



RTI matter/ Time Bound

Government of India
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

No. E-551/01/2024-RTI

21 March 2024

Subject: Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005

Please refer to your RTI application Registration No. MOEAF/R/E/24/00071 dated 21.02.2024 and No. MOEAF/R/E/24/00071/01 which was received by the undersigned CPIO on 26 February 2024.

2. With regard to Query No. 8, this Ministry has published relevant documents on our website (<https://www.mea.gov.in>). A Copy of the same is enclosed for your reference.

3. With respect to Query No. 11, the information is not available with the undersigned CPIO and the same is being transferred to Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs for necessary action at their end.

3. It is also stated that under the provisions of RTI Act 2005, a CPIO/ Public Authority is under obligation to provide an applicant only that information which exists in records and that which is held by or under the control of that authority.

4. If you are aggrieved with this reply, you may file an appeal to Shri Aniket G. Mandavgane, Director (East Asia) & Appellate Authority, Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi -110001, within a month from the date of receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Priyanka Sohoni)
DS (China) & CPIO
Room no. 270 A, South Block,
New Delhi - 110001
Telefax: 23011356
Email: dschina2@mea.gov.in

Encl: As above

Copy to:

- 1. Sh. B. S. Nikhurpa, US (RTI), JNB, MEA, New Delhi**
- 2. US (RTI), Room No-4, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi** [*With request to reply directly to the applicant*]
- 3. US (RTI), Ministry of Home Affairs, Room No-2, North Block, New Delhi** [*With request to reply directly to the applicant*]

CHAPTER

4

East Asia

India endeavoured to strengthen ties with all partners in East Asia. India's ties with China remained complex, even as the two sides made some progress in the resolution of the issues along the LAC in Eastern Ladakh. The year witnessed further bolstering of the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership, including through sustained leader-level engagement, as the two celebrated 70 years of establishment of diplomatic relations. High level engagement at ministerial level was sustained with Mongolia and the Republic of Korea. India's ties with Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained cordial.

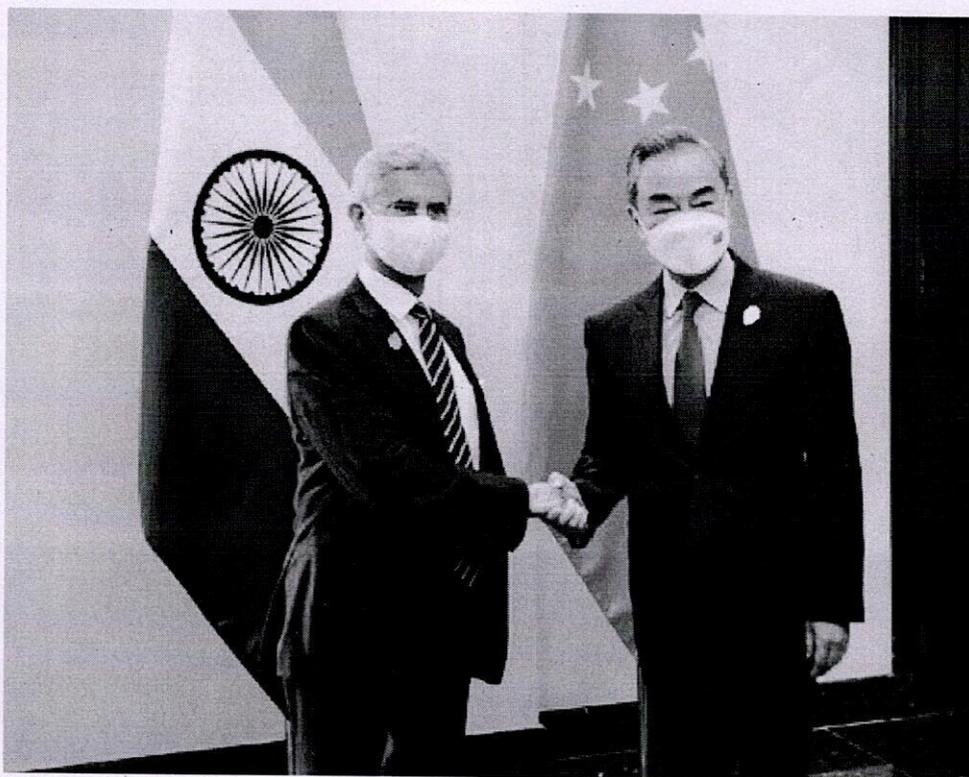
China

India's engagement with China is complex. The two sides have agreed that pending the final settlement of the boundary question, maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas is an essential basis for the overall development of the bilateral relationship. However, starting from April-May 2020, the Chinese side undertook several attempts to unilaterally alter the status quo along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Western Sector, which seriously disturbed the peace and tranquility along the LAC in the Western Sector and impacted the development of the relationship. These attempts were invariably met with an appropriate response from Indian Armed Forces. Both sides have agreed to resolve the issues along the LAC in Eastern

Ladakh through peaceful dialogue. Consequently, discussions have continued with the Chinese side to achieve complete disengagement from all friction points and full restoration of peace and tranquility in the India-China Border Areas at an early date. However, the continued unilateral attempts by China to change the status quo have impacted the bilateral relationship since then.

The two sides continued to make some progress in the resolution of the issues along the LAC in Eastern Ladakh. Continuing with disengagement in Pangong Tso in February 2021 and in Gogra area in August 2021, this year, disengagement was achieved in Gogra-Hot Springs (PP-15) in Eastern Ladakh (September 2022). However, there are still some outstanding issues that need to be resolved. India has maintained its engagement with the Chinese side both through diplomatic and military channels to resolve the remaining issues at the earliest so as to restore peace and tranquility in the border areas.

EAM held a meeting with Foreign Minister of China Wang Yi during the latter's visit to India on 25 March 2022. The two Ministers exchanged views on the border situation along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Eastern Ladakh. EAM conveyed to FM Wang Yi that restoration of normalcy will require a restoration of peace and tranquility. Apart from this, EAM discussed key issues including return of Indian students to continue their



EAM met the then Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi on the sidelines of the G-20 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Bali, Indonesia in July 2022

education in China. The two Foreign Ministers also met in Bali on 07 July 2022 on the sidelines of the G-20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting. During the meeting, EAM called for an early resolution of all the outstanding issues along the Line of Actual Control in Eastern Ladakh. EAM also reiterated the need to sustain the momentum to complete disengagement from all the remaining areas to restore peace and tranquility in the border areas. EAM also highlighted that India-China relationship is best served by observing the three mutuals - mutual respect, mutual sensitivity, and mutual interest.

From May 2020 onwards, there have been 11 meetings of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) so far, with the latest being on 14 October 2022. Seventeen rounds of meetings between the Senior Commanders (headed by Commander of 14th Corps on Indian side) were also held, with the last round held on 20 December 2022. During these diplomatic and military level meetings, the two sides have had candid and in-depth exchange of views on the situation along the LAC in the India-China border areas. There was agreement to continue discussions through diplomatic and military channels to resolve the remaining issues along the LAC at the earliest.

India continues to engage with China on multilateral platforms including BRICS, SCO, G-20, UN, etc.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in December 1973, relations between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been cordial. India has been consistently supportive of efforts to bring about peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula through dialogue and diplomacy.

Japan

In 2022, India and Japan marked the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. After the Second World War, India concluded a Peace Treaty with Japan on 28 April 1952, marking the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries. To commemorate this milestone, the Ministry celebrated 'India-Japan at 70' this year through a series of events in Japan and India. The year witnessed increasing bilateral and multilateral engagements between India and Japan, and further strengthening of the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership.

RTI REQUEST DETAILS (आरटीआई अनुरोध विवरण)

Registration Number MOEAF/R/E/24/00271/1
(पंजीकरण संख्या) :

Date of Receipt 21/02/2024
(प्राप्ति की तारीख) :

Information Sought For point no. 8 & 11- Please reply directly to the applicant.
(जानकारी मांगी):

Original RTI Text (मूल please the doucement i have uploaded
आरटीआई पाठ):

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1. why did the government keep the Shanghai cooperation organisation meeting of heads of state of SCO virtually by bharat in 2023 why can't the government invite them to Bharat and conduct ?
2. when will the Russian President come to bharat?
3. why did the russian president did not come to india from the last 3 years?
4. why has the PM not visited Russia in the last 3 years?
5. Why can't MEA negotiaite with isarel and hamas for a permanent ceasefire with the impenlmentation two-state solution
6. how to get appointment with Dr. S.Jaishankar and PM modi and Russian president ?
7. will there be a improvment in the diplomatic ties with pakistan after the formation new government in pakistan?
8. how are the diplomatic ties with china?
9. which country is the closet ally of india at all times ?
10. did CIA really plotted a fake case against Nambi narayan?
11. is our border secured with china?
12. why can't government declare tibet as the integral part of india by getting a sign of agreement from dailalama as retaliation to china after relasing a map which claims arunachal pradesh as a integral part of china?
13. why did the government of india recognised one china policy?
14. why can't goverment recognise taiwan as the independent country and open a embassy in taipei?

ACTION HISTORY OF RTI REQUEST No.MOEAF/R/E/24/00271**Applicant Name****Text of Application**

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Reply of Application

For Point No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, & 14 :- These queries are interrogatory in nature and not within the definition of information as per section 2(f) of the RTI Act, 2005. For Point No. 7 :- The RTI has been forwarded to US(Pak). For Point No. 8 & 11 :- The RTI has been forwarded to DS(China). For Point No. 10 :- The RTI has been transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs as the matter closely pertains to them.

SN.	Action Taken	Date of Action	Action Taken By	Remarks
1	RTI REQUEST RECEIVED	21/02/2024	Nodal Officer	
2	REQUEST FORWARDED TO CPIO(s) AND TRANSFERRED TO OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITY(s)	26/02/2024	Nodal Officer	3) Ministry of Home Affairs : This RTI is being transferred to you for point no. 10 only u/s 6(3) of RTI Act, 2005. Please provide the requisite information directly to the applicant. If the subject matter does not pertain to you then further transfer it to the concerned CPIO.
3	REQUEST TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CPIO	26/02/2024	US (MEA-N)- (CPIO)	Transferred to CPIO(s) : (1) DS (China), Ms. Priyanka Sohoni, (2) DS (PAK)
4	REQUEST DISPOSED OF	29/02/2024	US (MEA-N)- (CPIO)	

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