Geneva, 17 November 2004

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2 of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW
PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Reporting Formats for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY</th>
<th>PAKISTAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>DATE OF SUBMISSION</td>
<td>4 October 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT</td>
<td>1) Disarmament Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Constitution Avenue, Islamabad, PAKISTAN. Fax No.: +92-51-9224206, 9212434</td>
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<td>2) Strategic Plans Division, ACDA Directorate, Joint Staff Headquarters, Chaklala, Rawalpindi, PAKISTAN. Fax No.: +92-51-9280862, 5097280</td>
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</tbody>
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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

? YES

? NO

? Partially, only the following forms:

Form A  Dissemination of information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (a)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party  PAKISTAN  reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

Information to the armed forces

1) The awareness of the officers and troops regarding Amended Protocol II is being regularly enhanced through the media enunciated below:

a) Courses of Instructions: Salient aspects of Amended Protocol II are included in the syllabi of all relevant military courses for both officers and troops, in their respective schools of instructions and training centres.

b) Training Cycles: To make officers and troops conversant with the obligations under Amended Protocol II, introductory lectures regarding Amended Protocol II are part of every training cycle being conducted at unit/sub-unit level in the Corps of Engineers.

c) Lectures by Guest Speakers: To familiarize the officers and troops of the corps of Engineers with the changes in mine laying due to obligations imposed by Amended Protocol II, lectures are delivered by the guest speakers.

d) Meetings: Concerned military and civilian officers often interact to review different measures being taken for compliance with Amended Protocol II.

e) Updating Information: The updated information about every mine including few missing mines was available at the Army Headquarters.

f) Review of Operating Procedures: Pakistan Army’s instructions and operating procedures have already been reviewed in order to verify their compatibility with the provisions of Amended Protocol-II.
Information to the civilian population

1) **Education of Civilians**: Civilians residing in area close to Indo/Pak border, were educated regarding minefields marking and the safety precautions.

2) **Marking/Fencing of Minefields**: Minefields are properly fenced and clearly marked to impose requisite caution on civilians living in the surrounding areas. Special teams carried out field tours to confirm their efficacy.

3) **Role of NGOs**: The problems of landmines in Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) near Pak-Afghan border still persist to some extent. The NGOs like Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines (PCBL) and Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO), educated repatriating Afghan refugees and own civilians living in border area with Afghanistan regarding safety and protection measures against mines.

4) **Continued Assistance to Afghan Refugees**: A large number of Afghans are disabled due to the mines laid by the Soviets. To rehabilitate the mine survivors and educate Afghan refugees regarding the hazards of mines and also the protection methods, Pakistan has played a vital role for almost two decades.

5) **Guidance to Foreigners**: Tourists and journalists visiting the area were given briefing regarding mined areas by the local authorities and military headquarters. Requisite guidance was also provided to the tourists and journalists who officially visited the border area and Line of Control (LoC).

6) **Lectures in Schools/Colleges**: To educate children about the hazards of mines, and to save them from the minefields, the children of border region are given lectures in schools/colleges.

7) **Education of Parents**: To save children from mines, it is believed that parent’s education/awareness could prove quite beneficial. Therefore, elders of the small villages close to border with India and Afghanistan are educated through local administration and NGOs regarding the safety precautions against the mine hazards.
Form B  

Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

Article 13, paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

Pakistan faces no problem of mines. We have cleared the entire area, which was mined during Indo-Pakistan escalation of 2001-2002, with negligible casualties. The few casualties that occurred in the past, in the area adjoining Pakistan-Afghanistan border were due to unaccounted mines left by the former Soviet troops. Following steps are taken with regard to mine clearance and rehabilitation work:

1. Mine Clearance
   
   a) **Training:** Regular training is being imparted to troops and officers during training cycles in the units especially those formations/units operating/deployed in the border area with India and Afghanistan.

   b) **Mine clearance:** Integral engineer units of formation are tasked to search for missing mines.

   c) **Completion:** After the termination of Indo-Pakistan military standoff of 2001-2002, Engineer units and headquarters have ensured complete mine clearance.

   d) **Proofing:** To ensure 100% clearance of mines laid during escalation of 2001-2002 with India, proofing of mined areas was carried out by the army engineers.

   e) **Latest Equipment:** A continuous Research and Development work is under progress and Pakistan is making efforts to produce reliable and advanced versions of mine detectors which can detect both metallic and non metallic mines. Moreover, latest mine detection and handling equipment is also procured from abroad, so as to save valuable lives.

   f) **Sniffing Dogs:** To ensure recovery of every missing mine, specially trained sniffing dogs are employed for search of mines. In this regard, dedicated sniffing dog teams remain available for utilization wherever required.
2. Rehabilitation Efforts

a) **Artificial Limbs Centres:** Pakistan has several well established Rehabilitation Centres. These set ups were initially established for the treatment of Afghan mine victims, and currently they are fully equipped and structured to take care of all orthopaedic related disabilities and provision of artificial limbs.

b) **Awareness Programmes:** Army engineers remain involved in various activities for enhancing awareness in the locals of border belt area with India and Afghanistan, regarding the hazards posed by mines.

c) **Disability Allowance:** Army pays disability allowance to the victims of mines.

d) **Cooperation with Community Organisations:** Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO) has undertaken few efforts to safeguard the locals of Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) from the mines left behind by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. CMDO has imparted Mine Risk Education (MRE) to almost 157,000 people of border belt area (Bajur and Kurram Agency) close to Pak-Afghan border. This organization is also contemplating to extend the MRE programme to North Waziristan and South Waziristan.

e) **Hospitals:** Khyber Medical Hospital Peshawar and Combined Military Hospital Peshawar played a vital role in the rehabilitation of Afghan mine victims.
Form C  Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13, paragraph 4 (c) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party PAKISTAN reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

Steps Taken to Meet Technical requirements

a. **Existing Policy**: In the light of the Amended Protocol II existing mine warfare policy duly caters for the marking, recording and accounting of mines. Moreover, every mine is accounted and an up-to-date record is maintained at the unit, formation and Army Headquarters level.

b. **Adherence to Protocol**: All technical requirements, as specified in the Technical Annex to the Amended Protocol II of the CCW, are properly adhered to during all phases of development, production, storage and laying of Anti-Personnel Mines.

c. **Familiarization**: All concerned individuals are very well familiar with the technical details and the concept behind Amended Protocol II.

d. **Warning Signs**: To amend the perimeter warning signs of minefields, and prepare and mark new warning signs as specified in the Amended Protocol II, government has issued all the required stores and work is nearing completion.

e. **New Productions**: According to the provisions of Amended Protocol II, all new lots of Anti Personnel Mines being produced are detectable.

f. **Updating and Dissemination of Data**: General Headquarters receives regular reports about the maintenance, recording, marking, fencing and monitoring of mine fields. The updated data is then shared with all concerned military and civilian establishments.

g. **Inspection**: To guarantee Pakistan’s continued compliance with the technical requirements of the Protocol, routine and special technical inspections are conducted by specialized officers of the Engineers and Ordnance corps. The minefields are also regularly inspected by inspection teams.
Form D  Legislation

Article 13, paragraph 4 (d)  “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party  PAKISTAN  reporting for time period from  16.08.2003  to  15.08.2004

Legislation Related to Amended Protocol II

1. **Policy**: As a policy, private sector is not allowed to manufacture landmines.

2. **Export Ban**: Pakistan’s government has declared a complete ban on export of landmines with effect from March 1997 and necessary instructions in this regard were issued.

3. **Production and Storage Responsibility**: In Pakistan, mines are produced by government factories and subsequently stored and used by armed forces only.

4. **Detailed Regulations**: Pakistan Army’s Engineers corps has detailed regulations in the light of Amended Protocol II regarding marking, fencing, monitoring, de-mining and disposing of mines, booby traps and other devices.
Form E

International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13, paragraph 4 (e) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

International cooperation on mine clearance

1. To make the world safe from adverse effects of mines, Pakistan remains committed for international cooperation and assistance.

2. Pakistan Army has performed de-mining operations in several countries e.g., Kuwait, Sierra Leone and East Timor.

3. Pakistan remains committed to extend its services regarding de-mining operations under the UN umbrella
Form F  Other relevant matters

Article 13, paragraph 4 (f) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party PAKISTAN reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

Other relevant matters

1. **No New Minefields**: No new minefields were laid during the period covered in this Annual report.

2. **Destruction of Outdated Mines**: Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps destroys unserviceable mines, by specially trained officers, whenever required.

3. **Every Mine is Accounted**: Every mine laid by Pakistan armed forces is accounted, and an up-to-date record is being maintained at unit, formation and Army Headquarters.

4. **Use of Global Positioning System (GPS)**: To precisely locate position of laid mines Global Positioning System is also used.

5. **Allegations**: Human Rights Watch (HRW) allegation that Pakistan has not taken adequate measures to protect its civilians from the effects of Anti-Personnel Mines is not based on facts as it cannot be a substantiated by any evidence. Moreover, mines have never caused humanitarian concerns in Pakistan, despite having fought three wars with India and also underwent one year long Indo-Pak military standoff during 2001-2002. The few casualties that have occurred on the border with Afghanistan are due to the mines left unaccounted by the former Soviet troops.
Form G  Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11, paragraph 2

“Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

High Contracting Party  PAKISTAN reporting for time period from 16.08.2003 to 15.08.2004

Means and technologies of mine clearance

National Point of Contact  Strategic Plans Division (SPD), Chaklala Cantonment
Experts Agencies  General Headquarters (GHQ), Rawalpindi

(1) General Training  General training is mandatory for all troops with emphasis on the following:

   a)  Human safety from mines.
   b)  Breaching safe passages in the minefields laid by enemy.
   c)  Clearing/lifting of both own and enemy’s minefields.
   d)  Maintaining of minefields record.
   e)  Maintenance of mines held in stocks.

(2) Special Training

   a)  Selected officers and subordinates are trained and employed on bomb/munitions disposal duties in peacetime.
   b)  On-the-job training of all units/troops, designated for technical sweeping duties, is being conducted as a regular feature.
   c)  Mine clearance and maintaining records of mines.

b. Methods of Mine Clearance

   Following methods are being employed:

   2) Explosive Methods.