1. TASHKENT SUMMIT
(excerpts)
[4-10 Jan. 1966]

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's Speech at the Opening Session

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan met at Tashkent (USSR) from January 4 to January 10, 1966, and discussed the relations existing between the two countries.

Speaking at the opening session of the Tashkent Meeting on January 4, Prime Minister Shastri said:

This is a momentous meeting. The eyes of the world are upon us. Let it not be said that the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India met and failed to reach an agreement. Let us show by our actions that we are capable of seeing our own problems in the wider context of world events.

Tashkent Declaration

(10 January 1966)

The following is the text of the Declaration signed in Tashkent on January 10, 1966 by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan:

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, having met at Tashkent and having discussed the existing relations...
between India and Pakistan, hereby declare their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their countries and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their peoples. They consider the attainment of these objectives of vital importance for the welfare of the 600 million people of India and Pakistan.

I

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that both sides will exert all efforts to create good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They reaffirm their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. They considered that the interests of peace in their region and particularly in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent and, indeed, the interests of the peoples of India and Pakistan were not served by the continuance of tension between the two countries. It was against this background that Jammu and Kashmir was discussed and each of the sides set both its respective position.

II

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 25 February, 1966 to the position they held prior to 5 August 1965, and both sides shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line.
The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, and will encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan and the High Commissioner of Pakistan to India will return to their posts and that the normal functioning of diplomatic missions of both countries will be restored. Both Governments shall observe the Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic intercourse.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications, as well as cultural exchanges.
between India and Pakistan, and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between India and Pakistan.

VII

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that they give instructions to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

VIII

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that both the sides will continue the discussion of questions relating to the problems of refugees and eviction/illegal immigrations. They also agreed that both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exodus of people. They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict.

IX

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the sides will continue meetings both at the highest and at other levels on matters of direct concern to both countries. Both sides have recognized the need to set-up joint Indian-Pakistani bodies which will report to their Governments in order to decide what further steps should be taken.

[Foreign Affairs Record, New Delhi, January 1966, No.1, Vol.XII]
2. TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[9 August 1971]

Desirous of expanding and consolidating the existing
relations of sincere friendship between them.

Believing that the further development of friendship and
cooperation meets the basic national interests of both the states as
well as the interests of lasting peace in Asia and the world;

Determined to promote the consolidation of universal peace
and security and to make steadfast efforts for the relaxation of
international tensions and the final elimination of the remnants of
colonialism;

Upholding their firm faith in the principles of peaceful
co-existence and co-operation between states with different political
and social system;

Convinced that in the world today international problems
can only be solved by co-operation and not by conflict;

Reaffirming their determination to abide by the purposes
and principles of the United Nations Charter;
The Republic of India on the one side, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other side;

Have decided to conclude the present Treaty, for which purpose the following Plenipotentiaries have been appointed;

On behalf of the Republic of India: Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs;

On behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Who, having each presented their Credentials, which are found to be in proper form and due order.

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that enduring peace and friendship shall prevail between the two countries and their peoples. Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other Party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs. The High Contracting Parties shall continue to develop and consolidate the relations of sincere friendship, good-neighbourliness and comprehensive co-operation existing between them on the basis of the aforesaid principles as well as those of equality and mutual benefit.
ARTICLE II

Guided by the desire to contribute in every possible way to ensure enduring peace and security of their people, the High Contracting Parties declare their determination to continue their efforts to preserve and to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world, to halt the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament, including both nuclear and conventional, under effective international control.

ARTICLE III

Guided by their loyalty to the lofty ideal of equality of all peoples and nations, irrespective of race or creed, the High Contracting Parties condemn colonialism and racialism in all forms and manifestations, and reaffirm their determination to strive for their final and complete elimination.

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate with other states to achieve these aims and to support the just aspirations of the peoples in their struggle against colonialism and racial domination.

ARTICLE IV

The Republic of India respects the peace-loving policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aimed at strengthening friendship and co-operation with all nations.
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic respects India's policy of non-alignment and reaffirms that this policy constitutes an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and in the lessening of tensions in the world.

ARTICLE V

Deeply interested in ensuring universal peace and security, attaching great importance to their mutual co-operation in the international field for achieving those aims, the High Contracting Parties will maintain regular contracts with each other on major international problems affecting the interests of both the states by means of meetings and exchanges of views between their leading statesmen, visits by official delegations and special envoys of the two Governments, and through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE VI

Attaching great importance to economic, scientific and technological co-operation between them, the High Contracting Parties will continue to consolidate and expand mutually advantageous and comprehensive co-operation in these fields as well as expand trade, transport and communications between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most-favoured nation treatment, subject to the existing agreements and the special arrangements with contiguous countries as specified in the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement of December 26, 1970.
ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties shall promote further development of ties and contacts between them in the fields of science, art, literature, education, public health, press, radio, television, cinema, tourism and sports.

ARTICLE VIII

In accordance with the traditional friendship established between the two countries, each of the High Contracting Parties solemnly declares that it shall not enter into or participate in any military alliance directed against the other Party.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from any aggression against the other Party and to prevent the use of its territory for the commission of any act which might inflict military damage on the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE IX

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other party. In the event of either Party being subjected to an attack or a threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and the security of their countries.
ARTICLE X

Each High Contracting Party solemnly declares that it shall not enter into any obligation, secret or public, with one or more states, which is incompatible with this Treaty. Each High Contracting Party declares that no obligation exists, nor shall any obligation be entered into, between itself and any other state or states, which might cause military damage to the other Party.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty is concluded for the duration of twenty years and will be automatically extended to each successive period of five years unless either High Contracting Party declares its desire to terminate it by giving notice to the other High Contracting Party twelve months prior to the expiration of the Treaty. The Treaty will be subject to ratification and will come into force on the date of the exchange of Instruments of Ratification which will take place in Moscow within one month of the signing of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XII

Any difference of interpretation of any Article or Articles of this Treaty which may arise between the High Contracting Parties will be settled bilaterally by peaceful means in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

The said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in
Hindi, Russian and English, all texts being equally authentic and have affixed thereunto their sales.

Done in New Delhi on the ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.

On behalf of the Republic of India: (Sd.) Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs.

On behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: (Sd.) A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the invitation of the Government of the USSR, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, paid a visit to the USSR from September 27 to 29, 1971.

The Head of the Government of friendly India and her party were accorded a warm welcome testifying to the profound feelings of sincere friendship and respect of the Soviet people towards the great Indian people and India's leaders.

During her stay in Moscow, the Prime Minister laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

At a solemn meeting of Indo-Soviet friendship the Soviet public warmly greeted the Head of the Indian Government. The Lomonosov State University of Moscow conferred on Mrs. Indira Gandhi the degree of Doctor of Science honoris causa.

The Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had talks and discussions with the General Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N.V. Podgorny, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A.N. Kosygin.

Taking part in the talks were:
In the opinion of the two sides, the convening of world disarmament conference with the participation of all countries for achieving practicable and generally acceptable ways of solving pressing disarmament problems could be of great importance. The two sides consider it important to achieve in the near future an agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins and on their destruction, as the first step on the way to the complete prohibition of chemical and biological methods of welfare.

The Prime Minister of India reaffirmed that the Indian Ocean area should be made a zone of peace. The Soviet side expressed its readiness to study this question and to solve it together with other powers on an equal basis.

The Soviet Union and India call for the speedy and complete elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and unqualified implementation of the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. They unequivocally condemn racism and apartheid in all forms and manifestations.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence among States with different social systems and pronounced themselves in favour of all questions at issue in relations between countries being solved by peaceful means.

The Soviet Union and India attach great importance to the United Nations. Both sides confirmed their determination to seek
the strengthening of the UNO and the enhancing of its effectiveness of maintaining universal peace and security in accordance with the UN Charter.

Both sides expressed their confidence that the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the Soviet Union and the talks and discussions which were held with Soviet leaders during the visit will promote the further development of friendly co-operation between the two countries and the strengthening of peace and international security.

The Prime Minister of India extended a cordial invitation to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A.N. Kosygin, to visit India. The invitations were accepted with thanks.
4. JOINT INDO-SOVIE T DECLARATION
(excerpts)
[Nov. 29, 1973]

[Following is the text of the joint Indo-Soviet declaration
signed by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and H.E.,
Mr. L.I. Brezhnev and issued in New Delhi on November 29, 1983]

II

The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of trust, friendship and mutual understanding, covered a wide range of subjects concerning Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and perspectives of their further all-round development as well as topical international problems of common interest. Both sides noted with satisfaction the broad identity of views on the questions discussed and expressed their profound satisfaction at the successful development of relations of friendship and co-operation between India and the Soviet Union in all fields.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU,
Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, informed the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, of the development of the national economy of the USSR, the life of the Soviet people, and of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which is being carried out in accordance with the Peace Programme of the 24th Congress of the CPSU.
The Prime Minister of India highly appraised the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, consistently aimed at consolidating international peace, strengthening peaceful co-operation among states, and rendering support to the peoples struggling against colonialism and for strengthening of the political and economic independence of their countries.

The Prime Minister of India informed the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU of India's foreign policy based on non-alignment and the principles of peaceful co-existence between states as well as the development of India's economy and the socio-economic measures of the Government aimed at improving the life of the Indian people.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU paid tribute to the peaceful foreign policy consistently pursued by India, her policy of non-alignment and her valuable contribution to the struggle for peace, against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, which has rightfully earned for India her position of prestige in the world.

The exceptional importance of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation concluded between India and the USSR in August 1971, which signifies a new stage in the strengthening of traditional friendship between the two countries, was emphasised by both sides during the talks. The Treaty exerts an increasingly positive influence on the further expansion of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural
and others fields. The Treaty has become one of the major factors in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Both sides solemnly reaffirmed their determination to develop in every possible way Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation which is a valuable asset of the peoples of the two countries.

III

In the course of an exchange of views on topical international problems the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the co-incidence or proximity of the positions of India and the USSR on major questions of the international situation.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU stressed that in the present world of today the growing desire of the majority of states for international detente and for the settlement of outstanding problems by negotiations is becoming ever more pronounced. Positively appraising the important contribution made to the improvement of the general international situation as a result of the Soviet-American summit talks the Soviet Union considers that the agreements reached in the course of the talks will serve the cause of developing peaceful co-operation and improving the international climate. It attaches great significance to the conclusion of the Soviet-American Agreement on the Pre-Prevention of Nuclear War which not only meets the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the USA, but also serves the cause of strengthening universal peace.
The Prime Minister of India welcomed the detente between the USSR and the USA as a step towards relaxation of tensions in the world. In this connection, she highly appreciated the efforts of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and expressed the hope that this relaxation will also spread to other areas of the world and bring an end to the nuclear arms race which is a threat to mankind.

Both sides welcome the process of growing detente in Europe and the strengthening of peace in that Continent. They emphasised the great importance of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. They believe that the Conference is called upon to make a tangible contribution to detente and to lay a solid foundation for peace, security and co-operation in the European Continent. They express the hope that the All-European Conference on Security and Co-operation will be crowned with success.

At the same time, they noted the persistence of areas of tension in some regions of the world and stressed the need to continue the efforts to liquidate the remaining vestiges of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid. Both sides declared their support to all governments in their struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism. They further declared the determination of their two states to spare no effort in contributing to the elimination of the still existing hot-beds of war which pose a threat to international security, world peace and mutually beneficial co-operation among all nations.
Both sides are convinced that detente can and must give real practical benefits to all countries of the world, big and small, developed and developing.

India and the Soviet Union welcome the positive shifts in the situation in Asia.

India and the Soviet Union believe that the restoration of peace in Vietnam on the basis of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam of January 27, 1973, as well as the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos create conditions for a healthier climate in Asia and throughout the world and for settling other outstanding international issues. India and the Soviet Union resolutely come out in favour of strict and full implementation of the above mentioned Agreements by all parties, as well as an early and just settlement in Cambodia in accordance with the national interest of the people of Cambodia.

Both sides welcome the contacts between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea and consider that the relaxation of tensions in the Korean peninsula will make an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia.
Agreement on Economic and Trade Co-operation Between India and
Soviet Union

Following is the text of the agreement on further development on economic and trade co-operation between the Republic of India and the Soviet Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in New Delhi on November 29, 1973, by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev.


Recalling that as a result of a wide range of co-operation between the two countries in many branches of the economy of India a number of major industrial enterprises and projects have been established and are being set up, such as iron and steel plants in Bhilai and Bokaro, machine-building plants in Ranchi, Hardwar, Durgapur, refineries in Barauni and Koyali, oil production projects, electric power stations and other projects, and that these conform to the programme of the Government of India for developing its economy and strengthening the economic independence of India.

Proceeding from their common aspiration for all possible expansion and deepening of mutually beneficial economic and trade co-operation between the two countries and convinced that such
co-operation will be in the interests of the people of both the
countries in their struggle for economic and social progress.

Have agreed to conclude this Agreement which provides as
follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties to this Agreement shall continue to further
develop and strengthen economic and technical co-operation as well
as trade between the two countries on the basis of the principles of
respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in
internal affairs of each other, equality, and mutual benefit. Such
co-operation shall be implemented and strengthened in the fields of
industry, power, agriculture, geological surveys, training of
personnel, and trade, as well as in all other branches of the
economy of the two countries where the necessary economic pre-re-
quisites are favourable for rapid development.

ARTICLE 2

The co-operation mentioned in Article 1 hereof shall aim at
exploring the possibilities of developing the economies of the two
countries, in production collaboration and in the sharing and
utilisation of up-to-date technical and technological achievements on
mutually favourable terms, particularly bearing in mind the
following objectives:
(1) Co-operation in designing and construction of mutually agreed enterprises and projects in the field of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals production, prospecting, production and refining of oil, natural gas, coal and other minerals, power engineering, petrochemical industry, shipping and other branches of industry, agriculture as well as providing facilities for training personnel, will be effected by expanding projects previously undertaken with the assistance of the USSR, by setting up new industrial and agricultural and other projects, and also by assisting in establishing institutes for specialised training. The parties will co-operate in further expansion of iron and steel plants in Bhilai and Bokaro to increase their annual capacity to 7 and 10 million tonnes respectively, in the construction of the oil refinery in Mathura with the annual capacity of 6 million tonnes of oil, of the copper mining complex in Malanjkhand, of the Calcutta underground railway project, and also of other projects as may be further agreed upon between the two parties, as well as in development of the manufacturing co-operation in the field of non-ferrous metals production, and light and other branches of industry.

(ii) For the aforementioned purposes, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will extend to the Government of the Republic of India credits, the amounts and terms and conditions of which will be settled by separate agreements.
(iii) Steady development of goods turnover by increasing deliveries of complete and other equipment, expanding the nomenclature and increasing the quantities of goods of mutual interest, will be furthered.

(iv) Methods of reciprocal settlement of accounts and terms of credit relations will be streamlined and improved.

(v) The two parties shall co-operate in the matter of supply of equipment and services for setting up plants in third countries.

ARTICLE 3

Attaching great importance to the scientific and technical co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India contributing to the scientific and technical progress of both countries, including in the fields of atomic energy for peaceful uses, space, electronics, as well as to the development of economic relations, the two parties deem it necessary to further develop and strengthen this co-operation.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties to this Agreement shall promote in every possible way co-operation between the concerned organisations of the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the field of economic and trade relations, as well as facilitate the conclusion of appropriate long-term agreements and contracts on the
basis hereof, consistent with the mutual interests of the parties and in conformity with the laws in force in each of the two countries.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties to this Agreement, noting that the promotion of exports of each country to the markets of the other remains their common aspiration for the future, shall, consistent with their international obligations, further grant mutual advantages, privileges, facilities and favourable terms in the field of trade and economic relations in compliance with the agreements and treaties in force between them.

ARTICLE 6

The Parties to this Agreement shall regularly consult each other on matters of mutual interest pertaining to economic and trade relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE 7

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature. The present Agreement is signed for a term of FIFTEEN years and shall be prolonged automatically for every subsequent period of five years unless one of the Parties declares its intention to terminate its operation by notifying the other Party six months before the expiration of the term of the Agreement.

Done in New Delhi on 29th November, 1973 in two original
copied, in the Russian, Hindi and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Agreement on Cooperation Between Planning Commission of India and State Planning Committee of Soviet Union

Following is the text of agreement on co-operation between the Planning Commission of the Republic of India and the State Planning Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (GOSPLAN of the USSR) signed by Shri. D.P. Dhar, Minister for Planning and Mr. N.K. Baibakov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, in New Delhi on November 29, 1973.

Appreciating the importance of planned development of economies and guided by Article 6 of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR, on the setting up of the Inter-governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, the contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. There shall be established a Joint Indo-Soviet Study Group on co-operation in the field of planning within the frame-work of the Inter-governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

5. TEXT OF JOINT SOVIET-INDIAN DECLARATION
(excerpts)
[October 26, 1977]

[Following in the text of the joint declaration signed by Shri. Morarji Desai and Mr. L.I. Brezhnev on October 26, 1977 in Moscow.]

The Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Affirming their conviction that the fruitful development of relations between the two countries has vindicated that states with diverse social and economic systems can successfully co-operate to mutual benefit when guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence,

recognising the importance not only of maintaining but further strengthening friendship and mutually beneficial and many-sided co-operation between the two countries in the spirit of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation of 1971,

In the course of a comprehensive exchange of views held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, the two Sides reviewed the broad spectrum of Soviet-Indian relations and examined major international problems.

The Soviet leaders informed the Prime Minister of India
about successes achieved in the development of the USSR national economy in the implementation of the decision of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR which heralds a historic landmark in the development of Soviet society; the creative enthusiasm with which the Soviet people approach the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which laid the beginning of an era of liberation of mankind from all forms of national and social oppression.

The Prime Minister of India conveyed his congratulations to the Soviet leaders and through them to the Soviet people on the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on the new Constitution of the USSR which reflected the achievements of the Soviet people in socio-economic development and in science, education and culture.

The Prime Minister of India informed the Soviet leaders about the recent developments in India leading to the formation of the new Government on the mandate of the Indian people and its political, social and economic programmes.

The Soviet leaders felicitated the Prime Minister and through him the people of India on their achievements in the years of independent development and welcomed the contribution of the Republic of India to the common struggle of the peoples against imperialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.
The two Sides noted the great importance of the development of personal contacts at the highest level and expressed the common belief that periodical consultations and exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and on topical international problems at various levels serve a useful purpose.

II

The two Sides note that Soviet-Indian friendship has stood the test of time; it is not subject to transient considerations and serves as an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

Both Sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations of traditional friendship and co-operation between the USSR and India in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation of August 1971, which reliably serves the interests of the Soviet Union and India. They noted that these relations are based on their common interest in the struggle for peace and international co-operation, on the principles of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

As economic, technical and scientific advance continues, new and more effective forms of co-operation are being developed between the two countries. As a result of measures taken by both states, significant progress has been achieved in the expansion of
Soviet-Indian trade, the total volume of which has quadrupled in the last decade.

The two Sides noted with satisfaction the development of co-operation in the fields of culture, arts, literature, education, health, tourism, sports, which contributes to the deepening and enrichment of Soviet-Indian relations.

The Soviet Union and India express their firm intention to develop further and strengthen many-sided co-operation in different fields.

The Soviet Union and India agreed that long-term programme of mutually beneficial economic co-operation in the development of important sectors of the Indian economy and bilateral trade exchange should be worked out in 1978. Teams of Experts of Soviet and Indian organisations will be formed to study and define prospects of collaboration in such sectors as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petroleum, coal, agriculture, irrigation, etc., as well as co-operation in assisting the economic development of third countries. The Two Sides will shortly identify the prospects of co-operation in the construction of an alumina plant in India on a compensation basis.

The two Sides noted with satisfaction the progress of work being done under the auspices of the Soviet-Indian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation and expressed their confidence that it would enlarge the scope of such
co-operation through the long-term programme referred to earlier.

III

The two Sides noted there was a broad identity of views of the USSR and India during their discussions on major international problems. The two Sides expressed their determination to continue active efforts to strengthen peace and international security, to eliminate hot-beds of tension and the threat of war, and reiterated their respect for the legitimate right of the peoples to independent development.

The Soviet Union and India noted with satisfaction that the trends towards detente and co-operation have, in recent years, become more pronounced and underlined the need for further extending this process to all areas of the world.

The Soviet Union and India viewed the task of stopping the arms race, averting nuclear war and achieving disarmament as the most acute and pressing task in the present-day international relation.

They are in favour of the early conclusion of comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as well as other international agreements on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

The two Sides reaffirm their determination to facilitate the
achievement of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They believe that the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly will consider in a comprehensive manner questions of general and complete disarmament and also express the hope for early convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

In the belief that all states must renounce the threat or use of force, the Soviet Union and India came out in favour of the conclusion of a World Treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

The two Sides recognised that there has been a significant relaxation of tensions in Europe and progress achieved in the development of relations and co-operation between the states of Eastern and Western Europe. In this connection they expressed the hope that the process will be intensified and lead to military detente in Europe.

The two Sides recognised that mutually beneficial co-operation among Asian states must be developed and extended in order to consolidate peace and stability in the region. To this end relations between states should be based on such universally accepted principles as renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, respect for each other's sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, co-operation in economic and other fields on the basis of full
equality, mutual benefit and the right of each people to choose their own political and social systems. Acceptance of these principles in inter-state relations would contribute to the transformation of Asia into a continent of durable peace and to the strengthening of peace in the whole world.

In reviewing the situation in South Asia, the two Sides welcomed the success achieved in solving problems and differences through bilateral negotiations between the countries of the region. They recognised that this has led to significant improvement in the climate of good neighbourliness in the sub-continent. The two Sides are convinced that the strengthening of the process of beneficial co-operation, would release the resources of talents of the peoples in the area for constructive development, which in turn would make a useful contribution towards peace and stability in the region and help in the promotion of international peace.

Both Sides warmly welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to membership in the United Nations.

The two Sides reiterated their support for a just political settlement in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine including their legitimate and inalienable right to establish their own state, and on ensuring the right of all states of the Middle East to independent existence and development. To achieve these
aims they are firmly in favour of the earliest resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference with the participation of all parties concerned including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The two sides expressed concern over the continuing conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia and hoped for an early cessation and peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Soviet Union and India condemned resolutely the minority racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime. They fully endorsed the demand for the unconditional and immediate transfer of power to representatives of the majority in Zimbabwe, for the granting of independence to the people of Namibia and for an immediate end to the policy of apartheid and racism in the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet Union and India are convinced of the increasingly significant contribution made by the Non-Aligned movement to the common struggle for the strengthening of universal peace and security of nations, against imperialism and aggression, for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid, in defence of independence and freedom of all peoples and also for the establishment of the New International Economic Order on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.
During the exchange of views on the situation in the Indian Ocean, the two sides expressed their support for the desire of the peoples of the area to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They called for the elimination of all existing foreign military bases from the Indian Ocean and the prohibition of new ones.

The two sides reaffirm their resolve to work for the further strengthening of the United Nations and of its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security of nations and in promoting international co-operation on the basis of the strict observance of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

The two sides exchanged views on the questions relating to the Law of the Sea and reiterated their intention to facilitate the achievement of agreement on a new convention on the Law of the Sea which would be on the whole acceptable to all states.

IV

The Soviet leaders and people warmly welcomed the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the USSR. The two sides are convinced that this visit and the fruitful exchange of opinions held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and India proved to be a further testimony to the desire of both countries to continue to
strengthen and develop Soviet-Indian friendship and many-sided co-operation, to broaden mutual understanding and trust between them.

L.I. BREZHSNEV,
General Secretary
of the Central Committee
of the CPSU,
President of
the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

MORARJI DESAI,
Prime Minister of the Republic of India

5. INDO-SOViet JOINT DECLARATION
(Excerpts)
[December 10, 1980]

[Following is the text of the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration, signed in India on December 10, 1980, by the Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi and H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:]

I

India and the Soviet Union note with profound satisfaction that the relations between them which have been fruitfully developing for decades in an atmosphere of friendship and trust, provide an eloquent example of practical implementation of the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with differing socio-economic systems. These relations are developing to the mutual benefit of the peoples of both the countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The two Sides are convinced that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between India and the Soviet Union is a vivid embodiment of the high level of their dynamically developing multi-faceted relations and traditional friendship between
the peoples of the two countries that constitute an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world.

They note with satisfaction the significant progress in the field of their economic, commercial and scientific and technological co-operation. Developing on a planned and long-term basis in accordance with the Agreement on Further Development of Economic and Trade Co-operation of 29th November, 1973, and the Long-term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation of 15th March, 1979, their co-operation makes an essential contribution in the solution of national economic problems facing the peoples of the two countries. Thus, the trade turnover between India and the USSR has increased in 1980 more than twice as compared with 1975 as envisaged in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration signed in November, 1978 by H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev and H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Soviet Union will continue to co-operate in the construction of large-scale projects in India and in the development of especially important sectors of its economy. The two sides are convinced that the agreements concluded during the present visit will provide a new impetus to the development of still closer economic co-operation between them.

The Indian side appreciates the valuable contributions made by the Soviet Union in India's efforts aimed at self-reliance and its achievements not only in the field of economy but in other important fields as well.
The two Sides reiterate that they attach great significance to the mutual enrichment of their national cultures and strengthening the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union through expanding cultural exchanges and contacts.

II

India and the Soviet Union recognise that their relations of mutual understanding, confidence and all-round co-operation, are of major significance for peace and stability in Asia and in the world. They reaffirm their determination to continue developing these relations and thus to effectively promote the improvement of the international situation.

India and the Soviet Union firmly believe that the most important objective facing mankind is the strengthening of peace and the prevention of new world war and they will do their utmost in contributing towards that lofty end.

The two sides note with concern the deterioration in the international environment, the persistence of unresolved problems, and emergence of new hot-beds of tensions. They call for the maintenance and development of detente and its universalisation.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm their conviction that inter-state relations should develop on the basis of the fundamental and universally recognized principles such as renunciation of the
threat or use of force, respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Indian side gives a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's constructive efforts and proposals aimed at cessation of the arms race, achieving disarmament and reducing international tensions.

The Soviet side gives a high appraisal of the significant contribution of the peaceful foreign policy of India based on non-alignment to the preservation of international peace and security.

The two Sides note that, in view of the deterioration in the international situation and escalation of the arms race there is an urgent necessity for concrete measures aimed at finding solutions to the most pressing problems.

India and the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that the task of the highest priority facing the world today is the cessation of the arms race above all in nuclear weapons, and the implementation of effective measures towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Both sides reiterate their readiness to co-operate fully with all other States in achieving this goal.

India and the Soviet Union attach the highest significance to the adoption of immediate measures for stopping the arms race.
especially in nuclear weapons, and the effective implementation of these measures. They call for early measures for the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, for the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. A part of funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to developing countries.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm the primary importance they attach to the development of co-operation in the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in Asia on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. They are convinced that the outstanding issues in Asia and the world as a whole can and should be resolved by peaceful means so as to enable the countries of the region to devote their energies to the task of national development.

The two Sides emphasise the urgent need for a comprehensive, durable and just settlement of the West Asia problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israel's forces from all the Arab territories occupied by it; the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine and the securing of their legitimate rights, including their inalienable right to the establishment of their own State as well as ensuring the right of all States of West Asia to independent existence and development.
The Soviet Union puts a high value on India's role as an active member of the non-aligned movement in augmenting its contribution to the maintenance of world peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and every form of domination.

India and the Soviet Union, whose peoples have for centuries been contributing through their talent and labour, to the development of human civilization, deem it necessary to draw the attention of all states and peoples of the world to the fact that the forefront such problems of global importance as rational use of the energy resources of the earth, search for and development of new sources of energy, use of the riches of the World Ocean and the results of the outer space exploration in the interest of all mankind, conservation of nature for the present and future generations, eradication of disease and famine.

III

India and Soviet Union highly value the happy tradition of maintaining regular contacts on major questions of relations between them and on important international problems of common interest, which serves to deepen Indo-Soviet co-operation in various fields. They will continue the practice of developing contacts and consultations between them at the political level and the further diversification and strengthening of bilateral economic, commercial, scientific, technological and cultural co-operation.
Special significance is attached by the two Sides to Indo-Soviet meetings and contacts at the highest level, which provide an opportunity for reviewing the results and setting new targets in the development of relations between India and the Soviet Union, deepen their mutual understanding and co-operation in the strengthening of international peace. They express profound satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev to India, which has in many ways given a new content to traditional Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation and constituted a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

During the visit, the following documents were signed:

1. Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation.
2. Trade Agreement for the years 1981-85.
4. Protocol on the co-operation in the field of cinematography.

H.E. Mr. L.I. Brezhnev expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and the people of Republic of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his party. He invited the President of India, H.E. Shri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to visit the Soviet Union. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

[Foreign Affairs Record, December 1980, Vol.XXVI, No.12, pp.298-301].