Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity India

Pakistan

Region Asia and Pacific

Agreement name Agreement between India and Pakistan on Prevention of Air Space Violations and for

Permitting over flights and landings by military aircraft

Date 6 Apr 1991

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -)

Two distinct contexts have generated agreements.

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -)

The roots of the India-Pakistan Conflict lay in the partition of the British Indian Empire following the end of World War II, and the creation of the predominately Muslim Dominion of Pakistan (now Pakistan and Bangladesh) and the Union of India in 1947. Fuelled by Hindu and Muslim nationalism, the political partition spurred the largest mass migration as minorities sought reference among their communal majorities. Retaliatory violence on both sides led to the deaths of 200,000 to 500,000 people.

A few weeks following the partition, Pakistan sent tribal militias into the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir, sparking the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947. Two other wars broke out in 1965 and in 1991, as well as a number of skirmishes over the Siachan Glacier. The conflict has seen less casualties since the announcement of a ceasefire in 2003, despite frequent violations by both sides. Public unrest remains sporadic and there has been occasional actions by Islamic militants. In addition, despite a decrease in human rights conditions by occupying forces on both sides, abuses are still documented.

Another dimension of the conflict developed in 1997, after Pakistan announced a successful nuclear test. Since then there has been a proliferation of treaties ensuring clear lines of communication in regards to nuclear testing and accidents to deter accidental escalation.

Pakistan-Afghanistan-US Conflict (2001 -)

Since the 2000s, the Afghanistan war had a noticeable spill-over effect to Pakistan. The Afghan Taliban maintain several strongholds in the western parts of Pakistan, especially in the Northwest Tribal Region. Native Islamist guerrilla outfits also remain active in the region and in 2007 they formed the umbrella organisation known as the Pakistan Taliban until it splintered into four different groups in 2014.

Close

India-Pakistan Conflict (1947 -) and the Pakistani Taliban (2001 -

Stage Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Territory

Peace process India-Pakistan border and related process

Parties Muchkund Dubey, Foreign Secretary for the Government of the Republic of India;

Sharharyar M. Khan, Foreign Secretary for the Government of the Islamic Republic of

Pakistan.

Third parties -

Description Agreement outlines the provisions for accessing the airspace of India and Pakistan by the

countries' military and civilian aircraft and the regulations that apply.

Agreement IN_PK_910506_Prevention of Air Space Violations and for Permitting over flights.pdf

document (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/
secession

No specific mention.

Accession/ No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

No specific mention.

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

commission

No specific mention.

Political parties

reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

No specific mention.

Traditional/

No specific mention.

religious leaders

No specific mention.

administration

Constitution

Public

No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power

sharing

No specific mention.

Territorial power

sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power

sharing

No specific mention.

Military power

sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

rights

No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and

communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection

measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights

institutions

No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention.

emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Article - 1,

Henceforth, both sides will take adequate measures to ensure, that aid violations of each other's airspace do not take place. However, if any inadvertent violation does take place, the incident will be promptly investigated and the Headquarters (HQ) of the other Air Force informed of the results without delay, through diplomatic channels.

Page 2, Article - 3,

Aerial Survey, Supply Dropping, Mercy and Rescue Missions,

In the event of a country having to undertake flights less than 1000 metres from the other's airspace including ADIZ [Air Defense Identification Zone], for purposes such as aerial survey, supply dropping for mercy missions and aerial rescue missions, the country concerned will give the following information in advance to their own Air Advisors for notification to the Air HQ of the other country:-

- a. Type of aircraft/helicopter.
- b. Height of flight within Plus/Minus 1000 ft.
- c. Block No. of days (normally not to exceed seven) days when flights are proposed to be undertaken.
- d. Proposed timing of flight, where possible.
- e. Area involved (in latitude and longitude).

No formal clearance would be required as the flights are being undertaken within own territory.

Page 2, Air Exercises Near Border

Article - 4,

In order to avoid any tension being created, prior notice be given with regard to air exercises, or any special air activity proposed to be undertaken close to each other's airspace including ADIZ [Air Defense Identification Zone], even through the limits as laid down in Article 2 are not likely to be infringed.

Page 5-6, [Summary] Appendix A, Conditions for grant of flight clearance for military aircraft of both countries are noted in Armed Forces.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, Article - 1,

Henceforth, both sides will take adequate measures to ensure, that aid violations of each other's airspace do not take place. However, if any inadvertent violation does take place, the incident will be promptly investigated and the Headquarters (HQ) of the other Air Force informed of the results without delay, through diplomatic channels.

Page 1, Article - 2,

Subject to Articles 3, 4 and 6, the following restrictions are to be observed by military aircraft of both the forces:-

a. Combat aircraft (to include fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, jet military trainer and armed helicopter aircraft) will not fly within 10 kms of each other's airspace including ADIZ [Air Defense Identification Zone]. No aircraft of any side will enter the airspace over the territorial waters of the other country, except by prior permission.

Page 1, Article - 2

Subject to Articles 3, 4 and 6, the following restrictions are to be observed by military aircraft of both the forces:-

b. Unarmed transport and logistics aircraft including unarmed helicopters, and Air Observation Post (AOP) aircraft, will be permitted up to 1000 metres from each other's airspace including ADIZ [Air Defense Identification Zone].

Page 2, Communication between IAF [India Air Force] and PAF [Pakistan Air Force], Article - 5.

In matters of safety and any air operations in emergency situations, the authorities designated by the respective Governments should contact each other by the quickest means of communications available. The Air Advisor shall be kept informed of such contacts. Matters of flight safety and urgent air operations should promptly be brought to the notice of the other side through the authorities designated by using the telephone line established between the Army Headquarters of the two countries.

Page 3, Operations from Air Fields close to the borders,

Article - 6,

Combat aircraft (as defined in Article 2 a. above) operating from the air base specified below will maintain a distance of 5 kms from each others airspace:-

- a. Indian side
- (1) Jammu
- (2) Pathankot
- (3) Amritsar
- (4) Suratgarh
- b. Pakistan Side
- (1) Pasrur
- (2) Lahore
- (3) Vehari
- (4) Rahim Yar Khan

Page 3, Flights of Military Aircraft through each other's Air Space Article - 7

Military aircraft may fly through each other's airspace with the permission of the other country and subject to conditions specified in Appendix A to this agreement. Nothwithstanding paragraph 1 of this article, each country has the soveriegn right to specify further conditions, at short notice, for flights of military aircraft through its airspace.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised

No specific mention.

crime

Drugs

No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

 $\label{thm:condition} \textbf{Other international} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$

signatory

 ${\bf Referendum\ for}$

agreement

No specific mention.

International

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement

mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Ministry of External Affairs, India; http://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/

PAB1221.pdf