

**SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
STATES PARTIES TO AMENDED  
PROTOCOL II 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**

CCW/AP.II/CONF.7/NAR.39  
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ENGLISH ONLY

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Geneva, 23 November 2005

**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



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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

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY PAKISTAN

DATE OF SUBMISSION 19 September 2005

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT

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

? YES

? NO

? Partially, only the following forms:

A ?    B ?    C ?    D ?    E ?    F ?    G ?

**Form A      Dissemination of information**

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

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

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting      reporting for time  
Party      Pakistan      period from      16 Aug 04      to      15 Aug 05

**Information to the armed forces**

1.      **Military Courses.**      Salient aspects of *Amended Protocol-II* (AP- II) are made part of course syllabi of all relevant military courses for both officers and troops, in their respective schools of instructions and training centres.
2.      **Lectures.**      To make officers and troops conversant with the obligations under AP- II, introductory lectures regarding CCW and detailed lessons regarding AP-II are part of every training cycle being conducted at unit/ sub-unit level.
3.      **Special Study.**      To familiarize the officers and troops of especially the Corps of Engineers and Infantry, with the doctrinal changes in mine warfare due to the obligations imposed by AP-II, a comprehensive study package is being introduced in the Basic Courses as well as in the Unit commander’s Courses of engineers and infantry officers.
4.      **Handouts.**      A comprehensive booklet containing the obligations under the AP- II is being prepared and will soon be disseminated to all army formations, schools of instructions, training centres, and units/ sub-units.
5.      **Meetings.**      Officers of General Headquarters and Strategic Headquarters have met several times with the officials of Ordnance factories, Defence Production Division, Interior Ministry and Foreign Ministry to review different measures being taken to fully comply with AP- II.
6.      **Field Trips.**      Field trips were conducted by local      formations deployed along the Line of Control (LoC) to familiarize both military personnel and civilians with the locations of minefields.
7.      **Updating Information**      The information available to Army Headquarters was regularly updated, and disseminated to the concerned army formations/ units and local municipalities for their utilization.

8. **Review of Operating Procedures.** Pakistan Army's instructions and operating procedures are periodically reviewed in order to verify their compatibility with the provisions of AP- II.
9. **Legal Education** Salient aspects of AP-II are incorporated in the syllabus of *law courses* for the officers.
10. **Presentations.** Specialists on the subject have made detailed presentations in all major training institutions and centres for both officers and troops.
11. **Special Demonstrations.** Demonstrations were organized at formation level to update the current mine laying/ clearance drills, and to familiarize officers and troops with the latest mines.
12. **Sharing of Knowledge.** Study papers/ presentations made by various formations regarding mines were given wide circulation in the military.

#### **Information to the civilian population**

1. **Education of Civilians.** Civilians residing in area contiguous to Indo-Pak border, which is likely to be mined during any future escalation, were educated on the mines, minefields and the safety precautions.
2. **Marking/ Fencing of Minefields.** Minefields laid along the Line of Control (LoC) are properly fenced and clearly marked to impose requisite caution on civilians living in the surrounding areas.
3. **Role of NGOs.** The problems of landmines left by Soviet troops on Pak-Afghan border still persist. The NGOs like Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines (PCBL), Human Survival and Development (HSD) and Community Motivation and Development Organization (CMDO), based at Peshawar endeavours to educate repatriating Afghan refugees living in border area with Afghanistan, regarding safety and protection measures.
4. **Continued Assistance to Afghan Refugees.** In the past, requisite training in this regard to Afghan refugees was imparted at Risalpur.
5. **Briefing of Foreigners.** Tourists and journalists visiting the area close to the Line of Control (LoC) were given detailed briefing regarding mined areas by municipal authorities and military headquarters. More often guides were also arranged for their safety.
6. **Lectures.** To educate children about the hazards of mines, and to save them from the minefields, the children of border region were given regular lectures and presentations in their schools..

7. **Education of Parents.** To save children from mines, it is believed that parent's education awareness would prove quite beneficial. Therefore, members of municipal authorities regularly visited different colonies/ small villages close to border with India and Afghanistan, and delivered lectures to the parents and elders.

8. **Exhibitions.** Various stalls were established on various national-days, e.g. 14 August, 6 September, etc by the armed forces for the general awareness of the public.

**Form B      Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting      reporting for time  
Party      Pakistan      period from      16 Aug 04      to      15 Aug 05

**Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

1.      Pakistan faces no problem of un-cleared mines; hence no casualties were caused accidentally. In the area adjoining Pakistan-Afghanistan border, sometimes mines are encountered, but these are unaccounted mines left by the former Soviet troops. However, this problem is being addressed as under:-
  - a.      **Lectures.** Regular lectures are given to troops and officers during on the job training in the units operating/ deployed in the border area with Afghanistan as well as India.
  - b.      **Mine Clearance.** Integral engineer units of formation are tasked to search for missing mines left by Soviets and ensure their destruction.
  - c.      **Awareness Programmes.** Army engineers have launched a comprehensive programme to educate the locals of border belt with Afghanistan regarding the hazards posed by mines.
  - d.      **Cooperation with Community Organizations.** Efforts are in hand to cooperate and interact with *Community Motivation and Development Organization* (CMDO), which is contributing to safeguard the locals of Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) from the mines left behind by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.
  - e.      **Accounting of Mines.** Every mine which is laid by Pakistan armed forces is accounted for.
  - f.      **Clearance of Explosives and Mines.** During the on going war on terror, the terrorists have several times used mines and improvised explosive devices against army personnel and civil administration. The Corps of Military Engineers continues to assist both military and civil authorities in defusing and clearing such

devices. In this regard selected officers and troops were imparted training in the bomb disposal tasks as well.

- g. **Procurement of Equipment**. Hi-technology equipment is being evaluated for procurement, so as to effectively clear mines and avoid any untoward incident.
- h. Casualties that have occurred consequent to the use of improvised explosive devices/ mines by terrorists are properly looked after in the following ways:-
- (1) **Compensation**. Depending upon the nature of casualty, monetary compensation is being paid to army personnel and civilians.
  - (2) Artificial limbs are also being provided.
  - (3) Subsequent assistance for employment/ self-employment is also being extended.
  - (4) Army pay disability allowance to the victims of mines.
- i. No new minefields were put in place during the period covered.
- j. Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps destroys large number of outdated mines every year.
- k. Pakistan has established well-equipped workshops for the benefit of Afghan mine casualties during Afghan war with the Soviets. These workshops have specialized in the building of prosthetic devices, orthotics, and orthopaedic shoemakers. Many doctors have also specialized in the field of orthopaedic rehabilitation.
- l. Existing perimeter marking signs have been painted and marked according to AP- II standards.



**Form C            Technical requirements and relevant information**

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

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

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting            reporting for time  
Party            Pakistan            period from            16 Aug 04    to    15 Aug 05

**Technical requirements**

1.        Existing mine warfare policy duly caters for the marking, recording and accounting of mines.
2.        All technical requirements, as specified in the Technical Annex to the AP- II of the CCW, are properly adhered to during all phases of development, production, storage and laying.
3.        Concerted efforts are being made by both the civilian and military institutions to familiarize persons with the *technical details* and the *concept* behind this Protocol.
4.        To amend the perimeter signs, as specified in the AP- II, efforts are underway and would soon be entering completion phase.
5.        According to the provisions of AP- II, all new lots of Anti Personnel Mines being produced are detectable, and the already held stock of Anti Personnel Mines are being made detectable.
6.        To effectively mark and fence the mine fields, government has substantially increased the authorization of stores for minefield marking and fencing.
7.        General Headquarters receive regular reports about the maintenance, recording, marking, fencing and monitoring of mine fields. The updated data was then shared with all concerned military and civilian establishments.
8.        To guarantee Pakistan’s continued compliance with the technical requirements of the Protocol, routine technical inspections are conducted by specialized officers of the Engineers and Ordnance corps.

**Any other relevant information**

**Form D            Legislation**

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting            reporting for  
Party                            Pakistan            time period from 16 Aug 04 to 15 Aug 05

**Legislation**

1.    As a policy, private sector is not allowed to manufacture or to do trade of landmines.
2.    Pakistan has declared a complete ban on export of landmines, even to States Parties, with effect from March 1997.
3.    In Pakistan, mines are produced, stored, transported and employed by armed forces and military organizations only.
4.    Pakistan Army’s engineers corps has detailed sets of regulations 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,                    “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (e)            Depository ... 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                    Pakistan reporting for time period from 16 Aug 04 to 15 Aug 05

**International technical information exchange**

NIL

**International cooperation on mine clearance**

1. To make the world safe from adverse effects of mines, Pakistan remains committed to increased international cooperation and assistance.
2. Pakistan Army has performed mine clearance operations worldwide; to name a few they are Kuwait, Bosnia Herzegovina, Sierra Leone, Lebanon, East Timor and Afghanistan.
3. Pakistan remains committed to providing mine-related assistance under the UN umbrella.
4. Pakistan has also offered cooperation/ participation in the international efforts to develop new techniques/ equipment for humanitarian de-mining.
5. Whenever required and requested, Pakistan would continue to assist State Parties in mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes.

**International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance**

**Form F          Other relevant matters**

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

(f) other relevant matters.”

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting          reporting for time  
Party          Pakistan          period from          16 Aug 04      to      15 Aug 05

**Other relevant matters**

NIL

**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 Aug 04 to 15 Aug 05

**Means and technologies of mine clearance**

- a. **National Point of Contact.** SPD.
- b. **Expert Agencies.** GHQ.
- c. **General Training.** General training is mandatory for all troops with emphasis on the following: -
  - (1) Breaching safe passages in the minefields laid by enemy.
  - (2) Clearing/ lifting of both own and enemy’s minefields.
  - (3) Maintenance of minefield’s record.
- d. **Special Training**
  - (1) Selected officers and troops are trained and employed on bomb/ munitions disposal duties in peacetime.
  - (2) On Job training of all units/ troops designated for technical sweeping duties, is being conducted as a regular feature of training.

e. **Methods of Mine Clearance.** Following methods are being employed:-

- (1) Manual Methods.
- (2) Explosive Methods.
- (3) Mechanical Methods.

**Lists of experts and experts agencies**

**National points of contact on mine clearance**

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