

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

India-Pakistan Peace Process since April 2003

Date	Event	
September 2005	Expert level meeting to review the Shipping Protocol of 1975.	Islamabad
September 2005	Expert level meeting to review the Air Services Agreement.	Islamabad
9-10 August 2005	<p>Expert level meeting on economic and commercial cooperation.</p> <p>India and Pakistan recognise the scope for further increase in bilateral trade and discuss further measures to enhance mutually beneficial economic and commercial cooperation.</p> <p>They agree that requests for opening of bank branches in both countries would be processed expeditiously to facilitate bilateral trade relations.</p> <p>The two sides express the hope that Fibre Optic link between Amritsar and Lahore would be established and operationalised at the earliest.</p>	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by S.N. Menon, Commerce Secretary, and Pakistani delegation by Syed Asif Shah, Acting Commerce Secretary.
8 August 2005	<p>Expert level meeting on conventional confidence building measures.</p> <p>India and Pakistan exchange views on various proposals and agree on the following CBMs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to reaffirm their commitment to uphold the ongoing ceasefire. 2. to implement the 1991 Agreement between Pakistan and India on Air Space Violations in letter and spirit. 3. to upgrade the existing hotline between the two DGMOs by end September 2005. 4. not to develop any new posts and defence works along the LOC. 5. to hold monthly Flag Meetings, between local commanders, at Kargil/ Olding, Uri/ Chakothi, Naushera/ Sadabad and Jammu/ Sialkot Sectors. 6. to return without delay inadvertent Line crossers, and to work out a comprehensive framework to that end. 7. to periodically review the existing CBMs. 	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by Dilip Sinha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and Pakistani delegation by Tariq Osman Hyder, Additional Secretary (UN&EC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
5-6 August 2005	<p>Expert level meeting on nuclear confidence building measures.</p> <p>India and Pakistan reach an understanding on the proposed Agreement on Pre-Notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles. The proposed Agreement commits both sides to pre-notify in a structured format flight testing of ballistic missiles,</p>	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by Meera Shankar, Additional Secretary (UN), Ministry of External Affairs, and the Pakistani delegation by Tariq Osman Hyder, Additional Secretary

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	<p>with the objective of enhancing mutual confidence and engendering predictability and transparency of intent. The Experts jointly recommend the agreed text of the proposed Agreement to the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan for formalization.</p> <p>In pursuance of the MoU of 21 February 1999 which inter alia provided for undertaking national measures to reduce the risks of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their respective control, the Indian side hands over a draft of such a proposed Agreement.</p> <p>The two sides emphasize the importance of early operationalisation of the hotline link proposed to be established between the Foreign Secretaries, through their respective Foreign Offices, to prevent misunderstandings and reduce risks relevant to nuclear issues. In this connection, the two sides hold discussions on the technical parameters. Details about implementation and testing schedules are exchanged. It is agreed that the hotline link will be established in September 2005.</p>	(UN&EC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
26-27 July 2005	<p>Expert level meeting on promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields.</p> <p>India and Pakistan agree to revive the 1988 Bilateral Cultural Agreement. They also agreed to expand the 1974 Bilateral Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines to increase the number of shrines in both countries and the number of pilgrims.</p>	Islamabad – Indian delegation led by Neena Sanjan, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, and Pakistani delegation by Jalil Abbas, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Division.
25 July 2005	A five-member Pakistani delegation visits the Baglihar hydro-electric dam site in J&K.	
21 July 2005	Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh warns that rising violence in Kashmir could jeopardise peace talks with Pakistan.	
17 July 2005	India and Pakistan discuss the proposed project to build a pipeline to carry gas to India from Iran via Pakistan.	New Delhi – Indian Delegation led by S. C. Tripathi, Petroleum Secretary, and Pakistani delegation by Ahmed Wagar, Petroleum Secretary.
28-29 June 2005	Expert level meeting on Wullar Barrage. India and Pakistan exchange views and agree to continue the discussion at the next round of talks.	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by J. Hari Narayan, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, and Pakistani delegation by Ashfaq Mahmood, Secretary, Ministry of

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

		Water and Power.
22 June 2005	All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) says it is keen to resume talks - after a suspension of more than a year - with the Indian government. According to the Chairman of the APHC Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, the Hurriyat Conference supports the talks between India and Pakistan and wants a dialogue between India and Kashmir and between Pakistan and Kashmir to take place at the same time.	
21 June 2005	Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh accuses Pakistan of violating travel agreements during a recent visit to Pakistan by Kashmiri leaders – most of them from the All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC). Singh criticised Pakistan for allowing them to move beyond Pakistani administered Kashmir.	
13 June 2005	President Musharraf says he is hopeful of a quick solution to the Kashmir dispute with India. According to Musharraf the leadership in both India and Pakistan has the political will to reach a conclusion.	
12 June 2005	Following the first visit of an Indian Prime Minister to Siachen, Manmohan Singh says he hopes to turn the Siachen Glacier into a “mountain of peace” but he rejects redrawing of boundaries.	
8 June 2005	President Musharraf meets Kashmiri leaders - most of whom are from the All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) - to discuss the Kashmir dispute.	
5-7 June 2005	Meeting of Ministers of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The two Ministers discuss cooperation between India and Pakistan with regard to the import of gas through transnational pipelines. The two Ministers agree that the transnational pipeline projects should be given top priority. Amanullah Khan Jadoon provides the Indian Minister with details of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan pipeline project in which the Indian side expresses interest. He also outlines the parameters of the proposed Gulf South Asia (GUSA) project in which the Indian side expresses interest in participating.	Islamabad – Indian delegation led by Mani Shankar Aiyar, Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas, and Pakistani delegation by Amanullah Khan Jadoon, Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources.
28-29 May 2005	Expert level meeting on the demarcation of International boundary between the two countries in the Sir Creek area. India and Pakistan agree to continue their discussions aimed at an early resolution of the issue for the mutual benefit of the two countries.	Rawalpindi - Indian delegation led by Maj. Gen. M. Gopal Rao, Additional Surveyor General, and Pakistani delegation by Rear Admiral Ahsan-ul-Haq Chaudhri, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

20 May 2005	President Musharraf says a solution to the dispute over Kashmir is within the grasp of himself and Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh. According to Musharraf the two leaders "must grasp a fleeting moment".	Meeting of South Asian parliamentarians, Islamabad.
10-11 May 2005	Expert level meeting on the establishment of a communication link between Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) and Indian Coast Guard (ICG). All outstanding issues in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Establishment of Communication Link are resolved leading to a consensus document. The MoU will be signed after endorsement by the respective governments.	Rawalpindi - Indian delegation led by Vice Admiral Arun Kumar Singh, Director General, ICG, and Pakistani delegation by Rear Admiral Bakhtiar Mohsin, Director General, PMSA.
11 May 2005	World Bank names an arbitrator to solve the dispute over construction of the Baglihar hydro-electric dam on the Chenab river in J&K. The bank announces that a Swiss Professor, Raymond Lafitte, has been chosen with the agreement of both India and Pakistan and his decision will be "final and binding".	
10-11 May 2005	The first round of the Pakistan-India technical level talks for operationalization of the Lahore-Amritsar bus service. The two sides discuss the modalities for operationalization of the Lahore-Amritsar bus service including the designated route, bus terminals, facilities for the bus crew, modalities of visa arrangements and a Protocol/MOU for the Lahore-Amritsar bus service. The next meeting for the technical level talks will be held in New Delhi in two months time. It is agreed in principle to start Amritsar-Nankana Sahib Bus Service. It is decided that its modalities and frequency would be discussed in a subsequent technical level meeting to be held in New Delhi in two months time.	Islamabad - Indian delegation led by Alok Rawat, Joint Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways, and Pakistani delegation by Mohammad Abbas, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Communications.
6 May 2005	Pakistan's prime minister Shaukat Aziz says that Indian companies will continue to be barred from investing in Pakistan until progress is made over Kashmir.	
28 April 2005	During his visit to India, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan welcomes the ongoing peace initiative between India and Pakistan.	
22-23 April 2005	President Musharraf says India and Pakistan can be proud of progress in the peace process.	Asian-African Summit, Jakarta, Indonesia.
16-18 April 2005	President Musharraf visits India to watch the last one-day cricket match in Delhi and hold talks with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. They reaffirm the commitments made in the Joint Press	New Delhi Joint Statement

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	<p>Statement of 6 January 2004 and the Joint Statement issued after their meeting in New York on 24 September 2004 and express satisfaction on the progress in the peace process and the improvement of relations between the two countries that has since been realized.</p> <p><u>The two leaders :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to continue these discussions in a sincere and purposeful and forward looking manner for a final settlement. • agree to pursue further measures to enhance interaction and cooperation across the LoC including agreed meeting points for divided families, trade, pilgrimages and cultural interaction. • condemn attempts to disrupt the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service and welcomed its successful operationalisation. The two leaders pledged that they would not allow terrorism to impede the peace process. • decide to increase the frequency of the bus service and also decided that trucks would be allowed to use this route to promote trade. They also agree to operationalise additional routes including that between Poonch and Rawalakot. They look forward to early start of the bus service between Amritsar and Lahore and to religious places such as Nankana Sahib. • on the issues of Sir Creek and Siachen, they instruct that the existing institutional mechanisms should convene discussions immediately with a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions to both issues expeditiously. 	
7 April 2005	Bus link across the LoC between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad commences.	
24 March 2005	India rejects the suggestion, made by Pakistan's Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, that talks over troop withdrawals from the Siachen glacier should not be part of the composite dialogue.	
23 March 2005	President Musharraf speaks on Pakistan's national day and he warns that "if progress is not made on the resolution of the real problems, the confidence building measures will lose their impact".	
28 February – 18 April 2005	Pakistan's cricket team arrives in Delhi to start its first full tour of India in six years.	
28 February	Indian army says that Pakistan has violated the	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

2005	ceasefire again with mortar fire across the LoC.	
22-23 February 2005	The First Meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Study Group (JSG) on Trade and Economic Cooperation takes place. The two sides identify issues relating to bilateral trade and deliberate upon the future roadmap to enhance trade and economic cooperation. It is also decided to hold the Second Meeting of JSG on mutually agreed dates.	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by S. N. Menon, Commerce Secretary, and Pakistani delegation by Tasneem Noorani, Commerce Secretary.
15-16 February 2005	<p>Indian Foreign Minister K. Natwar Singh visits Islamabad. India and Pakistan agree to:</p> <p>(i) to establish bus link across the LoC between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad. Travel across the LoC will be by an entry permit system. The bus service is expected to commence from 7 April 2005.</p> <p>(ii) to look at constructing a pipeline through Pakistan subject to satisfaction of our concerns related to security and assured supplies;</p> <p>(iii) to instruct their officials that in the forthcoming series of meetings between now and July, agreements be finalized on Pre-notification of Missile Tests, MOU between Indian Coastguards and Pakistan's Maritime Security Agency, and MOU between Narcotics Control Authorities;</p> <p>(iv) to start a bus service between Amritsar and Lahore, and also to agreed religious places such as Nankana Sahib and instruct their officials to immediately tie up the technical details;</p> <p>(v) to initiate discussion on agreements on: (a) Reducing Risk of Nuclear Accidents or Unauthorized Use of Nuclear Weapons; (b) Preventing Incidents at Sea.</p>	Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad. Joint Statement on the Meeting between Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan.
2 February 2005	Pakistan as chairman of SAARC announces that the 13 th SAARC summit, scheduled to be held in Bangladesh between 6 and 7 February, has been postponed. This decision is made after Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh cancels his participation because of the political turmoil in Nepal and concerns about security in Bangladesh.	
31 January 2005	Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz says in an interview to the FT that he will propose a series of confidence-boosting joint projects with India, when he meets Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. According to Aziz, these projects could include building a gas pipeline to connect India with Iran via Pakistan and also opening banking links.	
24 January 2005	Pakistan accuses India of violating the ceasefire with small arms fire at the Mendnar section of the LoC in Kashmir. India denies the accusation.	
20 January	India accuses Pakistan of violating the ceasefire	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

2005	for the second time within a week with mortar and small arms fire across the LoC in Kashmir. Pakistan denies the accusation.	
18 January 2005	India accuses Pakistan of violating the ceasefire with mortar fire across the LoC in Kashmir. Pakistan denies the accusation. Pakistan announces that it will seek World Bank arbitration in the dispute with India over construction of the Baglihar hydro-electric dam on the Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir. India calls the Pakistani move unjustified.	
6 January 2005	Pakistan releases 266 Indian fishermen arrested in 2004.	Wagah border
4-6 January 2005	India and Pakistan hold secretary level talks on the construction of the Baglihar hydro-electric dam over the Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir. However, no agreement is reached in the negotiations.	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by V.K. Duggal, Secretary, Water Resources and Pakistani delegation led by Ashfaq Mahmood, Secretary of Water and Power.
1 January 2005	India and Pakistan exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities under the 1988 bilateral agreement on Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities.	
29 December 2004	Quarterly meeting of Indian BSF and Pakistan Rangers. In the meeting the Pakistani delegation initiates discussion on issues related to smuggling and construction near the border. The Indian delegation raises issues related to accidental crossings, trans-border crime and repatriation.	Wagah border – Indian delegation led by Hemant Purohit, DIG, BSF and Pakistani delegation led by Brig. Sakhi Marjan, Deputy Director General, Pakistan Rangers.
27-28 December 2004	India and Pakistan review overall progress, commence the second round of the Composite Dialogue and discuss the issues of Peace and Security, including CBMs, and Jammu and Kashmir. The two sides agree that talks on the other six subjects of the composite dialogue - Siachen, Wullar Barrage, Sir Creek, Terrorism and Drug Trafficking, Economic and Commercial Cooperation and Friendly Exchanges - would be held on mutually agreed dates between April and June 2005. They also agree that technical meetings including the Joint Study Group on Trade matters headed by the Commerce Secretaries, Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Maritime Agency, Pakistan Rangers and Border Security Force of India, Expert level dialogue on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs, technical level meeting on bus service between/through Amritsar and Lahore, meeting between the Narcotics Control Authorities would be held between January and June 2005.	Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Islamabad. Joint Statement on the Meeting between Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	India and Pakistan discuss issues related to apprehended fishermen, civilian prisoners and missing defence personnel. The Foreign Secretaries of the two countries will meet in Delhi to review the overall progress in the Composite Dialogue in July-August 2005	
15 December 2004	Expert level meeting (1 st round) on Conventional CBMs. The two sides discuss on the significance of and overall approaches to Conventional CBMs, and exchange views on various proposals.	Islamabad – Indian delegation led by Arun Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Pakistani delegation led by Tariq Osman Hyder, Additional Secretary (UN&EC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
14-15 December 2004	Expert level meeting on Nuclear CBMs. Detailed discussions are held on the early operationalization of the decisions taken during the last round of Expert Level talks on Nuclear CBMs held in New Delhi on 19-20 June 2004, especially on the upgradation of the existing hotline between the DGMOs, and the establishment of a dedicated and secure hotline between the two Foreign Secretaries.	Islamabad - Indian delegation led by Meera Shankar, Additional Secretary (UN), Ministry of External Affairs and Pakistani delegation led by Tariq Osman Hyder, Additional Secretary (UN&EC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
14-15 December 2004	India and Pakistan discuss the modalities for carrying out Joint Survey of the Boundary Pillars in the Horizontal Segment (Blue dotted line) in the Sir Creek Area. The two sides agree that the Joint Survey would commence from 3 January 2005. A Joint report would then be submitted to the respective governments.	Rawalpindi - Indian delegation led by Brig. Girish Kumar, Deputy Surveyor General of India and Pakistani delegation led by the Surveyor General of Pakistan, Maj.Gen. Jamil-ur-Rehman Afridi.
13-14 December 2004	Director General (DG) level talks between the Narcotics Control Bureau of India and Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan. Pursuant to a decision taken at the Secretaries level meeting in August 2004 for institutionalizing agency to agency cooperation, both sides exchange a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on drug related matters. It is agreed that the next DG level talks would be held in Pakistan in June 2005.	New Delhi – Indian delegation led by Swaraj Puri, Director General, NCB and Pakistani delegation led by Maj. Gen. Nadeem Ahmed, Director General, ANF, Pakistan.
7-8 December 2004	The first meeting between India and Pakistan on all issues related to the commencement of the bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad. Both sides reiterate their commitment towards an early establishment of the proposed link. Ideas are exchanged on all aspects related to operationalisation of the bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad.	New Delhi – India delegation led by Alok Rawat, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways and Pakistani delegation led by Jalil Abbas Jilani, Director General (South Asia), Ministry of Foreign

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

		Affairs of Pakistan.
2-3 December 2004	On the rail talks, differences surface between India and Pakistan over the time schedule to restore the Munabao-Khokhrapar rail link which was stopped 39 years ago. While India suggested running the trains by September next year after carrying out necessary track repairs, Pakistan said it required two years to make the infrastructure ready for commencing the service.	Islamabad – Indian delegation led by Additional Member of the Railway Board, L.R. Thapar, and Pakistani delegation led by Secretary, Railways Board, Zaeem Chaudhry.
2 December 2004	India offers to hold secretary-level talks with Pakistan later this month to discuss Islamabad's objection to the construction of the Baglihar hydro-electric dam over the Chenab river in Jammu and Kashmir. India would furnish required data on the water flow of the river by 15 December, after which the talks between the water secretaries of the two countries could be held, officials said.	
29 November 2004	India outlines a nine-point strategy for Kashmir, which includes initiation of dialogue with all groups in Jammu and Kashmir, especially those which shun violence, promotion of interaction with people of Pakistan, pursuing of opening of Jammu-Sialkot, Uri-Muzaffarbad and Kargil- Skardu roads, accelerating economic development, promoting culture, tackling unemployment and public grievance, avoiding human rights violation by security forces and intensifying involvement of media in the process of reconstruction in the state. This strategy was finalised following Home Minister Shivraj Patil's visit to Kashmir earlier this month. A key area would be creating employment by raising additional battalions of India Reserve Battalions, central paramilitary forces and the army from remote and border areas of Jammu & Kashmir to prevent alienation of the youth.	
25 November 2004	Indian External Affairs Minister, K. Natwar Singh, announces that the new rail service connecting Khokhrapar (Sindh) and Munabao (Rajasthan) will begin from 2 October, 2005.	
24 November 2004	Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz holds talks with leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference [APHC] in New Delhi. Aziz tells them that Pakistan wanted a solution of the Kashmir issue that reflected the aspirations of the Kashmiri people. No other solution would be durable.	
24 November 2004	Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz holds talks with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on all bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir. This is the first time that the two prime ministers are meeting to discuss matters of bilateral interest. India and Pakistan agree on the reciprocal setting up of banks in each other's country.	
24 November 2004	Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz holds talks with Union Petroleum Minister Mani Shankar Aiyar	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	on the proposed gas pipeline from Iran. After the meeting, the Indian Petroleum Minister emphasized that the India-Iran gas pipeline will have to be considered as part of wider economic cooperation between New Delhi and Islamabad. "The project cannot be looked at in isolation. It should form part of wider trade and business relationship and MFN encompasses that," Aiyar said. He also said that some security issues remained.	
24 November 2004	At a breakfast meeting with editors, Aziz advocates an 'out-of the-box' approach to Kashmir. He indicates that the composite dialogue process should be in tandem with tangible progress on Kashmir. Replying to a question, Aziz makes it clear that Pakistan's granting Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India is linked to a solution on Kashmir and could not be considered in isolation. On the issue of supplying natural gas from Iran to India through a pipeline crossing Pakistan, Aziz said it would be a win-win situation for both countries.	
23 November 2004	First visit by Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz to India as Chairperson of SAARC begins.	New Delhi
23 November – December 1, 2004	First visit of Indian journalists to the Northern Areas and Pakistan administered Kashmir	
21 November 2004	Over 3,000 Indian Sikh pilgrims arrived for a visit to religious sites in Pakistan.	
18 November 2004	Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri seeks the avoidance of statements that could prove counterproductive to the ongoing dialogue process between Pakistan and India.	Islamabad
18 November 2004	President Pervez Musharraf says all sides have to demonstrate bilateral and mutual flexibility to take the peace process forward. He expressed Pakistan's readiness to show flexibility if it was reciprocated by India. He added that the Line of Control is part of the Kashmir problem and could never be a solution.	Islamabad
18 November 2004	Hurriyat leader Mirwaiz Umar Farooq rejects Indian Prime Minister's offer of unconditional talks. He said there is nothing concrete in the proposal for unconditional talks. If the government wants to hold unconditional talks, it should first give assurances and allow APHC leaders to visit Pakistan. He also said that if it was difficult to hold tripartite dialogue on Kashmir, the three parties could interact through triangular dialogue. Any two of the three parties - India, Pakistan and the Kashmiris - should first hold talks between them and then they should share their views with the third one.	Srinagar

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

18 November 2004	First visit of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister to Jammu and Kashmir ends. Singh expressed his belief that "purposeful and meaningful negotiations" are possible with Pakistan within the limits spelled out by him that redrawing of borders and "second partition" of the country are not feasible.	Srinagar
17 November 2004	The first column of troops move out from South Kashmir's Anantnag district for redeployment in other parts of the country.	
17 November 2004	In a virtual rejection of Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf's new formula on Kashmir, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that India would not accept any proposal for redrawing of the international border or further division. "I have made it quite clear that any redrawing of international borders is something which is not acceptable to us. I have also made it quite clear to General Musharraf and everybody else that any proposal which smacks of a further division of our country on the basis of religion is not going to be acceptable to us", Singh told a press conference. He said India was willing to look at proposals that were on the table but the contours of Musharraf's formulation were still not clear.	Srinagar
17 November 2004	Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh says Kashmir's Hurriyat should not put a precondition - of visiting Pakistan - for resumption of talks with the federal government, even as he expressed willingness to hold talks with anyone who has a point of view on Kashmir the issue.	
16 November 2004	Indian Home Minister Shivraj Patil favours a dialogue on a "sustained basis" with all groups in Jammu and Kashmir abjuring violence.	
11 November 2004	On the eve of his first visit to Jammu and Kashmir as Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh announces a reduction in the "deployment of troops this winter", in view of the improvement in the security situation in the state. According to Singh, this decision is to be kept under constant review. Pakistan welcomes this decision as "a step in the right direction".	
9 November 2004	Twenty-five Pakistani prisoners in India are handed over to Pakistani authorities at the Wagah Border in Amritsar.	
7 November 2004	Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh refused to react to President Musharraf's recent formulation to resolve the Kashmir problem, describing them as "off the cuff remarks." Asked if Musharraf gave the same proposals in a formal dialogue, what would be his reaction, Singh said "it is a hypothetical question. We will cross the bridge when we come to it."	
27 October	On the second day of their first ever pilgrimage to	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

2004	Jammu and Kashmir, a group of 12 Pakistani pilgrims visited different shrines in the city.	
26 October 2004	Giving a cautious response to President Pervez Musharraf's new formulation to solve the Kashmir problem, India said it would not like to discuss the issue through the media and the appropriate forum to raise it was the composite dialogue process. "We do not believe that Jammu and Kashmir is a subject on which discussions can be held through the media," External Affairs Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna told reporters. "As you are already aware it is one of the subjects in the composite dialogue process. So, if there are any proposals, suggestions regarding that, that is the forum we expect they will be brought to", he said.	
25 October 2004	Addressing an Iftar party, President Musharraf announced that any solution to Kashmir – acceptable to Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris – would have to be based on three stages. First, both countries should identify the regions on both sides of the Line of Control (LoC), second, demilitarize them, and, third, change their status through independence or joint control or UN mandate. The President said that Pakistan's traditional demand for a referendum was impractical while India's bid to make the LoC a permanent border was unacceptable.	Islamabad
11-14 October 2004	Biannual meeting between Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers at which there is agreement on nine areas, including joint efforts to check trans-border crime like drug smuggling and exchange of lists of smugglers on either side of the border. Both sides agree to strengthen patrolling and surveillance systems, and inform each other 24 hours in advance of any firing at ranges close to the border. They also agree that local commanders are to meet more often to resolve local problems.	Biannual meeting between Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers in Chandigarh
4-11 October 2004	First visit of Pakistani journalists to J&K	
24 September 2004	Meeting between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Musharraf in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. This is their first meeting since Manmohan Singh took office in May. In the joint statement both leaders agree that confidence building measures (CBMs) between the two governments should be implemented keeping in mind practical possibilities. They also addressed the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and "agreed that possible options for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the issue should be explored in a sincere spirit and purposeful manner". The possibility of a gas pipeline via	UN General Assembly, New York. Joint Statement – Meeting between Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	Pakistan to India was also discussed.	
19 September 2004	India announces it will unilaterally ease visa rules for visiting Pakistani journalists, doctors, academics, etc.	
8 September 2004	<p>India and Pakistan review status of the composite dialogue. The two sides agree on 13 points, indicating a further 'road map' for the peace process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) expert level meetings on conventional and nuclear CBMs, inter alia, to discuss a draft agreement on the advance notification of missile tests. ii) meeting between railway authorities on the Munnabao–Khokhrapar rail link. iii) biannual meeting between Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers in October 2004. iv) meeting between narcotics control authorities, including the finalisation of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in October/ November 2004. v) meeting between the Indian Coast Guard and the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency in November 2004 to, inter alia, discuss the MoU for establishing communications link between them. vi) establishment of a Committee of Experts to consider issues related to trade. vii) on Siachen, the outcome of the August 2004 meeting of defence secretaries would be implemented. viii) joint survey of the boundary pillars in the horizontal segment of the international boundary in the Sir Creek area. ix) meeting on all issues related to commencement of bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad. x) add a new category of tourist visa in the visa regime between the two countries, and to promote group tourism. xi) set up a mechanism to deal with the issue of civilian prisoners and fishermen, effectively and speedily. xii) further measures for facilitation of visits to religious shrines, and upkeep of historical sites. xiii) enhanced interaction and exchanges among the respective Foreign Offices, including study tours of young diplomats/probationers to each other's country. 	Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Delhi. India-Pakistan Joint Statement.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	<p>They also recognized the importance of availability and access to energy resources in the region around South Asia. The Ministers of Petroleum/ Gas could meet to discuss the issue in its multifarious dimensions.</p> <p>It was also agreed that the two Foreign Secretaries would meet in December 2004 to discuss overall progress, as well as subjects of Peace and Security including CBMs, and Jammu and Kashmir, in the Composite Dialogue. They would also work out the schedule of meetings on the other six subjects, i.e. Siachen; Wullar Barrage/ Tulbul Navigation Project; Sir Creek; Terrorism and Drug Trafficking; Economic and Commercial Cooperation; and Promotion of Friendly Exchanges in Various Fields, under the Composite Dialogue.</p>	
4 September 2004	The Foreign Secretaries assess positively the discussions held on the eight subjects in the composite dialogue and discuss the ways of taking the process forward. They decide to recommend to the Foreign Ministers that the composite dialogue should be continued with a view to further deepening and broadening the engagement between the two sides.	Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Delhi. Joint Press Statement on the Meeting between Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan.
31 August 2004	India and Pakistan exchange 55 prisoners as goodwill gesture at the Wagah border in Lahore. Pakistan hands over 35 prisoners to Indian authorities while India hands over 19 prisoners to Pakistan.	
28 August 2004	Shaukat Aziz is sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.	
11-12 August 2004	8. Dialogue on Economic and commercial co-operation. The two sides agree to further promote bilateral trade ties and enhance cooperation in various sectors.	Meeting of commerce secretaries in Islamabad.
10-11 August 2004	7. Dialogue on Terrorism and drug trafficking. The two sides are unable to agree on a definition of terrorism. They agree to strengthen cooperation in tackling drug trafficking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase contacts between narcotics control authorities • designate officials in the High Commissions to liaise on drug control issues <p>The two sides handed over lists of names of alleged criminals each side wants handed over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India hands over a list of 25 people and • Pakistan hands over a list of 53 people <p>Pakistan says it will release 406 Indian fishermen</p>	Meeting of home/interior secretaries in Islamabad.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	who have been detained for straying into Pakistani waters.	
9 August 2004	India and Pakistan carry out an exchange of 6 prisoners of war at the Wagah border post. Pakistan hands over two prisoners arrested during the Kargil conflict and India releases four, including one arrested during the Kargil conflict.	
6-7 August 2004	6. Dialogue on Sir Creek The talks end without progress, but both sides agree to continue talks.	Meeting between Surveyor General of India and Pakistan's Additional Defence Secretary.
5-6 August 2004	5. Dialogue on Siachen glacier The two sides discuss ways of disengaging and redeploying troops from the Siachen glacier and state that talks will continue.	Meeting of defence secretaries in Delhi.
3-4 August 2004	4. Dialogue on Friendly exchanges India and Pakistan discuss promotion of tourism and meetings between people of the two countries. They discuss easing visa restrictions to enable more Hindus and Sikhs to visit shrines inside Pakistan and Muslims to visit holy sites in India. They also consider the idea of exempting certain categories of visitors from police registration upon arrival – journalists, businessmen and senior citizens. Pakistan proposes that the Delhi-Lahore bus service is supplemented with a Lahore-Amritsar service.	Meeting of cultural secretaries in Delhi.
28-29 July, 2004	3. Dialogue on Wullar Barrage The two sides confirm their wish to resolve the issue within the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty.	Meeting of water and power secretaries in Delhi.
20-21 July 2004	Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers, Natwar Singh and Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, meet for the third time on 21 July.	SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in Islamabad.
19 July 2004	Indian and Pakistani Foreign Secretaries, Shashank and Riaz Khokhar, meet for the third time on the sidelines of the SAARC Council of Ministers Meeting.	Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Islamabad.
13 July 2004	India and Pakistan announce a series of meetings ahead of talks between their Foreign Ministers, initially scheduled for August 25. The schedule for the talks are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islamabad 28-29 July: Wullar barrage 2. Delhi 3-4 August: friendly exchanges 3. Delhi 5-6 August: Siachen glacier 4. Delhi 6-7 August: Sir Creek 5. Islamabad 10-11 August: terrorism and drug trafficking 6. Islamabad 11-12 August: economic and commercial co-operation 	
29 June 2004	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain named as Pakistan's new interim Prime Minister.	
29 June – 2 July	Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers, Natwar	11 th ASEAN Regional

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

2004	Singh and Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, meet for the second time on 2 July. Pakistan is formally accepted as member of the ARF after India drops its objections.	Forum (ARF) meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia.
26 June 2004	Pakistan Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali resigns after a 19-month tenure.	
26-27 June 2004	1. Dialogue on Peace and Security India and Pakistan agree to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conclude an agreement on the pre-notification of missile tests • increase the staff strength of their High Commissions in Islamabad and Delhi to the original level of 110 • re-open consulates in Karachi and Bombay • release all fishermen who have been detained • take steps for early release of civilian prisoners 2. Dialogue on Jammu & Kashmir: "The foreign secretaries... held a detailed exchange of views on Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to continue the sustained and serious dialogue to find a peaceful negotiated final settlement."	Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Delhi.
23 June 2004	India and Pakistan discuss drug trafficking preventive measures, patrolling on the borderline, and complete observation of international laws regarding border security.	Meeting of senior officials of the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistani Rangers in Khokhropar.
21-22 June 2004	India and Pakistan discuss the construction of a 450 MW power project on the Chenab in Baglihar.	Meeting of water and power secretaries held in Delhi.
20-21 June 2004	Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers, Natwar Singh and Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, meet for the first time on 21 June. They reach an agreement to re-open both countries' consulates in Karachi and Bombay and to further increase the staff strength of their High Commissions in Islamabad and Delhi.	Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) meeting held in Quingdao, China.
19-20 June 2004	India and Pakistan agree to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a permanent hotline between their Foreign Secretaries • upgrade the existing hotline between their senior military commanders • conclude an agreement with technical parameters on pre-notification of flight tests of missiles (India submits a draft proposal to Pakistan) • continue the moratorium on nuclear tests • continue nuclear talks on more substantial issues 	Expert level meeting on nuclear CBMs held in Delhi
15-16 June 2004	India and Pakistan agree to share intelligence and adopt a coordinated strategy to prevent drug trafficking and smuggling between the two	Meeting of narcotics officials in Islamabad.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	countries. This is the first meeting of narcotics officials since 1997.	
23 May 2004	Singh and Musharraf speak on the telephone and express their desire for the continuation of the peace process.	
22 May 2004	Former Indian Finance Minister Manmohan Singh sworn as India's new Prime Minister.	
13 May 2004	Congress party wins a surprise victory in India's general elections. While Vajpayee's BJP-led alliance wins 182 seats, the Congress party and its allies wins 215 seats in parliament.	
April 2004	First bi-annual meeting between the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers since December 2001.	Meeting of senior officials of the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers in Lahore
7 April 2004	Talks between India and Pakistan on a new bus link between Srinagar and Muzzafarabad are postponed.	
27 March 2004	Representatives of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (AHPC) and the Indian Deputy Prime Minister L. K. Advani meet.	Second meeting between the AHPC and the Indian Deputy Prime Minister L. K. Advani.
10 March – 18 April 2004	Indian cricket team arrives in Pakistan for their first full tour since 1989.	
9-10 March 2004	India and Pakistan agree to set up the Munabao-Khokhropar bus service, but this could take some time. No date given for the second round of talks on the subject.	Meeting of transport and communications officials in Islamabad.
20 February 2004	First flag meeting between Indian and Pakistani army units in over three years takes place in the Chorbhat La sector under the Kargil-based 8 Mountain Division (India).	
17-18 February 2004	<p>India and Pakistan reach "a broad understanding on the modalities and the time-frame for commencing the composite dialogue".</p> <p>In May-June, Foreign Secretaries of the two countries will meet for talks on peace and security, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace and Security 2. Kashmir <p>In the later half of May experts will meet for talks on nuclear confidence building measures and in June experts will meet for talks on drug trafficking and smuggling.</p> <p>In July, Secretaries of the two countries will meet for talks on the remaining issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Wullar Barrage 4. Friendly exchanges 5. Siachen glacier 6. Sir Creek 	Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Murree, Pakistan.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	<p>7. Terrorism and drug trafficking 8. Economic and commercial cooperation</p> <p>In August, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries will meet to review progress.</p>	
22 January 2004	Representatives of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (AHPC) and the Indian Deputy Prime Minister L. K. Advani meet and agree to find an "honourable and durable solution" to the Kashmir problem through dialogue.	First meeting between the AHPC and the Indian Deputy Prime Minister L. K. Advani.
19-21 January 2004	India and Pakistan discuss the 450 MW power project on the Chenab river in Baglihar.	Meeting of Indus water commissioners held in Islamabad.
15 January 2004	Samjhauta Express passenger and freight rail service resumes between Attari and Lahore.	
14 January 2004	India and Pakistan agree to increase the staff strength of their High Commissions in Islamabad and Delhi from 55 to 75.	
13 January 2004	India and Pakistan discuss improving bus service and study technical aspects for the starting of the Muzaffarabad-Srinagar bus service.	Meeting of transportation and communications officials in Islamabad.
4-6 January 2004	Vajpayee and Musharraf hold their first direct talks for more than two years on 5 January. In the joint press statement, Delhi agrees to unconditionally resume the dialogue process with Islamabad after a gap of two and a half years, and agrees that the "resumption of the composite dialogue will lead to peaceful settlement of all bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, to the satisfaction of both sides". As an apparent quid pro quo, President Musharraf reassured Prime Minister Vajpayee that he "will not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner".	12 th SAARC summit in Islamabad. India – Pakistan Joint Press Statement.
1 January 2004	<p>Air links between India and Pakistan resume.</p> <p>India and Pakistan exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities under the 1988 bilateral agreement on Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities.</p>	
18-19 December 2003	India and Pakistan agree to resume a cross-border rail service from 15 January.	Meeting of railway officials in Delhi.
17 December 2003	Musharraf suggests that he may be willing to back down on the plebiscite demand. This provokes a furious response from the hard line Islamists.	
4 December 2003	Vajpayee confirms participation in the SAARC summit held in January in Islamabad.	
3 December 2003	India proposes setting up a hotline between the Indian Coast Guard (CG) and the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (MSA) and holding semi-annual flag meetings between the two agencies. Pakistan accepts the Indian proposal for talks between CG and MSA. Officials are to draft a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

1-2 December 2003	India and Pakistan agree to resume direct air links with effect from 1 January.	Meeting of civil aviation officials in Delhi.
30 November 2003	Pakistan announces that it will lift ban on Indian overflights and this opens the way for technical talks on rail links.	
25 November 2003	Formal ceasefire between India and Pakistan along the International Border (IB), Line of Control (LoC) and the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) in Jammu and Kashmir begins at midnight.	
23 November 2003	Eve of Id ul Fitr: Pakistani Prime Minister Zafarullah Jamali announces a ceasefire offer to India along the International Border (IB) and the Line of Control (LoC). India proposes extension of the ceasefire along the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) in Siachen.	
31 October 2003	India promises "immediate implementation" of proposals accepted by Pakistan and agrees to discuss resumption of air links on 1-2 December 2004 and open technical discussions on Samjhauta Express. However, the latter is to take place only after the "successful conclusion" of civil aviation talks.	
22 October 2003	<p>Eve of Diwali: India proposes a set of 12 confidence building measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To fix dates for the second round of talks on resumption of air links 2. To hold talks on resumption of rail links, after completion of talks on air links 3. To resume all sporting links, including cricket 4. Visa camps outside Delhi and Islamabad 5. Permit senior citizens (above 65) to cross the Wagah border on foot 6. To increase number of Delhi-Lahore buses 7. To link the Coast Guards 8. Non-arrest for fishermen within certain areas 9. Free medical treatment to a second batch of 20 Pakistani children 10. After above steps, to expand existing strength of diplomatic missions 11. To begin ferry service between Mumbai and Karachi 12. To start two new bus services – between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad, and Khokarapar (Sindh) and Munabao (Barmer, Rajasathan) <p>Pakistan's response is positive, but with conditions on some of the proposals. Pakistan also suggests an additional confidence building measure: To provide medical treatment to disabled Kashmiris,</p>	

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS)
LONDON

	widows and rape victims; 100 scholarships for Kashmiri graduates Pakistan stresses the need for bilateral dialogue.	
20 October 2003	Three-member Pakistani delegation visits Baglihar hydroelectric project.	
6 October 2003	India and Pakistan agree to increase the staff strength of their High Commissions in Islamabad and Delhi from 47 to 55.	
25 September 2003	Musharraf renews call for a ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC).	UN General Assembly, New York.
23 September 2003	India proposes an increase in the staff strength of respective High Commissions by 8 diplomats on a reciprocal basis.	
4 September 2003	Pakistan announces release of 269 Indian fishermen. India responds by announces that it will release 100 Pakistani fishermen.	
27-28 August 2003	India and Pakistan discuss restoration of air links between the two countries.	Meeting of civil aviation officials in Rawalpindi.
7 August 2003	India and Pakistan agree to release 450 fishermen jailed in each other's countries.	
15 July 2003	India's High Commissioner designate to Pakistan Shiv Shankar Menon arrives in Islamabad.	
11 July 2003	Delhi-Lahore bus service resumes.	
30 June 2003	Pakistan's High Commissioner designate to India Aziz Ahmed Khan arrives in Delhi.	
26 May 2003	India announces resumption of the Delhi-Lahore bus service and release of 70 Pakistani fishermen and 60 civilian prisoners.	
18 May 2003	Pakistan announces release of 14 Indian fishermen and 4 civilian prisoners.	
2 May 2003	Vajpayee announces that India will restore full diplomatic relations with Pakistan. A few hours later Pakistan announces it will reciprocate.	Speech in Parliament.
18 April 2003	Vajpayee extends 'hand of friendship' to Pakistan.	Public meeting at the Sher-i-Kashmir Stadium in Srinagar.