



*Having regard to the fact that

- i. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as Pakistan) having suffered military defeats including the decisive Indo-Pak war of 1971 leading to its partition – has been actively waging a war against the Republic of India and its people by sponsoring, training and aiding terrorists who have and continue to execute terrorist attacks in the sovereign territory of the Republic of India that have led to the death of thousands of our innocent citizens;
- ii. Pakistan due to the aforesaid successive Military defeats in conventional wars is seeking strategic parity with India using unlawful forms of force including, but not limited to, jihadist violence and terrorism to further its agenda. There is ample evidence to establish that the security forces of Pakistan consider the use of Jihadist Violence and terrorism as their principle policy in an attempt to *"bleeding India through a thousand cuts"*;
- iii. The Indian Parliament has never decisively spoken about Pakistan and its role as a Sponsor of Terrorism; and has only passed a unanimous resolution in regard to Kashmir and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir on 22nd February 1994, that stopped short at condemning Pakistan for aiding and abetting terrorism;
- iv. Pakistan has misled India and indeed the Global Community over past decades with a false narrative of its attempts to fight Terror, when in reality Pakistan has never made any real effort at preventing and combatting the emergence of terrorism from its soil. The patronage and protection extended to terrorist and terrorist organisations have created an entire terror eco-system with deep roots in Pakistani State and Military. This, in turn, has become and continues to represent a clear and present danger to all peaceful and civilized people of our country and the world;
- v. Pakistan and its coalition of State and non-state actors have provided safe harbor to dreaded terrorists like Osama bin Laden, mastermind of the devastating 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center and continue to provide safe harbor to many hundreds of terrorists including Hafeez Sayeed and recently declared Global terrorist Salahuddin;

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- vi. Pakistan has encouraged and supported the creation, proliferation and growth of terrorist organisations that have been placed on terror lists and/or banned by the UN and the USA like the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Jama'at-ud-Da'wah, the Haqqani Network, Harakat ul-Mujahideen, Jaish -e- Mohammedon, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan on its soil and allowed these terrorist organisations to set up Jihadist training camps in various locations in Pakistan and POK;
- vii. Pakistan's export of terror is not only limited to India but has also affected our neighbors Bangladesh, Nepal, and Afghanistan and other parts of the world. Pakistan's support of terrorism has also impacted the United States of America and Europe. Pakistan's role as the epicentre in Global terror is being recognized by Governments, Lawmakers and Intelligence agencies all over the world. In fact, law makers in the United States of America (A long-time ally of Pakistan) have moved to pass a bill to designate Pakistan as a State Sponsor of Terrorism and another to terminate the designation of Pakistan as a major non-NATO ally;
- viii. Even after almost ten years since the 26/11 Mumbai attack in which approximately 166 innocent civilians were killed, including many that were not Indian and despite overwhelming evidence, Pakistan continues to shield the guilty and evade prosecuting and bringing to justice those State and Non-State actors that perpetrated that heinous crime;
- ix. In the last one year alone, Pakistan, through state sponsored terrorism, has executed several attacks across the Republic of India killing our citizens, including J&K Policemen and attempted hundreds of infiltration bids across the LoC for more attacks Pakistan trained terrorists also were responsible for acts of terror or attempted acts of terror in many places across the world including the UK;

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- x. The terror attack in Anantnag on the Amarnath Yatra on 10 July 2017, in which 7 innocent pilgrims were killed and 19 injured, has also been carried out by the terror group Lashkar-e-Taiba and masterminded by a Pakistani terrorist, Abu Ismail – both operating out of Pakistan
- xi. The most recent terror attack in Sunjuwan, Jammu & Kashmir, on 10 February 2018, in which 7 Indians including a child and senior citizen were killed and 11 injured was carried out by Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists;
- xii. The intergovernmental organisation Financial Action Task Force has also decided to place Pakistan back on its terror financing watch-list on a list of countries that financially aid terrorism with effect from June 2018 for failing to fulfil obligations to prevent terror financing
- xiii. Terrorism has a direct effect on the economy of our nation and the global economy. The costs of terror are not just innocent lives lost and families put into suffering, but also significant economic costs arising from investor confidence implications etc.
- xiv. The Parliament of India represents the people of India and their sentiments, and since the people of India have suffered immensely due to Pakistan's state sponsored terror attacks, the Parliament must stand unanimously to resolve on their behalf;

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this House urges the Government to

- i. Designate Pakistan a State Sponsor of Terrorism forthwith.
- ii. Indict Pakistan for being directly or indirectly complicit for the dastardly attacks by Pakistan based organisations and terrorists.
- iii. Take measures to prosecute Pakistan and Pakistan linked bodies under all applicable International law.
- iv. Terminate relevant bilateral ties, from amongst including, but not limited to economic (MFN Status, Indus Water Treaty), trade, financial transactions and cultural ties, Travel restrictions - with Pakistan, its domiciled citizens, and Pakistan based corporates and non-corporate organisations, and to take adequate and necessary remedial measures via international institutions, such as World Trade Organisation, in order to revoke any preferential treatment, directly or indirectly, accorded to Pakistan.
- v. Prohibit entry and overflight of all aircraft registered with Pakistan, or operated under nationality of Pakistan, into and over Indian Territory.
- vi. Prohibit the entry of automobile, sea vessels registered with Pakistan, or operated under nationality of Pakistan, into and over Indian territory / territorial waters respectively.
- vii. To formulate with the international community, an effective regime of Diplomatic censures, blockades and economic sanctions to isolate and restrict Pakistan including those who aid and abet Pakistan in sponsoring terrorism directly or indirectly.
- viii. To authorise the Indian Military and Paramilitary Forces and Intelligence Agencies to take appropriate remedial measures against terrorist organisations and state actors in Pakistan;

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