

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS – 2002
DOCUMENTS

Other books of Avtar Singh Bhasin

1. Some Called it Partition, Some Freedom, Last 75 days of the *Raj*
2. India – Sri Lanka Relations and Sri Lanka's Ethnic Conflict – Documents 1947 – 2000, A set of Five Volumes
3. India in Sri Lanka – Between Lion and the Tigers
4. India – Bangladesh Relations – Documents 1971 - 2002
A set of Five Volumes (*This is a revised edition of the earlier two-volume study covering the period 1971 to 1994*)
5. Nepal – India : Nepal – China Relations - Documents 1947 – June 2005—A set of Five Volumes (*This is a revised edition of the earlier two-Volume study covering the period 1947 to 1992*)
6. India's Foreign Relations – Documents — Annual volumes for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006

**INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS - 2002
DOCUMENTS**

Edited by
AVTAR SINGH BHASIN

**PUBLISHED IN COOPERATION WITH
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY DIVISION
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

GEETIKA PUBLISHERS
NEW DELHI – 110 028

Published by



GEETIKA PUBLISHERS

A- 51/II Naraina Vihar , New Delhi - 110028

Tele: 011 – 2577- 1897

Mobile: 98-111-57294

Telefax : 011 - 4141- 4943

E-mail: bhasin.as@gmail.com

Website: www.geetikapublishers.in

2007 © Avtar Singh Bhasin

ISBN: 81-903150-6-4

Printed and Bound in India at
Kumar Offset, New Delhi

Distributed by

Geetika Publishers

A-51/II Naraina Vihar

New Delhi – 110028

INDIA

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS – 2002

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Section – I	General
Section – II	Diaspora
Section – III	Multilateral and Regional Conferences
Section – IV	(i) SAARC (ii) Countries of the SAARC (iii) Southeast and East Asia and Pacific (iv) Central and West Asia
Section – V	Africa
Section – VI	Americas (i) North America (ii) Central and South America
Section – VII	Europe
Section – VIII	(i) India and the United Nations (ii) Disarmament
Section – IX	India at the United Nations

To
Amitoj
a
n
d
Zorawar

PREFACE

The series India's Foreign Relations is a compendium of official documents showcasing, as the name implies, India's foreign relations. It is an annual publication, first launched in March 2005 in cooperation with the Ministry of External Affairs coinciding with the publication of the documents for the year 2004. The External Affairs Minister released the first volume at an official function. Appreciating the idea, he desired that it should not only be brought out regularly in future but efforts be made to bring out similar volumes for the previous years too. In follow up, in March 2006, the compendium for the year 2005 made its appearance and in October of the same year the volume for 2003 came out of the press. To maintain the regularity and punctuality of the series, the volume for 2006 was issued in March 2007. Going backward the present volume is now the fifth in the series.

2. The developments in India – Pakistan relations in 2001 particularly the terrorist attacks on the Kashmir Assembly in October and the Indian Parliament on December 13, cast their ominous shadow on 2002. India has been a victim of terrorism for a long time. New Delhi was dismayed that its efforts to convince the international community at large on the need for a joint action against this scourge had not drawn the desired response. 9/11 did bring about a change but from India's perspective, not enough. In the face of the American demand that Pakistan cooperate (or else....) to eliminate the Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, it was quick to realize that the Taliban game in Kabul was up and did not take time to drop them. It did an about-turn and took on the role of a front-line state in fight against the Al Qaeda in return for millions of dollars of military and economic aid. This served to strengthen Pakistan militarily thereby disturbing the balance of power in a delicately poised region. In a big show of 'sincerity' that it meant business in the fight against

terrorism, President Musharraf in a dramatic nationally televised speech of January 12 banned a couple of militant outfits operating from Pakistan and announced some other measures for the control of fundamentalist activities. The USA was propitiated. But India was disappointed since it did not find enough evidence on the ground of Islamabad's sincerity in withholding support to the fundamentalists and terrorist groups/organizations who continued to operate against India as before. Pakistan continued to stone wall Indian demand that the 20 criminals charged with committing heinous crimes in this country be punished and fourteen of them who were not Pakistani nationals be handed over to it. New Delhi had no reason to feel satisfied with the half-hearted measures announced by President Musharraf and termed them mere rhetoric. The fact of the matter was that the United States condemned all terrorist acts emanating from any source nominally but, in operational terms, concentrated its energies against the Al Qaeda and vulnerable areas of its concern alone. Essentially its response was narrowly addressed in South Asia and limited to Afghanistan. As long as Pakistan was prepared to play ball to sub-serve the American interests, the United States turned a blind eye to what Pakistan was up to in Jammu and Kashmir or elsewhere in India. Musharraf was happy at the success of his strategy that was well received and applauded in the USA as courageous steps to fight terrorism.

3. The terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament was the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. India withdrew its High Commissioner in Islamabad. It cut its staff strength in Islamabad to the barest minimum and asked Pakistan to do likewise in New Delhi. That marked a dramatic escalation in New Delhi's diplomatic offensive. Over-flights of Pakistani aircraft were suspended. The Lahore-New Delhi bus service and the train services between the two countries were discontinued. In the largest troop movement since the 1971

Bangladesh conflict, about a million Indian troops were mobilized all along the India-Pakistan border and the LOC. In May, to express its annoyance and frustration at terrorist attack at Kaluchak in J & K, New Delhi asked Pakistan to recall its High Commissioner back home.

4. In the face of Indian determination to isolate Pakistan, Islamabad sought to soften the Indian stand by projecting an appearance of reasonableness in the eyes of the international community. India refused to be propitiated by pretense alone. Islamabad's feelers for meetings on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit in Kathmandu in January 2002 met with little response from New Delhi. To break the ice, President Musharraf at the end of his speech at the plenary of the Summit, walked up to the Indian Prime Minister at the high table and extended his hand for a shake. The latter out of courtesy did not disappoint him. However, no formal meeting between the two could take place.
5. As pointed out above, in his speech of January 12 President Musharraf did promise to the international community certain measures to control fundamentalist forces in the country and banned a couple of religious extremist outfits. India however was distressed to note his promise of "moral and political support to the Kashmir movement". There was no change in the Pakistani official position that the violence perpetrated by the Pakistan based terrorist organizations was an "indigenous movement" for the right of self-determination to determine their future. It was also evident that Pakistani ban on terrorist outfits was not applicable to Pakistan-occupied Kashmir or to the semi-autonomous tribal areas bordering Afghanistan. This enabled the militant organizations to shift their infrastructure and cadres to these areas. Continued terrorist attacks from across the Line of Control proved Indian apprehensions right that "moral and diplomatic support" was a licence to the fundamentalist forces to enjoy a free run of the place.

6. This widening gulf in India – Pakistan relations came at a time when the United States' operations in Afghanistan were at their peak. Washington was concerned at the deterioration of relations between the two important countries of the region where its military was involved in hot pursuit of the Al Qaeda. Unfortunately, Washington made no efforts to condition its economic and military aid to Pakistan on verifiable measures to rein in terrorist activity against India. On the other hand, India insisted that because of Islamabad's continued support to terrorist organizations, the US declare Pakistan a Terrorist State.
7. The failure of the US to restrain Pakistan encouraged it to take advantage of the fluid situation to pursue its ambitions in Jammu and Kashmir more aggressively. With the two armies positioned eyeball-to eyeball along the border, the international community was apprehensive of a wider conflict. To cap it all, the US intelligence assessment suggested that the chance of war between the two-nuclear armed South Asian states was greater now than at any time since 1971 with the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons. In April Musharraf in an interview with the German newsmagazine *Der Spiegel* had said "in an emergency even the atom bomb can also be considered." Meanwhile there was no let up in terrorist attacks on targets in India involving the killing of innocent civilians. In March, a terrorist suicide squad entered the important shrine of Raghunath temple in Jammu killing eight devotees. In May, terrorists struck again at a military camp near Kaluchak in which 32 people were killed and 43 wounded. This enraged the Prime Minister to send a very clear warning to Islamabad that India's patience should not be taken as its weakness. He warned of a "decisive battle" if Pakistan failed to control the cross border terrorist attacks. Unfortunately, the continued sponsorship of cross border terrorism was reflective of the compulsive hostility towards India that was seen ingrained in Pakistani psyche not

withstanding the Pakistani rhetoric and professions to the contrary since the January 12 speech of President Musharraf.

8. The heightened Indo-Pakistan tension was a cause for concern to the West. As pointed out above, its anxiety was two fold: both were armed with nuclear weapons and the West was itself engaged in military operations against the Al Qaeda in Afghanistan next door. It was keen to avoid any trouble so close to the area of its operation. This sent the western leaders scurrying to the sub-continent several times during the year. The British Prime Minister was in New Delhi in January; Foreign Secretary Jack Straw came thrice, in February, May and July; Foreign Policy Advisor David Manning in July; Defence Secretary Geoff Hoon also in July. On the American side, Secretary of State Colin Powell came in January and again in July. In the month of June both Deputy Secretary of State Armitage and Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld were in New Delhi; Assistant Secretary of State Rocca was in New Delhi in May and September. The Presidential Special Envoy for Afghanistan Zalmay Khalizad came in March. What is noteworthy is that in January-February at the peak of the crisis the British Prime Minister, his Defence Secretary and the US Secretary of State were all in New Delhi. Again in July after the terrorist worst attack in Jammu, when the tension was at its peak, the US Secretary of State, British Foreign Secretary, the British Defence Secretary and Foreign Policy Advisor to the British Prime Minister rushed to New Delhi to defuse the crisis.
9. The British were more forthright in condemning and pinning the blame for terrorist attacks on Pakistan than the Americans. Prime Minister Blair, in the Joint Statement during his January visit to New Delhi, described terrorism as “an attack on the human rights and civil liberties of the citizens of the world” and condemned “all acts of terrorism whatever the motivation”. The Joint Statement rejected “the arguments of those who attempt to justify terrorism, which in all forms must

be condemned unambiguously and eradicated wherever it exists." The United States, on the other hand, dependent as it was on Pakistan for its fight against the Al Qaeda in Afghanistan, took a more benign attitude. It was prepared to give disproportionate credence to Pakistani protestations to control cross border terrorism. On the ground India remained victim of repeated acts of terrorism from across the border. India would not accept the American argument that terrorism emanating from Al Qaeda, which potentially threatened their security, needed higher priority than what India faced from across the border and therefore could wait until the international threat was dealt with.

10. On May 22 the Indian Foreign Secretary sent a strong message to Islamabad through the outgoing Pakistani High Commissioner when he made his farewell call on her. He was told that "our leadership had taken several significant initiatives to put bilateral relations on a path that would lead to peace and friendship and cooperation between the two countries and that achieving this objective had been the common strand that underlined all our initiatives whether they were the composite dialogue initiatives, or the Lahore or Agra Summit level meetings." It was conveyed to him "once Pakistan's leadership is able to discern the obvious benefits of a peaceful and cooperative relationship with India and it gives up the path of violence then a climate conducive for good neighbourly ties could be established."
11. India took the first step towards easing the crisis on June 10 when it announced the removal of restrictions on Pakistani aircraft over-flying the Indian territory. It was India's hope that Pakistan would react positively and give concrete proof of its good intentions to control the activities of terrorists. But it did not take long for India to be disappointed. On July 13, the Pakistani terrorists struck in Jammu killing 25 and injuring 21 some of them critically. A disappointed Home Minister told Parliament on July 16 that India would tackle the menace of terrorism on its own and it also recognized that all countries

acted in their own national interest. Advani was expressing his disappointment with the USA particularly, since it had failed to bring sufficient pressure on Pakistan to rein in the fundamentalist forces. India's proposal for joint India-Pakistan patrolling of the LOC did not find much favour with either Pakistan or the West. Nevertheless, the United States conveyed to India that Musharraf had assured them that he would not allow the use of Pakistani territory for terrorist activity against India. New Delhi remained skeptical. It failed to find any evidence of action on the ground in support of Pakistani protestations.

12. In the meantime New Delhi made an assessment of the deployment of the armed forces along the international border. The National Security Advisory Board recommended that "as the armed forces had, "with great distinction, achieved the objectives assigned to them, thus upholding all the traditions of the Indian military, they now be asked to re-deploy". Accordingly, the Cabinet Committee on Security at its meeting on October 16 decided on the redeployment of the troops at forward positions along the international border with Pakistan without impairing their capacity to respond decisively to any emergency. While doing so, it was announced that as far as the LOC in Jammu and Kashmir was concerned status quo would be maintained. It was decided not to "break diplomatic bread" with Pakistan until Pakistan ceased supporting terrorist activities from its soil. Earlier India had while removing curbs on Pakistani over-flights had also withdrawn warships from forward locations in the Arabian Sea. These decisions taken by New Delhi independently and unilaterally despite Pakistani intransigence were greatly appreciated by the international community, as proof of Indian sincerity to promote peace and tranquility in the region.
13. As the year was closing India was distressed to note that Pakistan had released some of the well known terrorists like

Masood Azhar of Jaish-e-Mohammad, an organization which was banned even in Pakistan, and Hafiz Saeed of the Lashkar-e-Toiba. Besides New Delhi noted that the banned terrorist organizations were being allowed to operate under new names, hold their annual conventions and continue their publication programme. New Delhi regretted that while well established democratic leaders were not allowed to contest the elections, many who were linked even to banned organizations were allowed and charges against several of them withdrawn to facilitate their participation in the manipulated elections. To everyone's chagrin Musharraf had even amended the electoral law relating to educational qualifications to enable the fundamentalists to run for the elections. To be a candidate for the provincial assemblies, a college degree was mandated. But to accommodate the clerics, holding dubious degrees from the *madrassas*, it was deemed sufficient for the electoral purpose.

14. As would be observed, despite India taking several actions to defuse the tension in India-Pakistan relations, there was no noticeable improvement in Pakistan's attitude to cross-border terrorism or its support to organizations promoting and perpetrating violent incidents in India. This impacted the functioning of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The programmes adopted at the 11th Summit made no progress thanks to Pakistan's foot dragging. The negotiations for SAPTA and SAFTA could not be completed as contemplated because Pakistan sought repeated postponement of dates for the meetings. This necessitated the postponement of the 12th annual SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
15. The vitiated atmosphere of India-Pakistan relations indeed restricted India's foreign relations with other countries. Sensitizing the world community to Pakistan's activities became its principal concern. It was particularly so in relations to the United States, the UK and the EU. Concern for internal

security and suffering of innocent victims of terrorism led to neglect in the development of bilateral relations in other sectors. Similarly India's preoccupation with Pakistan created vacuum in relations with important regions particularly Africa and Central and South America where interaction got reduced to the minimum.

16. Outside of the subcontinent, but in extended neighbourhood, India for some time had been trying to reinvent itself by forging closer relations with the countries of the region. India's civilizational links with the countries of the Southeast Asia go back to over a millennium. The cross-fertilization of human experience and the spiritual interaction has left an indelible mark on the religion, art, architecture, language and culture of these countries. India has maritime borders with Thailand, and Indonesia. India's Andaman islands are very close to some of the countries of Southeast Asia. With the expansion of ASEAN in recent years, India moved even closer. It shares a land border of about 1600 kilometres with Myanmar. India's political and economic interaction had intensified with the countries of the region in recent years. India became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of the ASEAN in 1992, a full dialogue partner in 1995 and a member of the Asian Regional Forum in 1996. In November 2002 India started the process of Summit level dialogue with the ASEAN. Earlier at the first ASEAN – India Economic Ministers' Consultation held on September 15, 2002 at Brunei's Darussalam an India – ASEAN Regional Trade and Investment Area as a long-term objective was adopted. Besides, it was also decided to set up an ASEAN – India Task Force on Economic Linkages to prepare a draft Framework Agreement to enhance ASEAN – India economic cooperation. The Prime Minister described the first India – ASEAN Summit in November a "watershed in our efforts at closer integration with our eastern neighbourhood" and a logical corollary to our "Look East" policy.

17. The first CICA Summit Conference held in Almaty in June was a serious attempt to promote confidence building measures among the Asian countries to promote peace and security in the region. At the Conference Prime Minister Vajpayee was at pains to draw the attention of the participants to the menace of terrorism “sustained by religious extremism”, which he pointed out had emerged as the “biggest enemy of peace, security, democracy and multi-religious societies in Asia and around the world”. It was a source of great satisfaction for India that in the CICA Declaration adopted at the Conference there was complete support for the efforts to combat terrorism. It said the “fight against terrorism should be global, comprehensive and sustained, and not selective or discriminatory and should avoid applying double standards.”
18. In the East Asian region relations with China remained buoyant. Significantly the Prime Minister in his banquet speech on January 14 for the visiting Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji noted: “It is a sign of our shared cultural legacy and of the maturity of our relations that we can successfully move ahead on all areas of our bilateral cooperation, while sustaining a continuous dialogue to address our differences.” The External Affairs Minister during his visit to China while promoting bilateral economic and trade relations, was at pains to convey to the Chinese the menace that terrorism was causing to the civil societies and to democratic institutions through the disproportionate power of destruction. He regretted that the “oxygen of publicity” gave “terrorism a degree of survivability”.
19. Terrorism dominated the India – European Union Summit in Copenhagen in October. At the Summit, there was a clear recognition that among the commonalities between the two “the obvious ones being democracy and shared values and the combat against terrorism and the desire to enhance their political dialogue as well as commercial cooperation.” India emphasized “dialogue and cross-border terrorism can’t go together and “if we were to accept that they go together then

terrorist activity becomes a lever in the negotiating process. This is something which would not be acceptable". India called upon the international community to continue to put pressure on Pakistan to give up terrorism as an instrument of state policy and reiterated that New Delhi would "be ready for a dialogue on all the issues including Jammu and Kashmir if this requirement is met."

20. As pointed out above, the United Kingdom along with the United States remained busy in dousing the fire of terrorism sponsored by Pakistan. Russia on the other hand while endorsing India's stand on terrorism, took substantive steps to enhance bilateral cooperation in diverse fields. President Putin visited India in December for the annual Summit meeting, as part of the understanding reached in October 2000. Apart from the unprecedented number of bilateral Statements, three in number in any single visit of a head of a state/government – Delhi Declaration on further consolidation of strategic partnership, Joint Declaration on strengthening economic, scientific and technological cooperation and Joint Statement on the visit — four agreements/MoUs were signed. Among the last group of documents, the most important was the MoU on cooperation on combating terrorism. The defence cooperation between the two now transcended buyer-seller relationship and included joint research, development and production of defence related equipment. The state-of-the-art Brahmos missile is a product of joint Indian and Russian research and production arrangement.
21. The developments in Afghanistan and Afghan initiative for national reconciliation, economic reconstruction, and rebuilding of Afghan institutions was fully endorsed by the two sides (Russia and India) and they assured Afghanistan of their full support in its reconstruction. Separately, to underline its commitment to Afghanistan's reconstruction, India committed a financial package of US \$ 100 million.

Out of this amount US \$ 21.5 millions were converted into grant besides a \$ 10 million as budgetary support. India's programme essentially focused on: (a) providing immediate humanitarian relief in the field of health, (b) building institutional strengths of the government machinery, (c) offer project and commodity assistance in priority sectors of Health, Education, Civil Aviation, Information Technology, Industrial Development, Public Transport, Agriculture and Training, and (d) synergise with international efforts to meet the requirements of the Afghan Interim Administration.

22. In West Asia, India supported the Saudi Peace proposals for a durable peace in the region. On Iraq, India made its position amply clear at international gatherings. These were four fold: 1) No unilateralism, but only UN action. 2) Iraq should comply with UN Resolutions. 3) Sanctions should be lifted in tandem with full and effective compliance of this. 4) avoidance of military conflict and seeking solutions through peaceful means. To India's satisfaction the Iraqi Government appreciated the Indian stand.
23. Over the years the Indian diaspora had grown in size and financial and cyber power in many countries particularly the United States. Individually and through community associations many of them have come to play a major role in promoting Indian interests in various fields including political. At the same time, they have been more vociferously articulating their expectations from the mother country and also their problems in India. Their achievements abroad and problems at home were neglected for much too long. The sterling role that the community played in the wake of sanctions imposed on India for going nuclear in 1998, brought home to the Government of India the realization that this constituency, properly nurtured, could be a useful instrument of Indian foreign policy. Conversely, it became incumbent on New Delhi to ensure that their problems back home were taken care of and their expectations met.

24. In a major initiative in this direction, the Government of India had set up, in September 2000, a High Level Committee to prepare a comprehensive report on the Indian Diaspora informing the Indian public of their achievements, sensitizing it of their problems and their expectations from the mother country. It was asked to propose a new policy framework for creating a more conducive environment in India to leverage this invaluable human resource. The Committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister on January 8, 2002. Its sector wise recommendations covered many fields such as culture, investments, tourism, education, health, media, science and technology, philanthropy, etc. After due deliberations, the Government of India announced on October 24, 2002 its acceptance of the recommendations of the High Level Committee. It announced simultaneously the decision to celebrate 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas' (Indian Diaspora Day) annually on January 9 (coinciding with the return of Mahatma Gandhi to India from South Africa) in "recognition and appreciation of the constructive economic, political and philanthropic role played by the Diaspora" starting from 2003.
25. The five hundred and seven documents in this compendium are overwhelming proof of the determining factor that Pakistan-supported terrorism played in the conduct of India's foreign relations during the year. Pakistan's ingenuity in describing the terrorist menace as "indigenous struggle for freedom" deceived no one. On the contrary, it exposed Pakistan's support for cross border terrorism while pretending to fight the war against terrorism in Afghanistan as a front line state in concert with the United States. Unfortunate as it was the ingenuity did pay Islamabad the dividend with the Afghanistan-centric policy of the USA in that it was rewarded with billions of dollars as military and economic aid besides being applauded for its dubious efforts.
26. Given the all inclusive nature of external relations today, unlike in the past, a large number of agreements and other

documents on diverse fields/subjects like health, education, environment, energy, science and technology, agriculture, trade and finance are concluded with a view to sharing knowledge and experience among nations. Hence the number of documents that are signed has grown tremendously over the years. These documents constitute an important element in promoting political understanding and therefore an integral part of the bilateral relationship. But in order to keep the volume of the compendium within reasonable limits, it has not been found possible to include all of them here. Included here are the Treaties/agreements/MoUs relevant to the conduct of political relations by the Ministry of External Affairs. Since energy and environment have become part of the foreign policy discourse, documents relating to these subjects have also been included to the extent possible. However, in the case of neighbouring countries it has been my effort to make the collection as comprehensive as possible. To that extent in the case of neighbours agreements of varied nature have been included.

27. The completion of this volume needed the cooperation and help of several officers of the Ministry of External Affairs and this I received in abundance from most of them. I would like to express my gratitude to them without naming them individually, since they are too many. However, I take the liberty of naming two of them, M/S Navtej Singh Sarna and Narinder Singh, whose help was invaluable. Thank you, Sir. Shri TCA Rangachari, as in the past, was a great help in fine-tuning the above write up. My thanks to him. However, while acknowledging their help, I must remain fully responsible for any deficiencies and inadequacies that may be found in the work.

New Delhi,

Avtar Singh Bhasin

1 August, 2007

CONTENTS

DOCUMENT NO.	PAGE NO.
Preface	7
SECTION - I GENERAL	
001. Press Conference of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. Kathmandu, January 3, 2002.	81
002. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with the Middle East Broadcasting Corporation (MBC). January 8, 2002.	87
003. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with Ms. Kalyani Shankar for the All India Radio. New Delhi, January 18, 2002.	94
004. Keynote Speech by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh at the Weekly India Today Conclave. New Delhi, January 21, 2002	100
005. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh for Interfax News Agency of Russia and <i>Izvestia</i> Newspaper. January 26, 2002.	105
006. Statement by National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra at the 38th Munich Conference on Security Policy. Munich, February 2, 2002.	111
007. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with the <i>Financial Times</i> . February 10, 2002.	115
008. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with Spanish paper <i>El Mundo</i> . Madrid, February 17, 2002.	119
009. Interview of Minister of State Omar Abdullah with the Saudi Arabian daily <i>Okaz</i> . New Delhi, February 17, 2002.	124

010. Excerpts from the Address of President K. R. Narayanan to the Joint Session of Parliament. 131
New Delhi, February 25, 2002.
011. Speech of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh at the 51st International Pugwash Conference. 137
Agra, March 12, 2002.
012. Address of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh to the Shanghai Institute for International Studies. 148
Shanghai, April 1, 2002.
013. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with Dr. Thok Kyu Limb of Diplomacy Magazine. 157
Seoul, April 4, 2002.
014. Speech of Minister of State Omar Abdullah at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. 160
Oslo, April 5, 2002.
015. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with TV channel News Asia. 169
Singapore, April 9, 2002.
016. Speech of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh in the Rajya Sabha on the working of the Ministry of External Affairs. 173
New Delhi, May 7, 2002.
017. Press Conference by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. 186
New Delhi, May 28, 2002.
018. Speech by National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra at the commemorative function of the Russian Security Council. 201
Moscow, June 5, 2002.
019. Media Interaction of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha soon after his taking over charge of the Ministry of External Affairs. 204
New Delhi, July 3, 2002.
020. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the American TV news channel CNN. 207
New Delhi, July 27, 2002.

021. Interview of Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal with Television Talk Show 'Court Martial' on the SAB TV.
New Delhi, August 15, 2002. 213
022. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with *The Hindu*.
New Delhi, August 19, 2002. 222
023. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the United News of Bangladesh.
August 24, 2002. 227
024. Media Conference of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha.
New Delhi, August 26, 2002. 232
025. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with *Asharq Alawsat's* Amir Taheri.
August 27, 2002. 245
026. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with India Today.
New Delhi, September 1, 2002. 258
027. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
Johannesburg, September 4, 2002. 261
028. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the *Financial Times*.
September 10, 2002. 264
029. Press Conference of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha.
New Delhi, September 25, 2002. 268
030. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha on ABC'S TV Programme 'FOCUS'.
September 25, 2002. 272
031. Address by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies: "The New Millennium".
Kuala Lumpur, September 26, 2002. 276

032. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with the *Financial Times*.
October 7, 2002. 281
033. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpyee to the Cypriot journal Politis.
October 7, 2002. 288
034. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the New Delhi based daily the *Hindustan Times*.
October 27, 2002. 291
035. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the New Delhi based daily the *Indian Express*.
October 27, 2002. 295
036. Address by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.
London, October 30, 2002. 297
037. Address by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at Founder's Day Function of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
Mumbai, October 31, 2002. 305
038. Talk delivered by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha on "India's Foreign Policy: Successes, Failures and Vision in the Changing World Order" at National Defence College.
New Delhi, November 18, 2002. 309
039. Hard talk Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with Tim Sebastian of the BBC.
November 25, 2002. 319
040. Speech of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the India Economic Summit 2002, on "Dialogue on the Geopolitical Uncertainties."
New Delhi, November 25, 2002. 331
041. Speech of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha in the Rajya Sabha replying to the Short Duration Discussion.
New Delhi, November 28, 2002. 337

042. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with the Itar Tass (Russian news agency).
December 2, 2002. 342
043. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the special correspondent Vladimir Kulikov of Interfax for IZVESTIA.
December 3, 2002. 350
044. Talk by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal at the French Institute for International Relations on "Challenges ahead - India's views on regional developments".
Paris, December 17, 2002. 353

SECTION - II DIASPORA

045. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the Report of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora set up in September 2000 under the Chairmanship of Dr. L M Singhvi, MP.
New Delhi, January 8, 2002. 361
046. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs announcing the government's decision to celebrate the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas annually.
New Delhi, October 24, 2002. 371
047. Media Briefing By Dr. L.M. Singhvi, Chairman, High Level Committee On Indian Diaspora; and J.C. Sharma, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and Member-Secretary, High Level Committee.
New Delhi, November 1, 2002. 372

SECTION - III MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES

ASEAN

048. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on UN Peacekeeping.
New Delhi, March 22, 2002. 387

049. Annual Singapore Lecture 2002 by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on India's Perspectives on ASEAN and the Asia Pacific Region. 388
Singapore, April 9, 2002.
050. Statement on the 9th Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum. 393
Bandar Seri Begawan, July 31, 2002.
051. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the first India-ASEAN Business Summit. 404
Brunei, August 1, 2002.
052. Inaugural Address by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the first India-ASEAN Business Summit. 408
New Delhi, October 17, 2002.
053. Media Briefing By Secretary (ANA) Ministry of External Affairs R.M. Abhyankar on India – ASEAN Summit. 414
New Delhi, October 31, 2002.
054. Joint Statement issued on the First ASEAN-India Summit. 422
Phnom Penh (Cambodia), November 5, 2002.
055. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the Indian Media about the India-ASEAN Summit. 426
Bangkok, November 8, 2002.
- COMMONWEALTH**
056. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Mrs. Chokila Iyer on Prime Minister's visit to Australia to attend the CHOGM. 428
New Delhi, February 25, 2002.
057. Communique issued at the end of the meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Commonwealth. 433
Coolum (Australia), March 5, 2002.
- CICA**
058. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee prior to his departure for Kazakhstan to attend the CICA Summit. 442
New Delhi, 2 June 2002.

059. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the CICA Summit. 443
Almaty, June 4, 2002.
060. Almaty Act issued at the end of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia. 447
Almaty, June 4, 2002.
061. CICA Declaration on Eliminating Terrorism and Promoting Dialogue among Civilizations. 455
Almaty, June 5, 2002.
- EUROPEAN UNION**
062. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on India – EU Troika senior officials’ meeting. 458
New Delhi, May 2, 2002.
063. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of European Commissioner for External Relations Chris Patten. 461
New Delhi, May 24, 2002.
064. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of E.U. High Representative Javier Solana. 465
New Delhi, July 26, 2002.
065. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on Prime Minister’s visit to Denmark for the India-EU Summit and Cyprus, and UK - October 7-15, 2002. 469
New Delhi, October 4, 2002.
066. Speech of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the Inaugural Dinner of the 3rd India - EU Business Summit. 469
Copenhagen, October 8, 2002.
067. Address by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Third India-EU Business Summit. 473
Copenhagen, October 9, 2002.
068. Joint Press Statement adopted by the Third EU-India Summit. 477
Copenhagen, October 10, 2002.

069. Statement to the media by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal at the end of India-EU Summit. 482
Copenhagen, October 10, 2002.
070. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs on Indo – EU Relations. 487
New Delhi, November 14, 2002.
- NAM**
071. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the 57th session of the UN General Assembly on the Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Nonaligned Movement. 489
New York, September 18, 2002.
072. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Countries in Cape Town. 489
New Delhi, December 16, 2002.
- OIC**
073. Question in Parliament: “India’s entry in OIC”. 491
New Delhi, July 17, 2002.
- SAARC**
074. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the Draft Report adopted at the fourth sitting of the Standing Committee of SAARC Foreign Secretaries. 492
New Delhi, January 1, 2002.
075. Press Conference of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. 493
Kathmandu, January 3, 2002.
076. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the eve of 11th SAARC Summit. 494
New Delhi, January 4, 2002.
077. Address by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the 11th SAARC Summit. 497
Kathmandu, January 5, 2002.

078. Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia adopted by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
Kathmandu, January 5, 2002. 501
079. Declaration of the Eleventh Summit Meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
Kathmandu, January 6, 2002. 509
080. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of the Secretary-General of SAARC Q.A.M.A. Rahim.
New Delhi, March 20, 2002. 523
081. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the SAARC Ministerial Conference on Poverty Alleviation.
New Delhi, April 5, 2002. 524
082. Media Briefing by Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission K.C. Pant on the 3rd SAARC Ministerial Conference on Poverty Alleviation.
New Delhi, April 11, 2002. 525
083. Press Briefing by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha after conclusion of the SAARC Council of Ministers' Meeting.
Kathmandu, August 22, 2002. 532
084. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the postponement of the SAARC Summit scheduled to be held in Islamabad.
New Delhi, December 9, 2002. 536
085. Remarks of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha in the Lok Sabha on the postponement of the SAARC Summit in Pakistan.
New Delhi, December 18, 2002. 539
- TRILATERAL MEETING ON TRANSPORT LINKAGES**
086. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the India-Myanmar-Thailand Ministerial Meeting on Transport Linkages.
Yangon, April 6, 2002. 542

087. Statement by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh at the plenary session of trilateral meeting for Transport Linkages between India, Myanmar and Thailand. 544
Yangon, April 6, 2002.
088. Agreed Minutes of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Ministerial Meeting on Transport Linkages. 546
Yangon, (Myanmar), April 6, 2002.

**SECTION - IV
 ASIA
 SOUTH ASIA**

**(i) SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR
 REGIONAL COOPERATION
 PLEASE SEE UNDER SECTION - III**

(ii) COUNTRIES OF THE SAARC

BANGLADESH

089. Joint Press Statement issued on the talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Bangladesh. 551
New Delhi, February 18, 2002.
090. Question in the Rajya Sabha: "Territorial demarcation between India and Bangladesh". 552
New Delhi, March 14, 2002.
091. Joint Record of Discussion of the Second Meeting of the India-Bangladesh Joint Boundary Working Group (JBWG) I & II. 563
New Delhi, March 26-27, 2002.
092. Joint Press Release on the Second meeting of the Joint Boundary Working Groups (JBWG) of India and Bangladesh. 580
New Delhi, April 2, 2002.
093. Joint Statement issued at the end of the Bangladesh-India Commerce Secretary Level Trade Talks. 581
Dhaka, April 10, 2002.

094. Note of the High Commission of India in Dhaka replying to the note of the Bangladesh Government on the question of push-in of certain persons.
Dhaka, May 14, 2002. 583
095. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Morshed Khan.
New Delhi, June 17, 2002. 586
096. Statement of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha on arrival in Dhaka.
Dhaka, August 24, 2002. 589
097. Remarks Recorded by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha in the Visitors' Book at the National Memorial for Martyrs of the Liberation War.
Dhaka, August 24, 2002. 590
098. Speech of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the dinner hosted in his honour by the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh.
Dhaka, August 24, 2002. 590
099. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the United News of Bangladesh.
August 24, 2002. 593
100. Short Notice Question in the Lok Sabha: "ISI and Al-Qaeda Activities in Bangladesh".
New Delhi, November 27, 2002. 593
- BHUTAN**
101. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha's visit to Bhutan.
New Delhi, August 5, 2002. 601
- MALDIVES**
102. Joint Press Release on the visit of the Minister of Planning and National Development of Maldives.
New Delhi, April 19, 2002. 604
103. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of External Affairs Minister to Maldives.
New Delhi, July 11, 2002. 605

104. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on the visit of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to Maldives. 607
New Delhi, September 20, 2002.
105. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at State Luncheon by Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. 609
Male, September 23, 2002.
106. Speech by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the foundation stone ceremony of the Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Studies. 611
Male, September 23, 2002.
107. Speech by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Civic Reception. 612
Male, September 23, 2002.
- NEPAL**
108. Question in the Rajya Sabha: "Agreement between India and Nepal." 615
New Delhi, July 18, 2002.
109. Extract from the Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the eve of 11th SAARC Summit being held in Kathmandu. 621
New Delhi, January 4, 2002.
110. Press Interaction of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with the Nepalese journalists. 623
Kathmandu, January 6, 2002.
111. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on Maoist Violence in Nepal. 629
New Delhi, February 18, 2002.
112. Letter of the Indian Commerce Secretary Dipak Chatterjee to the Nepalese Commerce Secretary B.P. Acharya regarding review of Protocol to Article V of the new Treaty of Trade consequent to Nepal joining the World Trade Organisation. 629
New Delhi, March 2, 2002.
113. Letter of the Indian Commerce Secretary Dipak Chatterjee to the Nepalese Commerce Secretary B.P. Acharya regarding extension of the India-Nepal Treaty of Trade. 630
New Delhi, March 2, 2002.

114. Letter of the Indian Commerce Secretary Dipak Chatterjee to the Nepalese Commerce Secretary B.P. Acharya regarding extension of the India-Nepal Agreement of Cooperation Between the Governments of India and Nepal to Control Unauthorised Trade.
New Delhi, March 5, 2002. 642
115. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on some aspects of India – Nepal Relations.
New Delhi, March 18, 2002. 643
116. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the first day's engagements of the Prime Minister of Nepal.
New Delhi, March 21, 2002. 645
117. Joint Press Statement issued on the visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba.
New Delhi, March 23, 2002. 648
118. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meetings of the King of Nepal with Indian leaders on the first day of his visit.
New Delhi, June 24, 2002. 656
119. Speech by President K. R. Narayanan at the banquet in honour of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal.
New Delhi, June 24, 2002. 660
120. Statement of Minister of State Digvijay Singh in the Lok Sabha: "Visit of the Nepalese King".
New Delhi, July 17, 2002. 663
121. Media Conference of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the end of his visit to Kathmandu.
Kathmandu, August 24, 2002. 664
122. Response of Official Spokesperson to a question on postponement of elections in Nepal.
New Delhi, October 5, 2002. 668
- PAKISTAN**
123. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs announcing the exchange of List of Nuclear Installations between India and Pakistan.
New Delhi, January 1, 2002. 669

124. Press Conference of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. 669
Kathmandu, January 3, 2002.
125. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the return of 121 Indian nationals including officials from the High Commission of India, Islamabad, and their family members from Islamabad by a special Indian Airlines flight on 5th January 2002. 676
New Delhi, January 5, 2002.
126. Press Conference by Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh. 677
Kathmandu, January 5, 2002.
127. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with ANI. 682
New Delhi, January 7, 2002.
128. Summary of media briefing by Official Spokesperson about Pakistan. 686
New Delhi, January 8, 2002.
129. Summary of Press Briefing by the Official Spokesperson on Pakistan. 688
New Delhi, January 10, 2002.
130. Press Conference by Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh responding to the broadcast of President Musharraf the previous day. 690
New Delhi, January 13, 2002.
131. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji 700
New Delhi, January 15, 2002.
132. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the U.S Secretary of State Colin Powell. 700
New Delhi, January 16, 2002.
133. Reaction of Official Spokesperson to suggestions from Pakistani President on no-war pact and de-nuclearization. 701
New Delhi, January 24, 2002.

134. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the Agni Missile Test.
New Delhi, January 25, 2002. 701
135. Interview of former High Commissioner of India in Islamabad Vijay Nambiar with the Delhi based daily *Times of India*.
New Delhi, January 31, 2002. 704
136. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on relations with Pakistan.
New Delhi, February 5, 2002. 707
137. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the demarche made to Pakistan regarding 20 fugitives hiding in Pakistan.
New Delhi, February 11, 2002. 712
138. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on relations with Pakistan.
New Delhi February 13, 2002. 714
139. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Pakistan.
New Delhi, February 14, 2002. 716
140. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on some aspects of relations with Pakistan.
New Delhi, February 19, 2002. 718
141. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the expulsion of two staffers of the Pakistan High Commission.
New Delhi, March 5, 2002. 722
142. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Pakistan.
New Delhi, March 11, 2002. 723
143. Statement by Official Spokesperson commenting on the remarks of Pakistan President Gen. Pervez Musharraf.
New Delhi, April 15, 2002. 727
144. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on explosive devices detonated to obstruct the fencing work on the Indian side of the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir.
New Delhi, April 18, 2002. 728

145. Statement by Official Spokesperson on Kaluchak Massacre in Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan involvement. 729
New Delhi, May 14, 2002.
146. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on relations with Pakistan. 732
New Delhi, May 18, 2002.
147. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Security to step up offensive against Pakistan. 734
New Delhi, May 20, 2002.
148. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the situation on the India-Pakistan border. 738
New Delhi, May 21, 2002.
149. Address of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to the soldiers based in Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir. 741
Kupwara, May 22, 2002.
150. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the farewell call by Pakistani High Commissioner Ashraf Jehangir Qazi on Foreign Secretary Mrs. Chokila Iyer. 743
New Delhi, May 22, 2002.
151. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of European Commissioner for External Relations Chris Patten. 746
New Delhi, May 24, 2002.
152. Statement issued by Official Spokesperson on Pakistan's plan to carry out missile tests. 747
New Delhi, May 24, 2002.
153. Statement by Official Spokesperson on Pakistan firing a missile. 747
New Delhi, May 26, 2002.
154. Announcement by the Government of India on removal of restrictions on Pakistani aircraft and Pakistan Airlines to over-fly Indian territory. 750
New Delhi, June 10, 2002.

155. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on contacts with Pakistan. 753
New Delhi, June 11, 2002.
156. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the question of de-escalation along the border with Pakistan. 757
New Delhi, June 19, 2002.
157. Statement of Official Spokesperson on “Pakistan’s nuclear bluff”. 760
New Delhi, June 20, 2002.
158. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the removal of restrictions on Pakistani aircraft over-flying Indian territory. 761
New Delhi, June 21, 2002.
159. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on some aspects of Relations with Pakistan. 763
New Delhi, June 24, 2002.
160. Press Opportunity with Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal. 766
New Delhi, July 1, 2002.
161. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee with the Newsweek. [Excerpts] 768
July 1, 2002.
162. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on relations with Pakistan. 770
New Delhi, July 4, 2002.
163. Statement issued by Official Spokesperson on the terrorist attack in Jammu on July 13, 2002. 773
New Delhi, July 15, 2002.
164. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on some aspects of Relations with Pakistan. 774
New Delhi, July 18, 2002.
165. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with CNN. 776
New Delhi, July 27, 2002.

166. Question in the Rajya Sabha: "Response on Proposal for Joint Patrolling." 782
New Delhi, August 8, 2002.
167. Reaction of Official Spokesperson to Pakistan President's rhetoric on Jammu and Kashmir. 783
New Delhi, 14 August, 2002.
168. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs rejecting Pakistan's false allegation of an alleged attack on Pakistani post across the LoC. 785
New Delhi, August 24, 2004.
169. Statement by Official Spokesperson on Pakistani President Gen. Musharraf's observations to the BBC. 786
New Delhi, August 29, 2002.
170. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the BBC. 786
New Delhi, September 14, 2002.
171. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on relations with Pakistan. 788
New Delhi, September 20, 2002.
172. Media Briefing by the Official Spokesperson on developments in relation to Pakistan. 791
New Delhi, October 17, 2002.
173. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Pakistan. 793
New Delhi, October 18, 2002.
174. Hard-Talk Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with Tim Sebastian of the BBC. 795
November 25, 2002.
175. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on some aspects of Relations with Pakistan. 796
New Delhi, November 26, 2002.
176. Response of Official Spokesperson to a query regarding the release of Masood Azhar in Pakistan. 798
New Delhi, December 14, 2002.

177. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the question of definition of “terrorism”. 800
New Delhi, December 23, 2002.

SRI LANKA

178. Statement by the Government of India on signing of the MOU between Sri Lanka Government and the LTTE. 802
New Delhi, February 22, 2002.
179. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Sri Lanka. 802
New Delhi, April 4, 2002.
180. Joint Statement issued on the visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Ranil Wickremesinghe. 804
New Delhi, June 11, 2002.
181. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the signing of the two Credit Agreements between Sri Lanka and India amounting to US \$ 51 million. 806
New Delhi, July 4, 2002.
182. Press Interaction of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the Indian media in Colombo. 807
Colombo, July 12, 2002.
183. Joint Press Statement issued on the visit of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha to Sri Lanka. 812
Colombo, July 12, 2002.
184. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Tyronne Fernando. 815
New Delhi, August 8, 2002.
185. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Sri Lankan Minister Milinda Moragoda. 815
New Delhi, August 28, 2002.
186. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on talks with Eric Solheim on Sri Lanka. 818
New Delhi, September 20, 2002.

187. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of the Sri Lankan Minister for Economic Reform and Science & Technology. 820
New Delhi, November 30, 2002.

SECTION - IV
(iii) SOUTH EAST, EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

PACIFIC

188. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding admittance of India as a Dialogue Partner in the Pacific Islands Forum. 823
New Delhi, August 19, 2002.

AUSTRALIA

189. Media Briefing on the visit of Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer for the India – Australia Ministerial Framework Dialogue. 824
New Delhi, April 23, 2002.
190. Joint Press Opportunity by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer. 826
New Delhi, April 23, 2002.

CAMBODIA

191. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Hor Namhong. 828
New Delhi, March 15, 2002.
192. Media Briefing by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Ms. Surya Kanthi Tripathi on Prime Minister's visit to Singapore and Cambodia. 830
New Delhi, April 6, 2002.
193. Statement of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee before his departure for Singapore and Cambodia. 835
New Delhi, April 7, 2002.
194. Opening Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the delegation level talks in Cambodia. 836
Phnom Penh, April 9, 2002.

195. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport Holders.
Phnom Penh, April 9, 2002. 838
196. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the banquet hosted by Prime Minister of Cambodia Samdech Hun Sen.
Phnom Penh, April 9, 2002. 840
197. Joint Statement issued at the end of the visit of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Cambodia.
Phnom Penh, April 11, 2002. 842
198. Statement issued by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on return to New Delhi from his visit to Cambodia and Singapore.
New Delhi, April 11, 2002. 846
- CHINA**
199. Summary of Press Briefing by the Official Spokesperson on the first day of the visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji.
New Delhi, January 14, 2002. 848
200. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the banquet in honour of the Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji.
New Delhi, January 14, 2002. 853
201. Summary of Press Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the second day the visit of the Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji.
New Delhi, January 15, 2002. 855
202. Press Briefing by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh on his meetings in Beijing.
Beijing, March 29, 2002. 861
203. Press Briefing by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh on his visit to China.
Beijing, March 30, 2002. 866
204. Address of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh to the Shanghai Institute for International Studies.
Shanghai, April 1, 2002. 867

205. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the first India - China dialogue mechanism on counter terrorism. 868
New Delhi, April 23, 2002.
206. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the second meeting of the India-China Eminent Persons' Group. 868
New Delhi, May 28, 2002.
207. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the third round of India - China Security Dialogue. 869
New Delhi, September 30, 2002.
208. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the fourteenth meeting of the India - China Joint Working Group on Boundary. 870
New Delhi, November 22, 2002.
- INDONESIA**
209. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport Holders. 872
New Delhi, April 3, 2002.
210. Speech by President K. R. Narayanan at the banquet in honour of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mrs. Megawati Soekarnoputri. 875
New Delhi, April 3, 2002.
211. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the State Visit of the Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri. 878
New Delhi, April 4, 2002.
- JAPAN**
212. Messages exchanged between the Prime Ministers of India and Japan and Foreign Minister of Japan and External Affairs Minister of India on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. 881
New Delhi, April 14, 2002
213. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Special Envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister. 886
New Delhi, October 22, 2002.

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

214. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on Humanitarian Assistance to Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 888
New Delhi, September 5, 2002.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

215. Interview of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with Dr. Thok Kyu Limb of Diplomacy Magazine. 888
Seoul, April 4, 2002.

LAOS

216. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic on Mutual Cooperation on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Matters. 891
Vientiane, November 6, 2002.
217. Joint Statement issued on the visit of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Laos. 896
Vientiane, November 8, 2002.
218. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the Indian Media at the end of his visit to Cambodia and Laos. 899
Bangkok, November 8, 2002.

MALAYSIA

219. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs giving gist of the telephonic conversation between Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad on the situation in the region. 901
New Delhi, June 20, 2002.
220. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha to Malaysia. 902
New Delhi, September 27, 2002.
221. Opening Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the third meeting of India-Malaysia Joint Commission. 903
Kuala Lumpur, September 27, 2002.

MYANMAR

222. Press Release on the reestablishment Consulates General in India and Myanmar. 909
New Delhi, January 25, 2002.
223. Reaction of Official Spokesperson to the lifting of restrictions on Aung San Suu Kyi. 909
New Delhi, May 6, 2002.

SINGAPORE

224. Media Briefing by Additional Secretary (South) Ministry of External Affairs Shrimati S. Tripathi on the visit of Prime Minister to Singapore. 910
New Delhi, April 6, 2002.
225. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee before his departure for Singapore and Cambodia. 910
New Delhi, April 7, 2002.
226. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Singapore – India Business Forum. 910
Singapore, April 8, 2002.
227. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the banquet hosted in his honour by Prime Minister of Singapore Goh Chok Tong. 915
Singapore, April 8, 2002.
228. Annual Singapore Lecture - 2002 by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on India's Perspectives on ASEAN and the Asia Pacific Region. 917
Singapore, April 9, 2002.
229. Interview of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee with News Asia TV programme. 917
Singapore, April 9, 2002.
230. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee issued on return to New Delhi from his visits to Cambodia and Singapore. 917
New Delhi, April 11, 2002.

231. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the formation of a Joint Study Group for a possible India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.
New Delhi, May 14, 2002. 918

TAIWAN

232. Agreement between the India — Taipei Association in Taipei and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in New Delhi on the Promotion and Protection of Investments.
Taipei, October 17, 2002. 920
233. Unilateral Declaration by the Government of India for Protection of Investments made by Investors from Taiwan in India.
New Delhi, November 28, 2002. 927

TIMOR-LESTE

234. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Minister of State Omar Abdullah to East Timor.
New Delhi, May 20, 2002. 932
235. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in East Timor.
New York, August 13, 2002. 933
236. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Timor-Leste.
New York, November 14, 2002. 933

TONGA

237. Press Release issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Ulukalala Lavaka Ata, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Tonga.
New Delhi, May 22, 2002. 934

VIETNAM

238. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on relations with Vietnam.
New Delhi, March 19, 2002. 935

SECTION - IV
(iv) CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA

DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA AND PALESTINE

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 239. | Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the situation in the Middle East.
New Delhi, January 21, 2002. | 941 |
| 240. | Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador Kamlesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New Delhi, February 26, 2002. | 941 |
| 241. | Statement by Official Spokesperson on India's Reaction to the Saudi Arabian Peace Proposal for the Middle East.
New Delhi, March 6, 2002. | 942 |
| 242. | Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States.
Cairo, March 6, 2002. | 943 |
| 243. | Reaction of the Official Spokesperson to the developments in the Middle East.
New Delhi, March 11, 2002. | 945 |
| 244. | Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN A.Gopinathan in the emergency session of the UN Security Council on the situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian Question.
New York, March 29, 2002. | 946 |
| 245. | Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs expressing grave concern at deteriorating situation in the Middle East.
New Delhi, April 1, 2002. | 946 |
| 246. | Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs expressing concern at the situation in the Middle East.
New Delhi, April 3, 2002. | 947 |

247. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding call by the Special Envoy of President Arafat on Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
New Delhi, April 3, 2002. 948
248. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN A. Gopinathan in the meeting of the UN Security Council on the situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian Question.
New York, April 3, 2002. 948
249. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN A. Gopinathan in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New York, April 9, 2002. 948
250. Response of Official Spokesperson to a question on India's role in defusing the crisis in Middle East.
New Delhi, April 16, 2002. 949
251. Press Statement of the Ministry of External Affairs calling for immediate end to Israeli incursions into Palestine.
New Delhi, April 18, 2002. 950
252. Statement by Acting Permanent Representative at the UN A. Gopinathan in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Question of Palestine .
New York, April 18, 2002. 951
253. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the meeting of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with Arab Ambassadors resident in Delhi.
New Delhi, May 11, 2002. 951
254. Reaction of Official Spokesperson to President Bush's West Asia Statement.
New Delhi, June 28, 2002. 952
255. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East.
New York, July 24, 2002. 953

256. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on the Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the resumed Special Session of the General Assembly. 953
New York, August 5, 2002.
257. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs expressing concern at the developments in West Asia. 953
New Delhi, September 23, 2002.
258. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question. 954
New York, September 23, 2002.
259. Speech of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha replying to a short duration discussion in the Rajya Sabha on the grave situation arising in West Asia threatening world peace and security. 954
New Delhi, November 28, 2002.
260. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN A. Gopinathan on the Agenda Item 35: Question of Palestine at the 57th session of the UNGA. 959
New York, December 2, 2002.
261. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on the Situation in the Middle East at the UN General Assembly. 959
New York, December 3, 2002.
- AFGHANISTAN**
262. Press release of the Ministry of External Affairs on Indian Humanitarian Aid to Afghanistan. 960
New Delhi, February 13, 2002.
263. Joint Statement issued at the end of the Fourth Meeting of the India-Russia Joint Working Group on Afghanistan. 960
Moscow, February 15, 2002.
264. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on India's Relations with Afghanistan. 961
New Delhi, February 21, 2002.

265. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Lunch hosted in honour of Afghan Interim Administration Chairman Hamid Karzai. 964
New Delhi, February 27, 2002.
266. Joint Press Opportunity with Hamid Karzai, Chairman, Interim Administration of Afghanistan, and Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. 965
New Delhi, February 27, 2002.
267. Statement of the Government of India on areas of cooperation in the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the post-conflict Afghanistan. 971
New Delhi, February 27, 2002.
268. Media Briefing on the visit of the United States Special Presidential Envoy on Afghanistan Ambassador Zalmay Khalizad. 972
New Delhi, March 22, 2002.
269. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador Kamlesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in Afghanistan. 973
New York, March 26, 2002.
270. Statement by Official Spokesperson welcoming the return of King Zahir Shah to Afghanistan. 973
New Delhi, April 18, 2002.
271. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the gift of 25 buses to the people of Afghanistan. 974
New Delhi, April 29, 2002.
272. Press Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Afghan Defence Minister. 975
New Delhi, May 6, 2002.
273. Opening Address by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh at the Government of India-UNDP Joint Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Reconstruction of Afghanistan. 977
New Delhi, May 23, 2002.

274. Media briefing by Official Spokesperson on India pledging a \$ 10 million budget grant to Afghanistan. 980
New Delhi, May 25, 2002.
275. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Indian assistance to Afghanistan. 980
New Delhi, July 5, 2002.
276. Joint Statement on the 5th session of the India – Russia Joint Working Group on Afghanistan. 983
New Delhi, July 18, 2002.
277. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Afghanistan. 983
New York, July 19, 2002.
278. Address of External Affairs Minister at the reception for Afghan Police Officers and Diplomats undergoing training in India. 984
New Delhi, August 7, 2002.
279. Assistance announced by the Government of India to Afghanistan. 985
New Delhi, August 7, 2002.
280. Address by External Affairs Minister at the Ceremony gifting aircraft from Air India to Ariana Afghan Airlines. 987
Kabul, August 10, 2002.
281. Joint Press Conference by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and Afghan Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah. 988
Kabul, August 11, 2002.
282. Press Conference of External Affairs Minister on return from Kabul. 992
New Delhi, August 12, 2002.
283. Speech of Minister of State Digvijay Singh at the Conference on “Rebuilding Afghanistan, Peace and Stability”. 994
Bonn, December 2, 2002.

284. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on Agenda Item 12 (d) and 37: Emergency International Assistance for Peace, Normalcy and Reconstruction in the war-stricken Afghanistan: the Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.
New York, December 6, 2002. 996
- IRAN**
285. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Minister of State Omar Abdullah to Iran.
New Delhi, April 1, 2002. 997
286. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the call on Prime Minister by the Iranian Foreign Minister.
New Delhi, May 21, 2002. 998
287. Memorandum of Understanding on the 12th Session of the Joint Commission between the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Iran.
New Delhi, May 21, 2002. 999
288. Condolence Message of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Iranian President on the loss of life in the devastating earth quake.
New Delhi, June 26, 2002. 1015
289. Joint Press Statement on the visit of the Secretary Supreme National Security Council (SNCS) of Iran Dr. Hasan Roohani.
New Delhi, June 28, 2002. 1015
290. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on India – Iran Foreign Office Consultations.
New Delhi, October 21, 2002. 1017
- IRAQ**
291. Press Briefing by Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Ram Naik on his visit to Iran.
New Delhi, July 10, 2002. 1019
292. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
New York, October 17, 2002. 1024

293. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Government of India's position on Iraq. 1024
New Delhi, November 21, 2002.

ISRAEL

294. Summary of Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meetings of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. 1026
New Delhi, January 7, 2002.
295. Joint Press Opportunity by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel Shimon Peres. 1028
New Delhi, January 8, 2002.
296. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the second meeting of the India- Israel Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism. 1029
New Delhi, May 28, 2002.

KAZAKHSTAN

297. Speech by President K. R. Narayanan at the banquet in honour of Kazak President Nursultan Nazarbayev. 1030
New Delhi, February 12, 2002.
298. Joint Declaration issued at the end of the visit of the Kazak President. 1032
New Delhi, February 12, 2002.
299. Media Briefing by Special Secretary Ministry of External Affairs R. Abhyankar on Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to Kazakhstan. 1035
New Delhi , May 31, 2002.
300. Statement of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the press interaction after bilateral talks with President of Kazakhstan. 1041
Almaty June 3, 2002.
301. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the luncheon hosted by the President of Kazakhstan. 1042
Almaty, June 3, 2002.
302. Memorandum between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Military-Technical Cooperation. 1044
Almaty, June 3, 2002.

303. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on setting up of a Joint Working Group for Combating International Terrorism and other Types of Crimes.
Almaty, June 3, 2002. 1047
304. Opening Remarks of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Press Conference in Almaty.
Almaty, June 5 2002. 1051
- KYRGYZSTAN**
305. Joint Press Statement on the visit of Kyrgyz President Askar Akaev.
New Delhi, August 7, 2002. 1054
- OMAN**
306. Press Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the Foreign Minister of Oman.
New Delhi, February 7, 2002. 1057
- SYRIA**
307. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Syria Dr. Farouk AL Shara.
New Delhi, August 13,2002. 1061
- YEMEN**
308. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 4th session of the Indo-Yemen Joint Committee.
New Delhi, November 1, 2002. 1067

SECTION - V AFRICA

309. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Kamallesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in Africa.
New York, January 29, 2002. 1071
310. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the meeting of Minister of State Omar Abdullah with a delegation representing the African Group of Ambassadors in New Delhi.
New Delhi, February 18, 2002. 1071

311. Address by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh at the inauguration of the Africa Center at the Indian Council of World Affairs. 1072
New Delhi, June 13, 2002.
312. Keynote Address by Minister of State Digvijay Singh: India and NEPAD—Furthering India and Africa Economic Cooperation. 1074
New Delhi, July 26, 2002.
313. Press release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the call by the African envoys based in New Delhi on External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha. 1077
New Delhi, July 30, 2002.
314. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the High Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly to consider how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development. 1078
New York, September 16, 2002.
315. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN A. Gopinathan at the adhoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the development in Africa in the 1990s. 1080
New York, September 25, 2002.
316. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Sushil Kumar Shinde on Item 33: Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa, Item 41(A): Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; Item 41(B): Implementation of the Programme for the 2nd Industrial Development Decade for Africa. 1081
New York, October 17, 2002.
317. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN on Agenda Item: 22(A) Cooperation Between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization at the 57th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly. 1081
New York, November 20, 2002.

LIBYA

318. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of the Special Envoy of the Leader of Libyan Revolution, Col. Muammar Al-Gadhafi.
New Delhi, July 4, 2002. 1084

319. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the meeting of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission.
New Delhi, October 9, 2002. 1084

MAURITIUS

320. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the Mauritius Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Raymond Berenger.
New Delhi, April 12, 2002. 1086

MOZAMBIQUE

321. Interview of Minister of State Omar Abdullah with the Mozambique newspaper *Noticias*.
March 21, 2002. 1088

SENEGAL

322. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Minister of State Omar Abdullah to Senegal.
New Delhi, March 27, 2002. 1091

TANZANIA

323. Joint Statement issued on the visit of Tanzanian President Benjamin William Mkapa.
New Delhi, December 19, 2002. 1093

TUNISIA

324. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 9th session of India-Tunisia Joint Commission.
New Delhi, May 7, 2002. 1096

ZIMBABWE

325. Response by Official Spokesperson to the suspension of Zimbabwe from the Councils of Commonwealth.
New Delhi, March 22, 2002. 1097

**SECTION - VI
AMERICAS
(i) NORTH AMERICA**

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF

- | | | |
|------|---|------|
| 326. | Press interaction of Home Minister Lal Krishna Advani and US Secretary of State Colin Powell.
Washington (D.C), January 9, 2002. | 1101 |
| 327. | Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of the U. S Secretary of State Colin Powell.
New Delhi, January 16, 2002. | 1104 |
| 328. | Joint Press availability with US Secretary of State Colin Powell and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh.
New Delhi, January 17, 2002. | 1111 |
| 329. | Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information.
Washington (D.C), January 17, 2002. | 1115 |
| 330. | Joint Press Availability with US Secretary of State Colin Powell and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh.
New Delhi, January 18, 2002. | 1123 |
| 331. | Press Statement on India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism.
New Delhi, January 22, 2002. | 1129 |
| 332. | Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the attack on American Centre in Kolkata.
New Delhi, January 22, 2002. | 1132 |
| 333. | Press Conference by Special Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs R. M. Abhyankar and Joint Director Central Bureau of Investigations Neeraj Kumar regarding the attack on the American Centre in Kolkata.
New Delhi, February 9, 2002. | 1136 |
| 334. | Response of Official Spokesperson to the US President's proposal for a dialogue between India and Pakistan.
New Delhi, February 14, 2002. | 1142 |

335. Media Briefing on the visit of the United States Special Presidential Envoy on Afghanistan Ambassador Zalmay Khalizad.
New Delhi, March 22, 2002. 1143
336. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the launching of the Indo-US Parliamentary Forum by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh.
New Delhi, March 27, 2002. 1145
337. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the third meeting of the India-US Joint Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.
New Delhi, April 4, 2002. 1147
338. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on Indo-US Cyber Terrorism Initiative: Plenary Meeting of Indo-US Cyber Security Forum.
New Delhi, April 30, 2002. 1148
339. Joint Statement issued after India-US Politico-Military Dialogue.
New Delhi, April 30, 2002. 1149
340. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of US Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca.
New Delhi, May 14, 15 and 13, 2002. 1150
341. Joint Statement issued at the end of the meeting of the India-U.S. Defense Policy Group.
Washington (D.C), May 23, 2002. 1159
342. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson after the meetings US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage had with the Principal Secretary and National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra and Home Minister L. K. Advani.
New Delhi, June 7, 2002. 1162
343. Remarks by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage at media interaction after their luncheon meeting.
New Delhi, June 7, 2002. 1168

344. Statement by the Ministry of External Affairs on the telephone call by US Secretary of State and on visit of US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage.
New Delhi, June 8, 2002. 1170
345. Speech by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal at the Confederation of Indian Industry: "India and the USA: Blow Hot, Blow Cold"
New Delhi, July 8, 2002 1170
346. Interview of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha with the TV channel CNN.
New Delhi, July 27, 2002. 1177
347. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting between External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and US Secretary of State Colin Powell.
New Delhi, July 27,2002. 1184
348. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meetings of US Secretary of State Colin Powell with Indian Leaders.
New Delhi, July 28, 2002. 1190
349. Remarks made by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and US Secretary of State Colin Powell after their meeting in Washington.
Washington (D.C), September 9, 2002. 1200
350. Remarks by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at a Brookings Institution — Briefing Subject: India and the United States.
Washington (D.C), September 10, 2002. 1202
351. Meeting between Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and President Bush.
New York, September 12, 2002. 1215
352. Joint Statement on Indo-US Security and Non-Proliferation talks.
New Delhi, September 24,2002. 1216
353. Statement of Official Spokesperson on the meeting between Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal with US Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca.
New Delhi, September 27, 2002. 1217

354. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting of US President's Special Envoy with Indian Officials.
New Delhi, October 30, 2002. 1218
355. Joint Statement issued at the end of India-U.S. talks on High Technology Commerce.
New Delhi, November 13, 2002. 1219
356. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America regarding the Surrender of Persons to International Tribunals.
New Delhi, December 26, 2002. 1220

CANADA

357. Joint Press Conference of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Canada John Manley and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh.
New Delhi, January 21, 2002. 1223
358. Press Release issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha to Canada.
New Delhi, September 21, 2002. 1226
359. Joint Statement issued at the end of the meeting of the India-Canada Joint Working Group on Counter- terrorism.
New Delhi, December 11, 2002. 1228

SECTION - VI AMERICAS (ii) CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

COLOMBIA

360. Joint Press Statement issued on the visit of Minister of State Omar Abdullah to Colombia.
Bogota, February 5, 2002. 1233
361. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Minister of State Digvijay Singh to Colombia.
Bogota, August 8, 2002. 1234

MEXICO

362. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting between the External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and the Mexican Foreign Minister Dr. Jorge Castaneda.
New Delhi, November 29, 2002. 1236

PARAGUAY

363. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of Minister of External Relations of Paraguay Jose Antonio Moreno Ruffinelli. 1237
New Delhi, August 28, 2002.
364. Joint Declaration between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Paraguay and the Minister of State of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of India. 1238
Asuncion, October 4, 2002.
365. Memorandum of Understanding on the Creation of a Consultation Mechanism between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Paraguay. 1240
Asuncion, October 4, 2002.

**SECTION - VII
EUROPE**

366. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the visit of the Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Ambassador Jan Kubis to India. 1245
New Delhi, March 21, 2002.

BELARUS

367. Letter of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Diplomatic Relations between India and Belarus. 1246
New Delhi, April 17, 2002.
368. Joint Statement issued on the visit of Foreign Minister of Belarus Mikhail Khvostov. 1247
New Delhi, August 2, 2002.

BOSNIA

369. Trade Agreement between the Republic of India and Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1251
Sarajevo, April 23, 2002.
370. Statement by Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1255
New York, June 10, 2002.

CYPRUS

371. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on Prime Minister's visit to Denmark, Cyprus and UK – October 7-13, 2002. 1256
New Delhi, October 4, 2002.
372. Remarks of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the media after talks with the President of Cyprus. 1267
Nicosia, October 8, 2002.
373. Speech by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Banquet hosted by President Clerides. 1268
Nicosia, October 8, 2002.

DENMARK

374. Speech by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the Banquet hosted in his honour by the Prime Minister of Denmark. 1271
Copenhagen, October 10, 2002.
375. Press Statement of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on his visit to Denmark. 1273
Copenhagen, October 11, 2002.

FRANCE

376. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 2nd meeting of the Indo – French Joint Working Group on International Terrorism. 1274
New Delhi, March 15, 2002.
377. Condolence Message of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the French President on the loss of French lives in the terrorist attack in Karachi. 1275
New Delhi, May 9, 2002.
378. Joint Press Availability of French Foreign Minister Dominique De Villepin and External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha. 1276
New Delhi, August 2, 2002.

GERMANY

379. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on Fourth Round of Indo – German Strategic Dialogue. 1282
New Delhi, October 24, 2002.

NORWAY

380. Speech of Minister of State Omar Abdullah at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. 1283
Oslo, April 5, 2002.

RUSSIA

381. Joint Press Conference of External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh with the Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov. 1284
New Delhi, February 3, 2002.
382. Joint Statement on the visit of the Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov. 1288
New Delhi, February 3, 2002.
383. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting between Defence Minister George Fernandes and Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov. 1290
New Delhi, February 4, 2002.
384. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meetings of Deputy Prime Minister of Russia Ilya Klebanov with Defence Minister George Fernandes and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. 1291
New Delhi, February 6, 2002.
385. Joint Statement on the fourth meeting of the India-Russia Joint Working Group on Afghanistan. 1294
Moscow, February 15, 2002.
386. Joint Press Statement issued on the visit of the Secretary of the Russian Security Council Vladimir B. Roushaib. 1296
New Delhi, April 5, 2002.
387. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 55th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Russian Federation. 1297
New Delhi, April 15, 2002.
388. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs strongly condemning terrorist attack in Dagestan, Russia. 1298
New Delhi, May 10, 2002.

389. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs congratulating the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States on conclusion of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty.
New Delhi, May 25, 2002. 1298
390. Joint Statement on the 5th Session of India-Russia Joint Working Group on Afghanistan.
New Delhi, July 18, 2002. 1299
391. Statement by Official Spokesperson condemning terrorist attack in Moscow.
New Delhi, October 24, 2002. 1304
392. Joint Media Briefing by Minister of Industry, and Science and Technology of Russian Federation Ilya Klebanov and External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha.
New Delhi, November 22, 2002. 1305
393. Special Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on the visit of the Russian President Vladimir Putin.
New Delhi, December 2, 2002. 1309
394. Joint Press Interaction of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Russian President Vladimir Putin.
New Delhi, December 4, 2002. 1319
395. Joint Declaration issued during the visit of the Russian President Vladimir Putin on Strengthening and Enhancing Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation.
New Delhi, December 4, 2002. 1325
396. Joint Statement issued on the visit of the Russian President Vladimir Putin.
New Delhi, December 4, 2002. 1330
397. Delhi Declaration on Further Consolidation of Strategic Partnership between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation
New Delhi, December 4, 2002. 1337
398. Suo Motu Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in Parliament on the visit of President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin.
New Delhi, December 11, 2002. 1342

399. Statement of Official Spokesperson condemning terrorist attack in Grozny. 1344
New Delhi, December 28, 2002.

SLOVAKIA

400. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on the Visit of Slovak First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaroslav Chleb. 1345
New Delhi, May 2, 2002.

SPAIN

401. Press Release of the Embassy of India in Madrid on the visit of Home Minister L. K. Advani to Spain. 1346
Madrid, June 20, 2002.
402. Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Spain. 1347
Madrid, June 20, 2002.

SWITZERLAND

403. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Swiss Foreign Minister Joseph Deiss. 1359
New Delhi, April 22, 2002.

UNITED KINGDOM

404. Joint Press Conference by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and British Prime Minister Tony Blair. 1360
New Delhi, January 6, 2002.
405. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the banquet in honour of British Prime Minister Tony Blair. 1366
New Delhi, January 6, 2002.
406. New Delhi Declaration Issued on the Occasion of the Visit of the British Prime Minister Tony Blair. 1368
New Delhi, January 6, 2002.
407. Joint Press Opportunity with British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw and External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. 1373
New Delhi, February 27, 2002.

408. Joint Press Conference by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw. 1379
New Delhi, May 29, 2002.
409. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting between External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and the British Defence Secretary Geoff Hoon. 1383
New Delhi, July 4, 2002.
410. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the visit of Foreign Policy Advisor of the British Prime Minister Sir David Manning. 1384
New Delhi, July 10, 2002.
411. Press Release issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on telephonic talks between External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and the British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw when the latter expressed his shock and outrage over terrorist attack in Jammu. 1386
New Delhi, July 14, 2002.
412. Media Briefing by the Official Spokesperson on discussions between External Affairs Minister and the British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw. 1387
New Delhi, July 19, 2002.
413. Media Briefing by Official Spokesperson on the meeting between British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw and External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha. 1390
New Delhi, July 22, 2002.
414. Media Briefing by Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal on Prime Minister's Visit to Denmark, Cyprus and UK - October 7-13, 2002. 1391
New Delhi, October 4, 2002.
- UKRAINE**
415. Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and Ukraine. 1392
New Delhi, October 3, 2002.
416. Treaty between the Republic of India and Ukraine on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matter. 1402
New Delhi, October 3, 2002.

417. Speech by President Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam at a banquet In honour of President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma and Mrs. Lyudmyla Kuchma. 1412
New Delhi, October 3, 2002.
418. Joint Statement issued during the visit of the Ukrainian President L.D. Kuchma. 1414
New Delhi, October 4, 2002.

SECTION - VIII
(i) INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

419. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the eve of his departure for New York for the 57th UN General Assembly. 1421
New Delhi, September 9, 2002.
420. Media Interaction of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. 1422
New York, September 11, 2002.
421. Address by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. 1430
New York, September 13, 2002.
422. Statement by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the Indian media at the end of his visit to New York. 1435
New York, September 15, 2002.
423. Speech of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the 8th session of Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1437
New Delhi, October 30, 2002.
424. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on India signing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC). 1440
New Delhi, December 23, 2002.

SECTION - VIII
(ii) DISARMAMENT

425. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on India's accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980. 1445
New Delhi, January 22, 2002.

426. Presentation by Permanent Representative to Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood at the UN Conference on Disarmament. 1446
Geneva, June 27, 2002.
427. Press Release of the Ministry of External Affairs on India assuming the role of a Coordinator of the NAM Group at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. 1451
New Delhi, August 14, 2002.
428. Statement by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood at the 57th session of the First Committee of the UNGA. 1452
New York, October 7, 2002.
429. Statement by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on reducing nuclear danger. 1456
Geneva, October 16, 2002.
430. Statement by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Convention on Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons. 1459
Geneva, October 17, 2002.
431. Statement by Permanent Representative to Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Agenda Item 50: Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security and Disarmament. 1461
Geneva, October 17, 2002.
432. Statement by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Measures to Prevent Terrorists Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction. 1464
Geneva, October 18, 2002.
433. Explanation of Vote before the vote by Counsellor in Indian Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament Ms. Gaitri Issar Kumar on Agenda Item L.21 : Mongolia: Mongolia's international security and nuclear weapon-free status. 1465
Geneva, October 28, 2002.

434. Explanation of vote by Permanent Representative on Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Agenda Item No. L.34: Brazil and New Zealand: "Nuclear-weapon Free Southern Hemisphere and Adjacent Areas". **Geneva, October 21, 2002.** 1466
435. Explanation of Vote by Counsellor of the Indian Delegation to the Disarmament Conference Ms. Gaitri Issar Kumar on Agenda Item L. 41 Pakistan: Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub Regional Levels. **Geneva, October 22, 2002.** 1467
436. Explanation of vote after the vote by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti- Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. **Geneva, October 23, 2002.** 1467
437. Explanation of vote after the vote by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on Agenda Item L. 42: Japan and Australia: A path to the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. **Geneva, October 23, 2002.** 1468
438. Explanation of Vote by Counsellor in the Indian Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament Gaitri Issar Kumar on Agenda Item L.43 Myanmar: Nuclear Disarmament. **Geneva, October 23, 2002.** 1469
439. Explanation of Vote before the vote by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on "L.3: Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: the Need for a new Agenda". **Geneva, October 25, 2002.** 1470
440. Explanation of Vote after the vote by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on "L.24: Uzbekistan: Establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in Central Asia". **Geneva, October 25, 2002.** 1471

441. Explanation of vote after the vote by Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Ambassador Rakesh Sood on: "L.27: Egypt: The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East".
Geneva, October 27, 2002. 1472
442. Reaction of Official Spokesperson to the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missiles Proliferation.
New Delhi, November 15, 2002. 1472

SECTION - IX INDIA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

443. Intervention by India on the occasion of the handing over of Chairmanship of G-77 to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
New York, January 11, 2002. 1477
444. Statement by Permanent Representative Kamalesh Sharma in the Security Council on Threats to International Peace and Security caused by Terrorist Acts.
New York, January 18, 2002. 1478
445. Statement by Permanent Representative Kamalesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in Africa.
New York, January 29, 2002. 1482
446. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan in the Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations.
New York, February 11, 2002. 1489
447. Statement by Permanent Representative Kamalesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New York, February 26, 2002. 1493
448. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan on the Open-Ended Working Group on Security Council Reform.
New York, March 11, 2002. 1495
449. Statement by Permanent Representative Kamalesh Sharma in the Security Council on the Situation in Afghanistan.
New York, March 26, 2002. 1498

450. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan in the Emergency Session of the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New York, March 29, 2002. 1502
451. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan in the meeting of the UN Security Council on the situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New York, April 3, 2002. 1503
452. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East including the Palestine Question.
New York, April 9, 2002. 1506
453. Statement By Acting Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan, in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question.
New York, April 18, 2002 1507
454. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan in the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan.
New York, May 23, 2002. 1510
455. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
New York, June 10, 2002. 1513
456. Statement by Counsellor in the Permanent Mission Ms. Ruchira Kamboj in the meeting of the Open Ended Working Group on Security Council Reform.
New York, June 13, 2002. 1515
457. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V.K. Nambiar on Agenda Item 12 – Information and Communication Technologies for Development.
New York, June 18, 2002. 1517

458. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar at the High Level Segment of the ECOSOC substantive session 2002.
New York, July 3, 2002. 1520
459. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan at the Operational Activities Segment of the ECOSOC substantive session 2002.
New York, July 8, 2002. 1524
460. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Afghanistan.
New York, July 19, 2002. 1526
461. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in the Middle East.
New York, July 24, 2002. 1529
462. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on the Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian Territory at the General Assembly, resumed tenth emergency special session.
New York, August 5, 2002. 1531
463. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in the East Timor.
New York, August 13, 2002. 1534
464. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
Johannesburg, September 4, 2002. 1535
465. Address by Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee at the 57th session of the United Nations General Assembly.
New York, September 13, 2002. 1537
466. Statement in the Plenary by the Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of India Mrs. Vijay Thakur Singh in exercise of Right of Reply to the Right of Reply exercised by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan.
New York, September 13, 2002. 1538

467. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha in High Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly to consider how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development. **New York, September 16, 2002.** 1538
468. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the 57th session of the UN General Assembly on the Annual Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of the Delegation of the Non –Aligned Movement. **New York, September 18, 2002.** 1541
469. Statement by External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha at the 26th Annual meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of G-77. **New York, September 19, 2002.** 1543
470. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on Situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian Question. **New York, September 23, 2002.** 1546
471. Statement by Counsellor in the Permanent Mission to the UN M. Gandhi on the elaboration of a mandate to a Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human beings. **New York, September 24, 2002.** 1548
472. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan at the ad hoc Committee of the whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations new Agenda for the development in Africa in the 1990s. **New York, September 25, 2002.** 1550
473. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the General Debate of the Second Committee. **New York, September 30, 2002.** 1552
474. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Agenda Item 19, Special Political and Decolonisation Committee (Fourth Committee). **New York, October 1, 2002.** 1556

475. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Agenda Item 160: Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism at the Sixth Committee of the 57th UNGA.
New York, October 3, 2002. 1558
476. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on Threats to International Peace and Security caused by terrorist acts.
New York, October 4, 2002. 1562
477. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Item 10 – Report of the Secretary General on work of the Organisation - Item 44: Follow-up to the Outcome of the Millennium Summit at the General Assembly.
New York, October 7, 2002. 1566
478. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Ramji Lal Suman in the 4th Committee on International Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Agenda Item 75).
New York, October 8, 2002. 1572
479. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Bhartruhari Mahtab on Agenda Item 159: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organisation in the 6th Committee.
New York, October 10, 2002. 1575
480. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on Small Arms.
New York, October 11, 2002. 1577
481. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Ramji Lal Suman on Agenda Item 74: Effects of Atomic Radiation.
New York, October 11, 2002. 1581
482. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Agenda Item 11 : Report of the Security Council and on Agenda Item 40 : Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters at the 57th UNGA.
New York, October 14, 2002. 1583

483. Statement by Director (Legal and Treaties Div.) Ministry of External Affairs Narinder Singh on Working Group on International Terrorism at the 6th Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1589
New York, October 15, 2002.
484. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait. 1591
New York, October 17, 2002.
485. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Sushil Kumar Shinde on Agenda Item 86: Sustainable Development and International Economic Cooperation at the Second Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1594
New York, October 17, 2002.
486. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Sushil Kumar Shinde on Item 33: Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa, Item 41(A): Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s Item 41(B): Implementation of the Programme for the 2nd Industrial Development Decade for Africa. 1597
New York, October 17, 2002.
487. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Dr. Madan Prasad Jaiswal on comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in all their Aspects at the 57th session of the UNGA Special Political and Decolonization Committee (4th Committee). 1600
New York, October 22, 2002.
488. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Ajit Kumar Panja on Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination (Agenda Item 107): Rights of People to self-determination (Agenda Item 108) at the Third Committee of the 57th session of the UNGA. 1605
New York, October 28, 2002.
489. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V.K. Nambiar in the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security. 1610
New York, October 29, 2002.

490. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation C.P. Thirunavukkarasu on Agenda Item 156: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its 54th session (Diplomatic Protection) in the 6th Committee of the 57th session of the UNGA. 1613
New York, October 30, 2002.
491. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Ajit Kumar Panja, on Implementation of Human Rights Instruments (Agenda Item 109(A)) at the Third Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1615
New York, October 31, 2002.
492. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Strengthening of the United Nations: An Agenda for Further Change (Agenda Item: 52) at the General Assembly. 1616
New York, October 31, 2002.
493. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar on Agenda Item 92: Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields at the Second Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1622
New York, October 31, 2002.
494. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan at the 2002 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. 1624
New York, November 5, 2002.
495. Statement by Counsellor in the Permanent Mission at the UN M. Gandhi on Agenda Item 156: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty fourth session : Chapter V: Reservations to Treaties, Chapter VI : Unilateral Acts of States; Chapter VII: International Liability; Chapter VIII: Responsibility of International Organisations; Chapter IX: Fragmentation of International Law. 1627
New York, November 6, 2002.
496. Statement by Minister of State Digvijay Singh on Agenda Item 42: Follow up to the outcome of the 26th Special Session: Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS at the General Assembly. 1631
New York, November 8, 2002.

497. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation to the UN Abid Hussain on Agenda Item 84(a): International Trade Development at the Second Committee of the 57th session of the UNGA. 1634
New York, November 11, 2002.
498. Statement by Minister of State Digvijay Singh on Agenda Item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the General Assembly. 1638
New York, November 11, 2002.
499. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation K. Yerrannaidu on the Human Rights Questions including Alternative Approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (Agenda Item 109(B)) Human Rights Situation and Report of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives (Agenda Item 109(C)), Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Agenda Item 109(E)) at the 3rd Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1642
New York, November 12, 2002.
500. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the Security Council on the Situation in Timor Leste. 1645
New York, November 14, 2002.
501. Statement by Member of the Indian Delegation K. Yerrannaidu on the Report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Questions relating to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Questions (Agenda Item 104) at the 3rd Committee of the 57th UNGA. 1647
New York, November 15, 2002.
502. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative on Agenda Item 21: Strengthening of the Coordination of the Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance of the United Nations including Special Economic Assistance at the 57th regular session of the UNGA. 1650
New York, November 25, 2002.

503. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K.Nambiar on the outcome of the International Year of Volunteers and its follow-up at the 57th session of the UNGA. **New York, November 26, 2002.** 1652
504. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan on Agenda Item 35: Question of Palestine at the 57th regular session of the UNGA. **New York, December 2, 2002.** 1655
505. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V. K. Nambiar in the General Assembly on the Situation in the Middle East (Agenda Item 36). **New York, December 3, 2002.** 1657
506. Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador V.K. Nambiar on Agenda item 21(d) and 37: Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy, and reconstruction of the war-stricken Afghanistan: the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security in the Security Council. **New York, December 6, 2002.** 1660
507. Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative A. Gopinathan on Agenda Item 25: Ocean and the Law of the Sea at the 57th session of the United Nations General Assembly. **New York, December 10, 2002.** 1663
- Index** 1669

