परिशिष्ट
(Appendix)
APPENDIX I

THE TEXT OF THE INDIA-AFGHANISTAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP
ISSUED IN NEW DELHI ON JANUARY 4, 1950

The government of India and the Royal Government of Afghanistan
recognising the ancient ties which have existed between the two countries for
centuries and their mutual need for cooperation in strengthening and developing
these ties and urged by their mutual desire to establish peace between the two
countries with a view to the common benefit of their people and the develop-
ment of their respective countries, wish to enter into a Treaty of Friendship with
each other and to this end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries the following
persons, viz.,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: THE HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS.

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN: THE AMBASSADOR OF AFGHANISTAN IN INDIA.

Who have examined each other's credentials and found them good and in due
form have agreed as follows:

Article I

The two Governments recognise and respect the independence and rights of
each other.

Article II

There shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the two Govern-
ments who will further strive to maintain and strengthen the cordial relations
existing between the people of their respective countries.

Article III

1. In order to establish and maintain the relations referred to in Article 2, the
parties agree to continue diplomatic relations with each other by means of
representatives with all such suitable staff as the representatives may require
for the due performance of their functions and to such extent as may
mutually be agreed on from time to time by the respective Governments.

2. Such representatives and their agreed staff shall have such diplomatic privileges and immunities as are customarily granted by international law on a reciprocal basis:

Provided that in no case shall these be less than those granted to persons of a similar status of any other state having diplomatic relations with either Government.

Article IV

The two Governments agree to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in towns, ports and other places in each other's territory as may be agreed to.

Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall be provided with exequatur or other valid authorisation of their appointment. Such exequatur or authorisation is liable to be withdrawn by the country which issued it, if considered necessary. The reason for the withdrawal shall be indicated wherever possible.

The persons mentioned above shall enjoy on a reciprocal basis all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities that are accorded to persons of corresponding status of any other state.

Article V

The two Governments agree that such trade agencies of either Government as already exist in the territories of the other shall be continued and others may be established in the future.

Article VI

The two Governments agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties between their respective countries and to assist in each other's industrial and agricultural progress.

Article VII

Any differences arising out of the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels. If no
settlement is arrived at with in a reasonable time the matter shall be referred to arbitration in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon.

Article VIII

The Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place as soon as possible at New Delhi.

Article IX

This Treaty shall continue in force for five years after coming into force as provided in Article VIII and shall thereafter continue in force:

Provided that after the said period of five years either Government may give to the other not less than six months notice of its intention to terminate the Treaty, and on the expiry of the period of such notice the Treaty shall cease to be in force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the side plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in the English and Persian languages, both texts being equally authentic, and have affixed thereto their seals.
APPENDIX II

TREATY OF TRADE AND COMMERCE BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN

(Signed at Kabul on 4 April 1950 and ratified on 24 January, 1952)

TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE ROYAL KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

The Republic of India and the Royal Kingdom of Afghanistan being equally desirous of facilitating and furthering trade and commerce between their respective territories have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Republic of India:

His Excellency Wing Commander Rup Chand, Ambassador of the Republic of India in the Royal court in Kabul.

The Royal kingdom of Afghanistan:

HIS EXCELLENCY ABDUL MAZID KHAN.

President of the second group and Minister of National Economy of Afghanistan.

who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The nationals of either contracting party shall have right to carry on commerce, industries, trade or insurance in the territory of the other, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force therein, on terms and conditions not less favourable than those accorded to the national of the most favoured nation.
The provisions of this article shall not preclude the adoption of any measures taken by either contracting party in the interests of public safety and order, public health and morality.

Article 2

The nationals of either contracting party shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of the most favoured nation in regard to the acquisition, possession, management, lease and disposal of all kind of movable and immovable property, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the territory in the other.

Article 3

The properties of whatsoever description of the nationals of either contracting party shall not be seized or confiscated except for reasons of public interest and only if real and just compensation is given to them for such expropriation.

Article 4

The nationals of either contracting party shall not in the territory of the other be subjected to any taxes, onerous, in nature or amount, than those imposed on the nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 5

The resident nationals of either contracting party as cease to reside in the territory of the other may freely remove their personal belongings and household effects under the same conditions as accorded to the nationals of the most favoured nation. As regards all other properties, tangible or intangible, they may do so or dispose of them, subject to the laws and regulations in force concerning the removal or disposal of such properties, in order to safeguard the due discharge of all debts and obligations incurred by them in the territory of the other.

Article 6

If a national of either contracting party dies leaving property in the territory of the other, and his legal heirs are unknown or unable or unwilling to represent themselves, the Consular representatives of either party shall have the right to take possession of and administer such property of the deceased and in so doing to take all necessary steps to safeguard the property and supervise its disposal according to the laws governing the succession of such national in his territory; provided that for the due discharge of all obligations an debts incurred by the
deceased in the territory of the other contracting party, or obligations imposed on his Estate by law, such administration shall be subject to the order of the Courts of the other contracting party having jurisdiction to decide such obligations and debts.

Article 7

The nationals of either contracting party shall in the territory of the other, have the same access to the courts and be entitled to the same equality before the law, as is accorded to the nationals of the other with respect to their persons and proprietorial, contractual and other rights and interests.

Article 8

All commercial, industrial, trading, banking or insurance corporations, owned or controlled by the nationals of either contracting party, may be constituted or incorporated in the territory of the other, in conformity with its laws and regulations. Such corporation shall be recognised as legal persons in the courts of the contracting parties and may sue or be sued in the courts, as such. For all other purposes including the right of constitution or incorporation, they shall be accorded most favoured nations treatment.

Article 9

All commercial, industrial, trading, banking or insurance corporations constituted or incorporated in the territory of one contracting party, and owned or controlled by the nationals of that party shall similarly be deemed legal persons and may be and be sued as such in the courts of the other in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in its territory, and shall enjoy most favoured nation treatment in the territory of the other.

Article 10

There shall be freedom of transit through the territory of either contracting party via the routes mutually agreed upon by them as most convenient for traffic in transit to or from the territory of either contracting party. Either contracting party may require that traffic in transit through its territory be entered at the proper custom house, but except in cases of failure to comply with applicable customs laws and regulations, such traffic coming from or going to the territory of either contracting party shall not be subject to any unnecessary delays or restrictions and shall be exempt from customs duties and other charges imposed in respect of transit, except charges for transportation.
or those commensurate with administrative expenses entailed by transit or with the cost of services rendered.

Goods (including baggage) shall be deemed to be in transit across the territory of a contracting party when the passage across such territory with or without transhipment, warehousing, breaking bulk or change in the mode of transport is only a portion of a complete journey beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the contracting party across whose territory the traffic passes. "Traffic in transit" in this article means traffic of this nature.

Article 11

Each contracting party shall accord to goods which have been in transit through and third country treatment no less favourable than that which would have been accorded to such goods had they been transported for the territory of one party to their destination in the territory of the other without going through such third country; provided that the customs authorities of either contracting party are satisfied that such goods have not undergone any sorting, separating, mixing, booting, repacking or any process of manufacture or any process whereby the value of the goods is altered in the countries of transit. Each contracting party shall, however, be free to maintain in respect of any goods in regard to which such direct consignment is a requisite condition of eligibility for entry of the goods at preferential rates of duty or has relation to either contracting party's prescribed method of valuation for customs purposes.

Article 12

With respect to customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation or imposed on the international transfer of payments for imports or exports and with respect to the method of levying such duties and charges and with respect to all rules and formalities relating to the clearance of goods through the customs, any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by either contracting party to any product originating in or destined for any other country shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the territory of either contracting party.

Article 13

All charges and regulations imposed by either contracting party on traffic in
transit to or from either country shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic.

As regards goods imported into the territory of either contracting party from the other, the charges imposed for transportation within the territory of the other will be reasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances. For this purpose, the parties agree on request to consult with each other to see if the charges required modifications subject to the above conditions.

Article 14

The contracting parties agree to make arrangements regarding "Certificates of Origin" in their mutual trade, which shall, as near as circumstances allow, be the same as those usually arranged between different countries.

Article 15

The contracting parties agree that with respect to exchange of specific commodities of one contracting party against specific commodities of the other party they may enter into trade agreements with each other. To facilitate such agreements they may also agree to enter into arrangements for methods of payment for such arrangements or for surplus goods so exchanged and delivered.

Article 16

The contracting party agree that the provisions of this treaty with respect to "most favoured nation treatment" shall not be deemed to be contravened by the grant or continuance of (a) advantages accorded or to be accorded by either of the contracting parties to contiguous countries, (b) advantages resulting from any customs union or free trade area to which either of the contracting parties is or may become a party, (c) preferences or advantages accorded by either contracting party to any country, existing on the date of this or in replacement of such preferences or advantages, or (d) advantages accorded or to be accorded by virtue of a multilateral economic agreement designed to liberalise international commerce.

Article 17

The contracting parties agree that all disputes arising out of the application or the interpretation of the treaty shall be settled by peaceful means and in the first instance by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels within
a reasonable time.

**Article 18**

This treaty shall be subject to ratification. When ratified, ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Kabul as may be mutually convenient and agreed on. This treaty shall come into force two months after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for a period of three years from that date. It shall terminate at the end of this period if either contracting party shall notify the other party of its intention not to continue the treaty at least six months before the date of expiry. If no such notice is given, the treaty shall continue in force for another period for two years. After the expiry of these two years, the treaty can be terminated at any time by either contracting party giving notice to the other party, at least six months before the date on which it wishes to terminate the treaty.

This treaty is drawn up in two languages English and Persian. Both texts shall be regarded as equally authentic and valid. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

For the Republic of India
(sd). RUP CHAND.
4th April, 1950.

For the Royal Kingdom of Afghanistan
(sd). ABDUL MAJID KHAN
15th Hamal, 1329

**FINAL PROTOCOL**

On proceeding to sign to Treaty of Commerce between the Republic of India and the Royal Kingdom of Afghanistan the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following declarations and reservations on the meaning of certain terms used in the Treaty and certain matters not specifically covered by the Treaty.

1. In order to enable such nationals to exercise the right as to commerce, etc.
granted to them, it is understood that they shall have the right of entry in to, residence and travel in the territory of the other party in conformity with the laws and regulations in force therein. The treatment accorded to them in these matters shall nevertheless, not be less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of the most favoured nation.

2. The nationals of either contracting party shall be exempt in peace or war, from all military services whatsoever, or other obligatory services of the like nature and from all obligations or payments imposed in lieu of such services; provided, however, that in the case of natural catastrophic such services, of a civil nature, as are imposed on the nationals either contracting party may also be imposed on the resident nationals of the other to the same extent and under the same conditions.

3. The assembly of vehicles and mobilized machinery arriving in a knocked down condition or the disassembly for the disassembly and subsequent reassembly of bulky articles, shall not be held to render the passage of such goods outside the scope of "traffic in transit" in Article 10 provided that any such operation is undertaken solely for convenience of transport.

4. Such transhipment, warehousing, breaking bulk or change in the mode of transport as is done solely for convenience of transport shall not be deemed to contravene the provisions of Article 11 with respect of repacking.

5. If the negotiations referred to in Article 17 fail, the parties shall endeavour to arrive at a settlement by the such means as may be mutually agreed upon in any particular case before resorting to the Court of International Justice.

6. This protocol shall form an integral part of the Treaty and shall be considered as approved and sanctioned by the contracting parties without any special ratification by the sole fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty to which it pertains. It has been drawn up in two languages English and Persian both texts being equally authentic and valid on the day.
APPENDIX III

The Government of India's Position on the Afghan Question
Statement of B.C. Mishra Permanent Representative of India to the United
Nations at the UN General Assembly on November 19, 1980,

Mr. President, the situation in and around Afghanistan has cast, for the
major part of this year, a long shadow in the International Political horizon
giving rise to complex scenarios of political Pressure and diplomatic power
play.

While the reality of the situation in the region still remains grim, the
developments of the past months have seriously affected the entire climate of
international relations and set back the process of detente limited as it was, so
sedulously cultivated during the past few years. Indeed, Afghanistan today has
become a flash point for a virtual return to the polemics and paranoia of the cold
war. Successive efforts aimed at defusing the situation have been frustrated by
the continued adoption of unrealistic attitudes and inflexible positions.

This continued emphases has caused deep concern and anxiety to India
we are all the more disturbed because the developments in Afghanistan have had
the effect of reversing a trend of events in the Subcontinent which had earlier
given rise to a degree of optimism. The Nations of the subcontinent had begun
to experience a period of relative relief from the climate of distrust and hostility
and were gradually embarking on relationship based on mutuality, common
benefit and a developing faith in bilateral negotiations as a means of settling
outstanding problems. All the countries in our region having become 6 members
of the non-aligned movements. It was our hope that the entire area would be free
of tensions and could engage purposefully in the challenging tastes of the
national reconstruction and socio-economic advancement of our people.

The events of the past year have, if anything, interrupted this process
and, in some respects, assumed more ominous proportions owing to factors most
of which are not indigenous to the immediate issue facing the region. The
impulse to resort to arms and confrontation could only prove detrimental to
confidence building and to the evolution of stability through mutual cooperation among the countries of the region, suspicious generated by the harbouring and encouragement of dissident elements and the consequent build up of tensions could only heighten the risk of great power confrontation closer on our doorsteps.

As for as Afghanistan is concerned, India has always had close and friendly relations with the Government and people of Afghanistan and we have been deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this traditionally friendly non-aligned country. We have continued our productive and fruitful cooperation despite vicissitudes of history on both sides. Our concern with present developments affecting both Afghanistan as well as the region as whole stems from the fact that the security of all our neighbours in the sub-continent is inextricably related to our security and national interest. We are concerned, not only that the existing situation could generate reactions and serve as a pretext for those who wise to create further instability in the area but also that the continued festering of this situation without attempts at ameliorating it could only lead to an alteration of the political and economic resources of the countries leading to their further weakening and serving as a standing temptation for outside intervention and cupidity. It is for the countries of the region to seek ways and means other than by military force to bring about a solution, to the problems underlying the present situations. This is why a political solution is of the utmost urgency.

The Government of India has been over the past several months engaged in consultations with a large number of countries, both of the region and outside. In the course of these consultations, we have consistently stressed the need to prevent an escalation of tensions in South-West Asia. While there has been a general appreciation of the need for a political solution, it is equally understood that such a solution can emerge only out of an atmosphere of relative trust and confidence based on the realities of the existing situation in the area. The immediate task to be undertaken is that of establishing a dialogue without any strict stipulation as to the outcome thereof. Such an exercise will naturally involve a meticulous sifting of global, regional and national aspects and their inevitable interaction. We are convinced, however, that in the process of such a dialogue several other lines of perceptions would open up for further probe
and action and would lead eventually to the contours of a political solution.

The adoption of public postures in international bodies should, my delegation feels, facilitate rather than hamper the process of a political solution. As far as possible, attempts should be made by all concerned to avoid extreme position or to adopt confrontationist postures as these could only put back the process of diffusion of tensions. Any attempt also to proceed on the basis of decisions or recommendations adopted even in a body such as the UN which has not been accepted by the countries primarily involved could only aggravate the matter. It is essential that all the states concerned should display a degree of flexibility and not attempt to impose rigid preconditions whether through a UN resolution unacceptable to some of them or by setting up other rigid modalities designed to close the door on negotiation.

Thus, my delegation feels, as it felt in January this year, that debate in the general Assembly of Afghanistan, which would almost certainly lead to the adoption of another resolution unacceptable to some of the countries directly involved, might very well be counter-productive. It we are taking part in the debate, it is only to advise restraint and in the hope of contributing to wards a possible amelioration of the situation in the future rather than in order to apportion blame for the past. We seek an urgent solution to this question both for the peace and security of our region as also in order to avoid further deterioration of the situation through increased involvement by outside Powers. Above all, we seek a solution of the crisis on the basis of certain commonly acceptable elements. Actually important elements in such a solution would be the complete cessation of all interference of intervention in the internal affairs of states, firm opposition to the presence of foreign troops in any country as well as the withdrawal of existing foreign forces and the furnishing of complete and reliable guarantees against all forms of interference.

What must be avoided is the emphasis on one principal or element over others. They must be taken together and they must be given equal importance in any political settlement. We cannot therefore support the draft resolution contained in document A/35/L12.

The Government of India would continue in its efforts through diplomatic channels, bilateral contacts and other forms of consultation to seek ways and means of defusing the situation in the region and for moving towards the creation of conditions that would urgently appeal to all concerned, particularly the more powerful countries outside the area to act with responsibility and restraint.
APPENDIX IV

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's views on Afghanistan expressed at the press conference on the conclusion of the seventh Non-aligned summit in New Delhi on March 12, 1983.

Q. Madam prime Minister, you consider that a country which has on its territory an expeditionary force of several tense of thousands of men from one of the two big supper powers can be considered as non-aligned in the context of the founders of the movement?

I.G. If you are referring to Afghanistan, why not say so?

Q. All right, I say so.

I.G. I have spoken on this issue many times. If a small country sees itself in danger and invites a force in, that is its business, on the other hand, India as a Government and I personally have made it clear even before I was in government that we did not approve of foreign troops or any king of interference or intervention in the affairs of another country. But this must be balanced with that is happening in other parts of the world. I don't think there could be single person here in this hall who is unaware of interference, destabilisation, removal of elected leaders, the putting up on puppet regimes and so on. So, when we think of such questions, I think, we should look at the world as a whole and not have double standards.

Q. Madam Prime Minister, I would like to ask what practical steps you foresee to solve the Afghan question?

I.G. I can't see any practical steps as such immediately, but I don think that the manner in which a hue and cry was raised didn't help towards any solution. Many of the people who are now talking about the question of Afghanistan, did not raise their voices when Vietnam was invaded and they had to face a terrible war for many years. It is only one example, I could give hundred more just now.

Q. I was Slightly puzzled by your remarks on the soviet troops in Afghanistan. Now one of the tests of sovereignty and independence is effective control of a government in its own territory, in spite of international pressures and outside pressures. Now, does the non-aligned movement consider the proposition of drawing in line how long foreign troops are staying too long, destroying the credibility of the regimes they have setup.

I.G. I am afraid that is gentle men's knowledge of what is happening is not very accurate.

Q. Many people are raising the question of Afghanistan. I wanted to know how do you look at the problem of Afghanistan? Is it realised that a non-aligned sovereign country has been interfered by hostile forces and a kind of undeclared war has been launched by the USA, China and others from the territory of neighbouring countries.

I.G. I don't want to go into the details of this question, but I think all of you will remember that before President Sadat was no tragically assassinated, he himself publicly said that he had been asked to send weapons to the rebels in Afghanistan and this has been conferred by may others - That is, against the régime there.
APPENDIX V

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDO-AFGHAN TRADE TO BE REVIEWED

New Delhi, Asadha 30, 1907
July 21, 1985

An Afghan Trade Delegation led by Mr. Ziauddin Zia, President, Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is currently in India to hold review of Indo-Afghan Trade.

The two-way Indo-Afghan Trade is of the order of about Rs. 40 crores. India’s main exports to Afghanistan are tea, jute manufactures, metal manufactures, machinery, transport equipment and pharmaceuticals. Afghanistan exports to India, mainly dry and fresh fruits, spices and medicinal herbs.

The purpose of the visit of the Delegation is to take steps for promotion of trade as well as balancing the trade. During their visit, the Afghan Delegation will hold discussions with the representatives of the Banking Institutions, State Trading Corporation, Engineering Export Promotion Council and other exporting agencies in India.
APPENDIX VI

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME WITH AFGHANISTAN
SIGNED

New Delhi, Sravana 16, 1907
August 21, 1985

A programme of cultural exchanges for 1985-87 was signed here today between India and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Shri Y.S. Das, Secretary, Department of Culture signed on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Mohiuddin Shahbaz, Deputy Minister, State Planning Committee, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed on behalf of the Afghanistan Government.

To Strengthen the ancient cultural bonds between the two countries, India and Afghanistan had signed a Cultural Agreement in October 1963. In furtherance of its objectives programmes of specific cultural exchange have already been concluded and implemented. This cultural exchange programme is the fourth in the series and will come into force immediately. It envisages exchange of academics, archivists, historians, artists, performing groups, journalists, sports teams, professionals in areas of management consultancy, delegations to explore possibilities of scientific and technical co-operation, books and periodicals, micro films of rare books and art publications etc.

The programme also envisages award by India of 10 scholarships to Afghan nationals, doctoral as well as visiting fellowships to Afghan scholars and fellowships for training in public co-operation and child development. India will also provide Afghan nationals training facilities in repair and preservation of historical monuments, in care and conservation of books, manuscripts and archives etc. and in sports coaching. Besides this, India will assist Afghanistan in preservation, repair and maintenance of historical buildings and monuments and excavation of historical sites.

Provision has also been made for co-operation in joint research and teaching programmes, strengthening of the programme of Afghan studies in India and supply of text books and holding film weeks.

BS/ACA 152/1 (7.8.85) 12.00 Noon
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APPENDIX VII

STARRED QUESTION 440
PRIORITY XX

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 440

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22nd AUGUST, 1985

INDO-AFGHAN JOINT COMMISSION MEET

440.

SHRI MATI KRISHNA KAUL:

Will the Prime minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether any meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission was held recently in Delhi; and
(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विदेश राज्य मंत्री
(SHRI KHLURSHED ALAM KHAN)

(a) & (b): A statement is attached.

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 440 for 22.8.1985

A Protocol was signed between India and Afghanistan after the 7th meeting of Indo-Afghan Joint Commission. Among the important provisions of the protocol are:-

(a) Both sides, continuing discussions on matters pertaining to bilateral trade, expressed desire to take expeditious follow up action on the proposals to increase trade in a more balanced manner.
(b) Indian assistance for the expansion of the Institute of Child Health, Kabul.
(c) Indian assistance for setting up a 300 beds Obstetrics and Gynecological hospital in Kabul.
(d) Supply of equipments to Industrial Estate, Kabul.
(e) Supply of Musical instruments to Indian Classical Music Centre in Kabul.
(f) Supply of a range improved variety of agricultural seeds to Afghanistan.
(g) Deputation of Indian experts to Kabul.
(h) Indian help to Afghanistan in conducting feasibility studies for setting up on Coal Briquette manufacturing factory.

2. Indian assistance to Afghanistan would be in the nature of grants under the ITEC programme.
APPENDIX VIII

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2809

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2809

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22ND AUGUST, 1985

INDO-AFGHAN TRADE TALKS

2809. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

Will the Prime Minister प्रधान मन्त्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of officials of India and Afghanistan discussed on the 6th August, 1985 the details of areas for co-operation in trade and other fields to find out a satisfactory solution; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks?

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ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विदेश राज्य मंत्री (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is attached.

RS USC NO. 2809

STATEMENT REFERRED TO INREPLY TO PART (B) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2809 FOR 22.8.1985

A Protocol was signed between India and Afghanistan after the 7th meeting of Indo-Afghan Joint Commission.

The important provisions of the protocol are same as referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question no. 440 for 22.8.1985.