation.

14. The two Governments will jointly explore possibilities of regional trade and economic cooperation arrangements with other countries in a manner that is in harmony with their respective national interests.

15. Both countries have a long tradition and well-established capabilities in science and technology and a record of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. This interaction will be strengthened with special emphasis on the creation of conditions for meaningful commercialization of key technologies consistent with national legislation and international agreements. This would also involve attention to high-technology and frontier areas of research and application. The possibilities of working together in key areas such as telecommunication, computerization, information technology and space research will be actively taken up. Both Governments will provide organizational and other necessary support for this purpose.

16. The two sides will strive to maximize the opportunities provided by the presence of large reservoirs of skilled manpower in their respective countries for the creation of knowledge based industries, while also ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights in each others' markets, especially with regard to copyrights and patents.

17. Particular attention will be devoted to the issue of energy security which is considered all increasingly important component of bilateral relations between India and the Russian Federation. The two sides indicated their common desire to intensify long-term cooperation in this sector, which could be extended to other areas, including the Caspian Sea, and to other aspects of the energy sector.

18. In the pursuit of strengthening bilateral economic relations, due importance will be given to the principles of sustainable development an environmental protection.

19. The two sides recognized the importance of cooperation in their interaction with international trade, economic and financial bodies. India supports the early accession of Russia to the World Trade Organisation, and will extend all possible assistance in this regard.

20. The two sides recognize the sustained contribution of the Inter-Governmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation in providing direction and a larger systematic framework for their economic relations. The Inter-Governmental Commission and its subsidiary bodies will play an essential coordinating and nodal role in implementing the provisions of this Joint Declaration. The inter-Governmental Commission will set up a task force to monitor the progress in implementing the steps elaborated in this Joint Declaration and to report at the next Summit meeting.

Sd/-  
Prime Minister of  
The Republic of India

Sd/-  
President of The Russian  
Federation

New Delhi, 4 December 2002

### **Memorandum of Understanding**

*between the Government of the Republic of India and the  
Government of the Russian Federation on  
Cooperation in Combating Terrorism*

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Taking into account the goals and principles of the

existing international agreements on combating terrorism, resolutions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

Acting in pursuance of the Declaration on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation of 5 October 2000 and the Moscow Declaration on International Terrorism by the Republic of India and the Russian Federation of 6 November 2001,

Expressing concern about the growing terrorist threat,

Condemning all forms of terrorist activities without any exception,

Recognizing that terrorism poses a threat to the international peace and security, development of friendly relations among States, as well as to the enjoyment of basic human rights and freedoms,

Bearing in mind the existing links between all forms of organized crime, primarily between terrorism and crimes related to narcotic drugs and various smuggling activities,

Have agreed as follows:

#### **Article 1**

1. The Parties shall, in accordance with their national legislation:

(a) exchange information on terrorist groups whose activities undermine their interests, including information on the establishment of contacts between terrorist groups of both countries;

(b) exchange information about possible terrorist acts against their countries and nationals, including through diplomatic channels, as necessary;

(c) when their interests are affected, the Parties shall interact with each other in actions to prevent and investigate terrorist acts, search for and detain persons responsible for committing them.

2. The Parties shall cooperate in providing security during contacts at state and government levels, as well as during international public sports and other events.

3. The Parties shall interact in providing security of transport communications between both countries and, for this purpose, shall take measures to share information and experience between respective security authorities.

4. The Parties shall maintain contacts on matters related to the prevention of terrorist acts with possible use of nuclear, chemical and biological materials.

5. The Parties shall take measures to exchange information and cooperate in prevention and suppression of illicit drugs and arms trafficking, which plays an important role in financing terrorist organizations.

6. The Parties shall share knowledge and experience in prevention and suppression of specific terrorist acts, such as taking of hostages and skyjacking, and shall conduct relevant joint activities.

7. The Parties shall organize, on a mutual basis, training of their counter-terrorist units personnel, as well as exchange of knowledge and experience with a view to improving equipment, weapons and technical protection.

8. The Parties shall facilitate exchange of appropriate equipment and technologies.

9. The Parties shall cooperate and assist each other:

(a) in studying the causes, substance, structure, dynamics and manifestations of terrorism;

(b) in exchanging relevant scientific and training materials, experts and trainees;

(c) in organizing joint working meetings, workshops and seminars;

(d) in identifying, preventing and suppressing the funding of persons and organizations involved in terrorist activities;

(e) in exercising control over the organizations conducting money or other property transactions to counteract legalization (laundering) of income from criminal activities for the purposes of financing terrorism.

10. In order to improve the efficiency of their cooperation under this Memorandum the Parties may designate, on a mutual basis, responsible liaison officers.

#### **Article 2**

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation shall establish a Working Group on combating terrorism. The activities of the Group shall be governed by the Annex constituting an integral part of this Memorandum.

#### **Article 3**

This Memorandum shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Parties resulting from other international treaties or convention to which they are parties.

#### **Article 4**

1. This Memorandum shall enter into force 30 days after receipt of the last written notification about the completion by the Parties of their domestic procedures necessary for its entry into force and shall remain in force for one year.

2. This Memorandum shall be automatically extended to subsequent one-year periods unless one of the Parties, at least 90 days in advance, shall notify the other Party in writing of its intention to terminate it.

Done at New Delhi on 4 December 2002 in two copies, each in the Hindi, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Sd/-  
Prime Minister of  
The Republic of India

Sd/-  
President of The Russian  
Federation

Annex

#### **The Establishment of a Joint Indian-Russian Working Group on Combating International Terrorism**

1. The Parties shall establish a Joint Indian-Russian Working Group with the aim:

- to exchange experiences and results of assessments of actions of international terrorists, drug trafficking and their relationship;

- to coordinate approaches to combating international terrorism and drug trafficking;

- to exchange information on activities of the terrorist groups based in India and Russia or any other terrorist groups with transnational links;

- to suppress activities of terrorist groups, including those planning, supporting or committing terrorist acts against India and Russia;

- to institutionalize cooperation.

2. The Working Group will:

- endeavour to uncover international networks supporting terrorist activities and illegal drug trafficking;

- consider procedures for the exchange of operational intelligence information;

- suggest means for enhancing cooperation in the following areas:

(a) arrest, extradition and criminal prosecution of terrorists;

- (b) mutual technical assistance, in particular in the form of training of police and public security officers and exchange of professional experience;
- (c) identification, prevention and suppression of financial sources/flows of funds to terrorist organizations;
- explore ways and means of supporting legal measures against international terrorism and drug trafficking;
- exchange experience in preventing skyjacking, rescuing hostages and protecting of very important persons;
- cooperation in preventing access of terrorist organizations, acting against any countries or from their territories, to weapons of mass destruction;
- interact with a view to track and suppress legalization of income from criminal activities;
- coordinate efforts with a view to promptly negotiate and adopt a comprehensive convention to combat international terrorism;
- cooperate with a view to track activities of terrorist organizations with transnational links;
- discuss means of coordination of efforts with Interpol, the United Nations and other multilateral fora;
- upon mutual agreement of the Parties, maintain cooperation in other areas.

### **Joint Statement**

The President of the Russian Federation, H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin paid a state visit to India from 3-5 December 2002.

The President of the Russian Federation met the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. The Vice President of India Shri B.S. Shekhawat, the Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani and the Minister of External Affairs Shri Yashwant Sinha and the Leader of the Opposition Smt. Sonia Gandhi called on the President of the Russian Federation. The Prime Minister of India Shri A.B. Vajpayee and the President of the Russian Federation held talks on a range of bilateral, international and regional issues.

The wide-ranging discussions took place in the traditional atmosphere of warmth and cordiality, trust and friendship and mutual confidence characteristic of the relationship between the two countries.

The Delhi Declaration on Further Consolidation of the Strategic Partnership between India and the Russian Federation, signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of the Russian Federation during the visit, aims at elevating the strategic partnership to an even higher and a qualitatively new level in both bilateral relations and in the international arena. A "Joint Declaration on Strengthening and Enhancing Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation" was also signed. This document focuses in particular on upgrading bilateral economic relations - trade, investment, new areas of cooperation and science and technology projects with a commercial content. A number of other agreements were also signed to facilitate the further development of Indo-Russian relations in various fields of cooperation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction regarding the established practice of holding annual meetings at the summit level as well as meetings and exchanges at Ministerial and other levels. Both sides reiterated their determination to continue and further expand the excellent political contacts between the two countries. The regular and in-depth Foreign Office consultations on a wide range of issues were considered useful and productive.

The enhanced level of interaction between the National Security Council of India and the Security Council of the Russian Federation has provided a valuable dimension to the consultations between the two countries on addressing common threats and challenges.

3. On the part of India, the Ministry of External Affairs will be the leading agency for coordinating activities of the Working Group, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and departments concerned with anti-terrorist activities as well as issues relating to the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering. On the part of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the leading agency for coordinating activities of the Working Group, with the participation of representatives of appropriate Russian departments.

4. The Working Group will hold its meetings at least twice a year in suitable for both Parties time. The meetings will be held alternately in New Delhi and Moscow.

The Working Group will abide by strict confidentiality in its work. Any information provided by one party to the other pursuant to cooperation under this Memorandum may not be disclosed to a third party without the consent of the party which provided the information.

Both sides reaffirmed their intention to redouble their efforts to further strengthen trade and economic relations aimed at promoting investment, boosting trade as well as removing trade barriers. Sharing a positive assessment of the work of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation, the leaders stressed the need to adopt a farsighted approach/long-term strategy based on the changes anticipated in the content of bilateral economic ties as well as emerging trends in the global arena. In this connection, the Inter-Sessional Review Meeting of the Co-Chairmen held in New Delhi in November 2002 was considered to be of significance.

Both sides noted that energy security was a promising area of cooperation between the two sides. This was demonstrated by the conclusion of an agreement enabling participation of ONGC Videsh Limited in the Sakhalin Oil and Gas Project in the Russian Federation. Both sides would hold regular bilateral discussions, through appropriate mechanisms, regarding global energy production and supplies, which impact on their mutual interests.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the progress being made in the implementation of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project and recognised that the expanded scope of the project would meet the interests of both countries.

The successful launch of the GSLV in April 2001, which used a Russian cryogenic stage, was an example of the productive potential of cooperation between India and Russia in the peaceful applications of space technology. Both sides reiterated their commitment to further expand cooperation in this area.

Both sides noted that expanded cooperation in the field of military technical cooperation, especially joint research, development and training, as well as inter-services contacts, were consistent with the national security interests of both countries and for the cause of peace and stability in Asia and beyond.

Both sides agreed that it was important to strengthen the traditional contacts in the field of culture and consolidating the long-standing historical links between the peoples of the two countries. It was reiterated that Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 2003-2004 would be signed in the very near future.

India and Russia noted the need to protect and promote the unique artistic and cultural legacy of the Roerich family which has an abiding significance to Indo-Russian friendship.

Both sides decided to bring out a joint publication of the important agreements and documents signed between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation since 1993.

The two sides had an in-depth exchange of views on regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. They noted a high degree of mutual understanding and close proximity of views.

India and Russia, as strategic partners, reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate bilaterally and at international fora on issues relating to strategic stability for the development of a multipolar world based on a new cooperative security order. The relationship of friendship, trust and confidence contributed to Eurasian stability as a whole and was a factor of global significance.

The objectives of strengthening regional and international security as well as extending support for advancing towards internationally recognised disarmament goals, in particular, through systematic and progressive efforts aimed at reducing nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate goal of eliminating them, were considered to be of priority importance. India welcomed the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Weapons signed by Russia and the US to progressively reduce their strategic offensive weapons. India and Russia called upon other nuclear weapon states also to join the process of nuclear reductions at an appropriate stage.

Both sides re-affirmed their commitment to further strengthening their system of national export controls without adversely affecting the peaceful application of dual use materials and technologies. They would also work towards further enhancing high-technology exchanges, trade and commerce consistent with the strategic partnership between the two countries.

Both sides confirmed their determination to contribute to the establishment of a just multipolar world based on the principles of respect for the UN Charter and international law in the interest of removing threats to international peace and security. They advocate further reforming the United Nations with a view to strengthening it as the central mechanism for ensuring international peace and security as well as democratising international relations. Both sides agreed on the necessity of continuing the reform of the United Nations Security Council with a view to making it more representative and effective. The Russian Federation reaffirmed its support to the Republic of India as a deserving and strong candidate for the permanent membership in an expanded United Nations Security Council.

Both sides confirmed that international terrorism, religious extremism, separatism and secessionism, transborder organised crime and illicit traffic in arms and drugs constitute a growing and serious threat to international peace, security and stability. The tragedy involving hostage-taking in Moscow in October 2002 as well as the wave of terrorist attacks in India and other countries demonstrate that the international community is faced with an extensive threat by the forces of international terrorism, India and Russia firmly reject and condemn all types of terrorism, based on any ground - political, religious or ideological - and wherever it may exist. It was emphasized that the countermeasures against this menace should be taken on a comprehensive and sustained basis. Such measures should be directed also against those states, entities and individuals who support, fund or abet terrorists or provide them shelter or asylum to engage in cross-border terrorism. There should be no double-standards in the fight against terrorism. Both sides also reaffirmed the relevance of the Moscow Declaration on International Terrorism of 6 November 2001. They stressed the importance of strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on the fight against terrorism, in particular Resolution 1373. They also advocated intensifying efforts to finalise in the United Nations the draft International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the draft Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism. Roots of terrorism which lay in their common neighbourhood posed a threat to their security interests. Both sides would take preventive and deterrent measures in meeting these threats and cooperate in this regard. Both sides declared their determination to enhance collective and bilateral efforts to prevent and suppress terrorism. This determination is reaffirmed by the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding on Combating International Terrorism during the current Indo-Russian Summit.

In their in-depth discussions regarding developments in Afghanistan, both sides noted the continuing threat to security in Afghanistan. Concern was expressed at the possible regrouping of former Taliban and Al Qaeda elements and their continuing links with their sponsors. At the same time, both sides expressed the hope that the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan will succeed in restoring peace in the country, rehabilitating economic and social infrastructure and ensuring economic recovery. They stressed that it is in the interest of the international community to see a stable and sovereign government in Afghanistan. All states concerned should, therefore, maintain a consensus on continuous support to the transitional Administration. Both sides supported further increasing international economic and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and agreed to continue to closely coordinate their actions. India and Russia made a positive assessment of the continuing utility of their Joint Working Group on Afghanistan,

established during the visit of President Putin to India in October 2000.

Both sides considered security and stability in Central Asia to be of vital significance to them and supported further consolidating the secular and democratic way of life chosen by the people of Central Asia.

Both sides discussed in detail the current situation in South Asia. They stressed the importance of Islamabad implementing in full its obligations and promises to prevent the infiltration of terrorists across the Line of Control into the State of Jammu and Kashmir and at other points across the border, as well as to eliminate the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan controlled territory as a prerequisite for the renewal of the peaceful dialogue between the two countries to resolve all outstanding issues in a bilateral framework as envisaged in Simla Agreement of 1972 and the Lahore Declaration of 1998.

Both sides noted the ever-increasing importance of Asia-Pacific Region and stressed the significance of the bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries of this region in the interest of stability and security in this vast region.

Both sides strongly opposed unilateral use or threat of use of force in violation of the UN Charter, as well as interference in internal affairs of other states. It was stressed that a comprehensive settlement of the situation around Iraq is possible only through political and diplomatic efforts in strict conformity with the rules of international law and only under the aegis of the United Nations. Both sides noted the importance of continuing intensive work with the Iraqi leadership in order to encourage it to cooperate in good faith with the United Nations.

Both sides expressed their concern over the developments in the Middle East where a critical situation still persists. They advocated urgent measures to resume the Israeli-Palestine dialogue and noted that there is no alternative to the peace process. They strongly condemned any acts of violence against both Palestinians and Israelis and called for the earliest possible implementation of Resolution 1435 of the United National Security Council.

Both sides expressed their confidence that the visit of the President of the Russian Federation to India and the discussions held during the visit would contribute to further development of strategic partnership between the two countries, and to the expansion of bilateral cooperation and interaction aimed at strengthening international stability and building of a just, fair, democratic and multipolar world order.

The President of the Russian Federation invited the Prime Minister of India to visit the Russian Federation. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The dates for the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

New Delhi  
4 December 2002

12.10 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
  - (i) S.O. 1204 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No.5 (Ganjam to Sunakhala Section) in Khurda district in the State of Orissa.
  - (ii) S.O. 1205 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No.5 (Ganjam to Sunakhala Section) in Khurda district in the State of Orissa.
  - (iii) S.O. 1206 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No.5 from Sunakhala to Khurda (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in Khurda district in the State of Orissa.
  - (iv) S.O. 1207 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No.5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Orissa.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6310/2002]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Highways

Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Highways Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6311/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Vasundhara Raje, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-
  - (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 228 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 2001.
  - (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 229 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 2001.
  - (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2002.
  - (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 140 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2002.
  - (v) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 141 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2002.
  - (vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 142 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2002.