



PAKISTAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Department of Disarmament Affairs and with reference to its Note Verbale No. DDA/41-2006/ICBM dated 31 January 2006, regarding resolution 60/82 entitled "**Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms**" adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 2005 has the honour to convey information concerning this resolution.

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

Department of Disarmament Affairs  
(Atten: Ms. Pamela Maponga, Officer-in-Charge)  
Room No. S-3120F),  
New York



DDA  
OFFICE OF THE USG  
RECEIVED  
MAY 15 2006  
LOG No. 86/05

DDA  
CONVENTIONAL ARMS BRANCH  
RECEIVED  
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LOG No. 26/5

**Information on Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)**  
**in the field of conventional arms**

**I. CBMs in the regional context.**

Pakistan is pursuing a Composite Dialogue process with India with a view to resolving all outstanding issues in a peaceful manner. As a part of the Dialogue, both Pakistan and India are pursuing Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in military, economic, social and cultural fields. While the resolution of outstanding disputes, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, is the key to a lasting environment of peace and security in South Asia, the CBMs are expected to lead to an environment conducive for this purpose.

2. The security-related CBMs pertain to both conventional and nuclear areas. CBMs proposed by Pakistan in the conventional field have been guided by the considerations and principles outlined above which derive from the principles enshrined in the UN charter and the work done in this regard by relevant bodies of the UN including the UN Disarmament Commission.

3. Pakistan seeks to maintain strategic stability in South Asia through arms control and restraint proposals based on the universally agreed principles of equal security for all. The objective of these proposals is a stable environment of peace and security and the avoidance of conflict in South Asia.

4. The conventional CBMs agreed to between Pakistan and India since the initiation of the Composite Dialogue Process in 2004 include:

- Reaffirmation by both sides of the commitment to uphold the ongoing ceasefire.
- Implementation of the 1991 Agreement between Pakistan and India on Air Space Violations in letter and spirit.
- Upgradation of the Hotline between the DOMOs.
- No development of new posts and defence works along the LOC
- Holding of monthly flag meetings between local commanders at Kargil/Olding, Uri/Chakothi, Naushera/Sadabad and Jammu/Sialkot Sectors.
- Speedy return of inadvertent Line Crossers, and to work out a comprehensive framework to that end.

- Periodically review the existing CBMs.

5. Pakistan has proposed a Strategic Restraint Regime (SRR) with three- interlocking elements of (a) conflict resolution; (b) nuclear and missile restraint; and (c) conventional balance.

6. Apart from conflict resolution through a sustained and result oriented dialogue and for nuclear and missile restraint, Pakistan's SRR proposal provides for avoidance of a conventional arms race and measures for conventional stability which include the non-acquisition or deployment of destabilizing weapons systems and adoption of force postures and military doctrines with non-offensive orientation.

7. Pakistan is committed to continuing the peace process with India, including CBMs in the conventional and nuclear area with the objective of creating an environment conducive to the resolution of all outstanding disputes and avoidance of armed conflict. The Lahore MoU of February 1999 agreed between Pakistan and India provides a framework for the elaboration of wide-ranging measures for conventional and nuclear stability and discussions on security threat perceptions, which should reduce pretexts for unnecessary and destabilizing arms build up.

## **II. Participation in the UN Register of Conventional Arms**

8. Pakistan views the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important instrument for confidence building in the field of conventional arms at the international level. Since the inception of the UN Register of Conventional Arms, Pakistan has been regularly submitting data on the transfer of arms falling in the seven categories of the Register.

## **III. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

9. Pakistan is committed to the 2001 United Nations Programme of Action (POA) on SALW. At the national level, Pakistan has taken effective legislative and administrative measures to implement the PoA and has designated a point of contact for this purpose. The steps taken by Pakistan to implement the UNPoA have been reflected in the national reports submitted by Pakistan to the Biennial meetings held in 2003 and 2005, which constitute an important confidence building measure at the international level.

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