

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.151**

TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.12.2018

SANCTIONS AGAINST PAKISTAN

*151. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what punitive economic, military sanctions have been imposed during the last three years in view of Pakistan's unabated terrorist activities against India; and
- (b) what type of sanctions have been imposed by USA against Pakistan for its terror activities during the above period?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ)**

- (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (b) OF RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 151 REGARDING “Sanctions against Pakistan” FOR
ANSWER ON 27.12.2018**

(a) & (b) Continued cross border terrorism emanating from Pakistan remains a core concern for India. The Government of Pakistan has been consistently called upon to abide by its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. India continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to all attempts at cross border terrorist infiltration and supporting cover fire by Pakistan forces. This is demonstrated, including by the limited counter terrorist operations carried out in 2016 against the terrorist launching pads along the Line of Control (LoC).

India has made it clear that for holding a meaningful bilateral dialogue, onus lies on Pakistan to create a conducive environment free from terror, hostility and violence.

India has strongly raised the issue of cross border terrorism in bilateral, regional and international fora. As a result of persistent effort, there is enhanced concern in the international community at the terrorism emanating from our neighbourhood, including the continuing activities of internationally designated terrorist entities and individuals such as Jamaat-ud Dawa (JuD), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed, Hizbul Mujahideen. Countries, including the United States, have called upon Pakistan to not allow its territory to be used for terrorism in any manner. Many terrorist entities and individuals who find shelter in Pakistan and are also engaged in terrorism against India have been proscribed by the United Nations (UN), the United States of America (US), the European Union and others. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) notified Pakistan in the ‘Grey List’ in its plenary in June 2018 due to continuing terror financing related concerns, including with respect to the UN proscribed terrorist entities like LeT, JuD and Falah-i-Insaniyat. India’s concerns with regard to terrorism have been reflected in a number of outcome documents issued after bilateral Summit meetings and at regional and multilateral fora, such as G20 Leaders’ Statement on Countering Terrorism (7 July 2017), BRICS Leaders’ Xiamen Declaration (4 September 2017), the Qingdao Declaration of the Council of Head of States of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (10 June 2018), 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration (26 July 2018), 4th BIMSTEC Summit in Kathmandu (30-31 August 2018), Informal BRICS Leaders Meeting (30 November 2018).

The US leadership has publicly admonished Pakistan for its ‘lies and deceit’ and suspended military assistance for lack of cooperation from Pakistan in dealing with terrorism emanating from territories under Pakistan’s control. The US Department of State, in April 2018, included aliases of Lashkar-e-Taiba, such as Milli Muslim League (MML) and Tehreek-e-Azadi -e-Kashmir as Foreign Terrorist organizations to prevent them from avoiding sanctions. Same month, the US Department of Treasury designated seven members of the MML central leadership for acting on behalf of LeT. Earlier in 2017, the US had designated Syed Salahuddin and Hizbul Mujahideen as Specially Designated Global Terrorists
