

Uzbekistan, Kirghizistan and Tajikistan were represented. Kazakhstan was represented on special invitation.

(c) According to the available information, the Summit meeting agreed to continue efforts to eliminate all tariffs and non-tariffs barriers at the earliest.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government favour mutually beneficial, commercial and economic cooperation, not based on religious considerations, amongst various countries.

Bombay Passport Office Premises

4383. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that present office premises of the Passport Office in Bombay is inadequate; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) At present, due to increased input of applications, some shortage in accommodation at Passport Office, Bombay has been felt. It is proposed to overcome it by reviewing record retention schedule and if necessary by acquiring more space.

European Parliament Resolution

4384. SHRIMATI BASANTI

SARMA: SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of a resolution adopted by the European Parliament asking for right of self determination for Jammu and Kashmir and also criticising alleged violation of human rights there;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government discussed this question with members of British Parliament and officials in U.K.;

(d) if so, what was the outcome thereof; and

(e) what steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution as statement is laid on the Table of the House (*see* below). The Government has conveyed to the European Parliament our objections to this resolution and its unacceptability.

(c) Since this matter does not pertain to the British Parliament or the British Government, this has not been taken up with them.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Our missions in Brussels and other European capitals are in regular contact with the members of the European Parliament as well as with the various European political parties to explain our stand on Kashmir and the situation there.

Statement

Resolution on Kashmir Passed by European Parliament on 12-3-1992

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- A. having regard to its earlier resolutions on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir;
- B. deeply concerned at the provocative and dangerous march on Srinagar which was recently organized by India's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and which threatens an already volatile situation in the State;
- C. expresses serious concern at the loss of life as a result of the demonstration organized by the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, which took place on 11th February and for further planned demonstrations;
- D. even more worried that another similar demonstration and attempt to cross the line of control is planned for 30th March which could result in more bloodshed and serious consequences;

- E. regretting this further manipulation of a dangerous situation for political purposes;
- F. aware that the continuation of the present situation will inevitably mean the continuation of the abuse of human rights and acts of terrorism;
1. Condemns all acts of terrorism, repression and abuses of human rights which have been committed in Jammu and Kashmir State and stresses that such acts may influence the European Community's relations with India and Pakistan;
 2. Calls upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to work for a peaceful resolution to this long-standing conflict which appreciates the views of a large number of Kashmiris who seek the right to self-determination;
 3. Urges the Governments of India and Pakistan to intensify their present dialogue by embarking on genuine confidence building measures, such as a mutual reduction of their military presence on the frontier and along the line of control;
 4. Expresses its serious concern at the development of a nuclear weapons capacity in both countries;
 5. Calls on the Government of India to authorize international organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir;
 6. Calls upon the Security Council of the United Nations to re-examine the volatile situation in Kashmir and use its influence with India and Pakistan to resolve the situation;
 7. Urges the Council of Ministers of the European Community to agree to use all means available to persuade India and Pakistan to resolve the problems of Kashmir;
 8. Considers that international observers should be deployed to monitor this process;
 9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of India and Pakistan.

Bilateral Talks with Kyrgyzstan

4385. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) What was the outcome of talks between the Indian Government leaders with visiting Kyrgyzstan President;
- (b) what is the attitude of that country towards Pakistan vis-a-vis its relations with India;
- (c) whether the issue of supply of enriched uranium from that country to other countries not friendly to India was also discussed; and
- (d) if so, what was the visiting President's response?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The following bilateral agreements were signed during President Akaev's visit to India from 17—19 March 1992;

1. Declaration of Principles and Directions of Cooperation.
2. Protocol on the establishment of Diplomatic relations.
3. Protocol on the Establishment of Consular relations.
4. Agreement on cooperation in the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Mass-Media and Sports.
5. Agreement on cooperation in the field of Trade, Economic relations and Science and Technology.
6. Agreement on Economic and Technical cooperation.

(b) Kyrgyzstan wishes to develop normal relations with all countries. The President of Kyrgyzstan stated that the only acceptable model of foreign political relations for his country was one of "permanent neutrality".

(c) and (d) At his press conference on 18th March the Kyrgyz President stated that there is a tripartite agreement among Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Kazakhstan on the production and distribution of uranium. Kyrgyzstan was willing to sell enriched uranium to countries under