

## India- Pakistan: Conflicts and Confidence-Building Measures (CBM) – 1988 to 2013

2013

January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of their nuclear installations, as part of an agreement banning the countries from attacking each other's nuclear facilities. The exchange has occurred on the first day of each year since 1992. [[Express Tribune](#), [Times of India](#)]

January 3 Chief Minister of Gujarat Province, Narendramodi, invites a delegation from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry to attend the sixth Vibrant Gujarat Investor Summit. [[Times of India](#)]

January 5 [India 'kills Pakistani soldier in Kashmir'](#) - Indian troops have conducted a raid on a Pakistani military post in [Kashmir](#), killing one soldier and injuring another, Pakistan's military says

January 9 [India denounces Kashmir 'beheading'](#) - India says one of two soldiers killed in an alleged cross-border attack by Pakistan troops in the disputed territory of [Kashmir](#) was beheaded

2013 [India-Pakistan border incident](#) in the Mendhar sector of Jammu & Kashmir, due to the beheading of an Indian soldier. A total of 6 soldiers died (2 Indian and 4 Pakistani Soldiers).<sup>15</sup>

January 11 Skirmishes between Indian and Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir force all cross border trade and travel to stop. [[The Hindu](#)]

January 15 The Indian government begins a new visa regime for Pakistani passport holders 65 and over, but suspends it after a few hours due to "technical issues". [[Dawn](#), [Express Tribune](#)]

January 16 Directors General of Military Operations in India and Pakistan agree to de-escalate the situation along the Line of Control. Additionally, Pakistani Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar offers to talk with her Pakistani counterpart in a separate attempt to ease tension. [[The Hindu](#), [Dawn](#), [NDTV](#)]

January 22 Pakistani Interior Minister, Rehman Malik, announces that all Indian fishermen will soon be released from Pakistani jails. [[The Hindu](#), [Express Tribune](#)]

May 2013 Nawaz Sharif returns to power in Pakistan vowing to improve relations with India and ease decades of mistrust.

July 2013 Pakistan proposes dates for resuming talks at a senior bureaucrat level on disputed water and territorial issues, possibly in August and September. Indian officials say they are also considering a proposal by Islamabad for Sharif and Singh to meet in New York in September, on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly.

**August** 5 Indian Soldiers killed in a cross border attack from Pakistan. Continuous cease fire violations reported. Tension mounts to high levels.

August 2013 Defence Minister A.K. Antony says the number of infiltration attempts from the Pakistani side of Kashmir is double that reported in January-August 2012. There has also been an 80 percent increase in ceasefire violations over the same period.

**August 13** Resolution in Pakistan Parliament against India

**August 14** Resolution in Indian Parliament against Pakistan

**August 15** India calls off the scheduled meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in September 2013

**August** 2nd week of August 2013 alone witnesses as many as 18 cease fire violations on the Indo- Pak border

**CBMs- 8**

**Conflicts- 25 (including a series of cross border skirmishes)**

**2012**

January 7 Pakistan releases 179 fishermen. [[More...](#)]

April 2012 Zardari meets Singh in New Delhi in the highest-level meeting on each other's soil in seven years

June 25 SayedZabiuddin Ansari, who is also known as Abu Jundal, is apprehended by officials in Saudi Arabia and flown to India, where his apprehension is reported by the Indian media. [[More...](#)]

June 27 Pakistan releases Surjeet Singh, an Indian man captured in Pakistan's eastern border region nearly 30 years ago. Singh was initially sentenced to death in 1985, but this was commuted to life in prison in 1989. President Asif Ali Zardari approved his release as a goodwill gesture. [More: [AFP](#), [ET](#)]

June 27 Pakistan released over 300 Indian fishermen who were arrested over the past several months for straying over a murky border in the salt marsh of Sir Creek [More: [Guardian](#), [Dawn](#)]

June 29 Indian Home Minister P. Chidambaram announces that Ansari was present in the control room in Pakistan during the Mumbai attacks [[Times of India](#), [Dawn](#)]

July 1 Pakistan and India exchange lists of prisoners in each others' custody [[Dawn](#), [The News](#)]

August 1 The Indian government allows for Pakistani citizens and companies to invest in India in all areas except for defense, space, and atomic energy. This was part of a roadmap drawn up by trade ministers from Pakistan and India. [[The Hindu](#)]

August 15 Pakistan releases 55 Indian fishermen as a 'goodwill' gesture to mark Independence day in India [[Dawn](#)]

- September 8 India and Pakistan sign visa agreement easing travel restrictions for businessmen and introducing a new category of group tourism. The Foreign Ministers also expanded cross-LoC Confidence-Building Measures to allow travel for tourism and pilgrimage. [[The Hindu](#),[The News](#)]
- September 10 Pakistan releases 48 Indian fishermen, pledges to release another 32, as a goodwill gesture. [[The News](#), [The Hindu](#)]
- September 29 India releases 46 Pakistani fishermen as a goodwill gesture. [[The Hindu](#), [The News](#),[Dawn](#)]
- October 25 Pakistan releases Indian prisoner who entered Pakistan without passport in 2007, the prisoner had completed his sentence in 2010 but remained in custody. [[The News](#), [Times of India](#)]
- October 31 Pakistan's cabinet approves visa liberalization deal signed with India in September. [[Dawn](#)]
- November 11 Pakistan releases 15 Indian fishermen on humanitarian grounds. [[The News](#)]
- November 20 Pakistani President Zardari confirms ratification of the visa liberalization deal between India and Pakistan. [[Dawn](#), [The Hindu](#)]
- December 11 Indian Supreme Court orders release of Pakistani prisoner, Dr Khalil Christi. [[Dawn](#)]
- December 14 Pakistan and India formalize the new eased visa regime. [[Dawn](#)]
- December 19 Border guards from India and Pakistan hold quarterly meeting in Amritsar to discuss border security issues. [[The News](#)]

**CBMs- 16(Including easy Visa Regime)**

Conflicts- None

**2011**

- January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of their respective nuclear facilities [[More...](#)]
- February 6 Foreign Secretaries Nirupama Rao and Salmon Bashir agree to resume structured dialogue [[More...](#)]
- March 27 Pakistani President Zardari remitted the sentence of Indian convict Gopal Das [[More...](#)]
- March 28-29 India and Pakistan's home secretaries meet in New Delhi. Both sides committed to fight terrorism and provide information on on-going terrorism investigations.
- March 30 India and Pakistan's prime ministers meet for the semi-finals of the 2011 Cricket World Cup in New Delhi. [[More...](#)]

March Singh invites Gilani to watch an historic World Cup cricket match between the two sides and discuss reviving the peace process. India beat Pakistan in the match

April 11 Pakistan frees 89 prisoners and fishermen. [[More...](#)]

**May 2011 Indian and Pakistani troops exchange cross-border fire after an Indian soldier is killed by Pakistani troops in Kashmir. Talks for resolution of Siachen dispute. But in the charged atmosphere, India and Pakistan break no ice on how to demilitarise the no-man's land above the Siachen glacier.**

June 23 India and Pakistan's Foreign Secretaries meet in Islamabad, possibly signaling upcoming Foreign Minister-level talks. [[More...](#)]

July 27 The Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan meet in New Delhi. [[More...](#)]

July 2011 India's and Pakistan's foreign ministers hold talks in New Delhi, hailing a "new era" in ties.

**2011 [India-Pakistan border shooting](#) incident took place between 30 August (Tuesday) and 1 September 2011 (Thursday) across the [Line of Control](#) in [Kupwara District/Neelam Valley](#), resulting in one Indian soldier and three Pakistani soldiers being killed. Both countries gave different accounts of the incident, each accusing the other of initiating the hostilities.<sup>[50][51]</sup>**

September 29 India and Pakistan announced a plan to "normalize" bilateral trade. [[More...](#)]

October 13 Pakistani Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar says that Pakistan had made a principled decision to grant Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India [[More...](#)]

**October 23 [Pakistan: Indian copter violated airspace](#)  [Map of Skardu Pakistan](#) - Pakistani officials said they forced an [Indian Army](#) helicopter to land after the aircraft violated Pakistani airspace**

November 2 Pakistan approves Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status for India. [[More...](#)]

November 10 Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announces his intention to move toward a Preferential Trade Agreement with Pakistan under SAFTA that will lead to zero customs duty on all traded goods by 2016. [[More...](#)]

November 2011 Pakistan decides to grant India Most Favoured Nation trade status. Singh and Gilani promise a new chapter in their history after discussions at the Maldives. - Pakistan takes further steps toward normal trade and travel ties with India, agreeing to open most commerce by February 2012 and ease visa rules

December 27 India, Pakistan agree to extend ballistic missile test notification and nuclear confidence building measures. [[More...](#)]

CBMs- 15

Conflicts: 3 (May-Siachen talks failure, Aug- Sept-Cross Border Firing- and Oct Copter Violation

## 2010

- January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of their respective nuclear facilities. [[More...](#)]
- Jan 9- [Rockets fired in India-Pak. Border skirmish](#)  Indian border guards fired four rockets into Pakistan in what they said was retaliation to a similar fire from the other side
- April 2010 – The prime ministers of India and Pakistan hold "very good talks" pledge steps to normalise relations.
- July 2010 Pakistan says that India's "selective" approach has led to what analysts say is a stalemate in talks on building trust. Pakistan Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi meets Indian counterpart S.M. Krishna, but no new measures announced.
- August 13 India offers \$5 million in flood aid to Pakistan [[More...](#)]
- September 1 India offers an additional \$20 million in flood aid to Pakistan [[More...](#)]
- September 5 Pakistan releases 80 Indian fishermen [[More...](#)]
- CBMs- 6  
Conflicts- 1 Jan- Rockets on Border

## 2009

- January 2009 For the 18th consecutive year, India and Pakistan exchange lists of their respective nuclear facilities (see entry for December 31, 1988). The two countries also exchanged lists of Pakistanis held in Indian prisons and Indians held in Pakistani prisons (see entry for May 31, 2008). [[More...](#)]
- February 2009 India cautiously welcomes Pakistan's investigation into the Mumbai attack. Pakistan admits the attack was launched and partly planned from Pakistan.
- March 2009 India's home minister says it is not clear who is in control of Pakistan.
- June 2009 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari meet on the sidelines of an international meeting in Russia. Singh tells Zardari he wants him to ensure militants cannot operate from Pakistan.
- July 16 The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, meeting on the sidelines of a summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Egypt, issue a joint statement "charting the way forward in India - Pakistan relations." [[More...](#)]
- July 2009 India and Pakistan agree to fight terrorism jointly. But Singh, after talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani in Egypt, rules out a resumption of formal peace talks that Islamabad had been seeking
- August 2009 India gives Pakistan new evidence to investigate the Mumbai attacks and prosecute Hafiz Mohammad Saeed, suspected mastermind of the carnage
- CBMs- 4

Conflicts- None- But tension high in the aftermath of the Mumbai terror attack

## 2008

- February 5 India and Pakistan sign an agreement allow regular contact between India's military-funded Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) and Pakistan's state-run Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS). The purpose is to build channels of communication at the level of scholars. [[More...](#)]
- February 26 The first meeting of a joint Indo-Pak judicial committee of eight retired senior judges from Pakistan and India was held to look into the condition of prisoners jailed in both countries, seek release of those whose sentences have been served, and to discuss all related matters, including future procedures. [[More...](#)]
- March 3 Kashmir Singh, an Indian national in prison in Pakistan for 35 years on charges of spying for India and sentenced to death, is released. [[More...](#)]
- March 19 A Pakistani national arrested in India over two years ago on charges of spying and possessing fake currency was released and handed over to Pakistani authorities at the Wagah land border after being acquitted by a court. [[More...](#)]
- April 4 "Khuda Kay Liye" or "In the Name of God" becomes the first Pakistani film in four decades to be approved for release in Indian theaters. [[More...](#)]
- April 24 India joins a signed a framework agreement with Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan on a \$7.6 billion gas pipeline project. The line will be 1,680-km Turkemenistan -Afghanistan- Pakistan -India (TAPI), supply 3.2 billion cubic feet per day (90 MMSCMD) and gas flows are expected from 2015. Pakistan and India have agreed to share equally in the gas volume. [[More...](#)]
- May 21 The Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan agree to a series of Kashmir-specific CBMs, including a triple-entry permit to facilitate crossing the Line of Control. [[More...](#)] The two ministers also agree to provide consular access to prisoners in each others' countries. [[More...](#)]
- May 25 Pakistan's top rock band, Junoon, was allowed by the Indian government to perform at Srinagar in the biggest musical event in the disputed valley in decades. [[More...](#)]
- June 24 India and Pakistan, meeting under the aegis of the Joint Anti-Terror Mechanism, agreed to exchange information to prevent terrorism and violent attacks. [[More...](#)]
- July 30 **India: Pakistan breaches cease-fire again**  *Kashmir:* India's military accused Pakistani forces of another cease-fire breach. The report was denied by Pakistan's army
- September 25 Pakistani President Zardari and Indian Prime Minister Singh formally announced the opening of several trade routes between the two countries. The Wagah-Atari road link and the Khokrapar-Munnabao rail link will both be opened to trade, as will the cross-LoC Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakot roads. [[More...](#)]

- October 9 A delegation of business leaders from Pakistan-administered Kashmir visits the Indian-controlled side to discussed cross-LoC trade. [[More...](#)]
- October 21 Trade across the Line of Control commences as the first trucks cross the line that divides Kashmir. Trade is limited to 21 items, and can take place on two days each week. [[More...](#)]
- October 22 A second trade route across the Line of Control is opened. The route connects the cities of Rawalkot and Poonch. [[More...](#)]
- November 25 Pakistan frees 101 Indian prisoners, including 99 fishermen, in advance of a meeting in Islamabad between the Home Minister of India and the Federal Interior Secretary of Pakistan. [[More...](#)]
- November 25 At the fifth round of home secretary-level talks, Pakistan and India agree to enhance cooperation between their civilian investigation and security agencies to deal with several cross-border issues. [[More...](#)]
- November 26 Ten gunmen launch three days of multiple attacks in Mumbai, killing 166. India blames Pakistan-based militants and breaks off talks with Pakistan.**
- December 27 In the aftermath of the Mumbai attacks by Islamic extremists that result in over 180 fatalities, the Indian and Pakistani Directors General of Military Operations make unscheduled use of their hotline to discuss troop movements along their border. One likely topic of discussion was Indian troop rotations to exercise areas near the Pakistan border and small-scale counter-deployments by Pakistani troops. [[More...](#)]
- CBMs-19  
Conflicts: 2 (Mumbai Terror Attack-November. July- Cease fire breach)

## 2007

- February 21 India and Pakistan sign agreement on "Reducing the Risk from Accidents Relating to Nuclear Weapons." [[More...](#)]
- July 6 India's University of Mumbai and Pakistan's University of Sindh sign a memorandum of understanding for exchange of faculty, scholars, and students. [[More...](#)]
- August 14 India released 72 Pakistani nationals, including 48 fishermen and 24 prisoners from Indian jails, and Pakistan released 135 Indian nationals, including 100 fishermen and 35 prisoners, from its jails. [[More...](#)]
- August 16 India released and repatriated 16 Pakistani militants from eight jails in Jammu and Kashmir. [[More...](#)]
- October 1 The first overland truck route between India and Pakistan is opened at the Wagah border crossing. [[More...](#)]
- October 19 Pakistan and India hold the Fifth Round of talks to review nuclear and missile related CBMs as part of the Composite Dialogue process. The second round of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism (JATM) was held the following week. [[More...](#)]

CBMs- 7  
Conflicts- None

## 2006

- January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of their respective nuclear installations and facilities. [[More...](#)]
- January 20 Bus service from Lahore to Amritsar begins. [[More...](#)]
- January 7-February 19 India-Pakistan cricket series in Pakistan. [[More...](#)]
- February 1 Pakistan and India agree to open rail links between Munnabao in Rajasthan and Khokhrapar in Sind on February 18th. [[More...](#)]
- February 7 India redeploys 5000 troops from Jammu and Kashmir citing "improvement" in situation. [[More...](#)]
- February 18 India and Pakistan resume train service after 40 years. [[More...](#)]
- February 22 Pakistani journalists travel to India. [[More...](#)]
- February 27 Fibre optic link between Amritsar and Lahore becomes operational. [[More...](#)]
- March 7 Pakistan and India agree to expand air service agreement. [[More...](#)]
- March 7 Indo-Pak night bus service from Ferozepur and Fazilka to Ludhiana-Chandigarh resumes. [[More...](#)]
- March 8 India and Pakistan agree in principle to expand airline service between the two nations. [[More...](#)]
- March 22 India and Pakistan agree to jointly fight human trafficking, counterfeit currency trade, and illegal immigration. [[More...](#)]
- March 24 Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service is flagged off. [[More...](#)]
- May 3 India and Pakistan reach an agreement to revive trade in Kashmir. [[More...](#)]
- May 24 India and Pakistan fail to reach an agreement to withdraw troops from the Siachen Glacier. [[More...](#)]
- May 25 India announces the establishment of five working groups based on issues central to the Kashmir problem. [[More...](#)]
- May 30 India and Pakistan formally agree to trade raw products between divided regions of Jammu and Kashmir. [[More...](#)]
- June 1 India and Pakistan agree to host festivals displaying each other's movies. [[More...](#)]

September 16 President Musharraf and Prime Minister Singh agree to "put in place an India-Pakistan anti-terrorism institutional mechanism to identify and implement counter-terrorism initiatives and investigations." [[Joint Statement](#)] [[More...](#)]

December 15 India and Pakistan sign a revised shipping protocol that removes restrictions in place since 1975. The protocol allows lifting of third country cargo by Indian and Pakistani vessels from each other's ports and it also lifted the restriction that the cargo destined for the other country could be carried only by an Indian or Pakistani vessel. [[More...](#)]

## **CBMs- 22 Conflicts- None**

### **2005**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of nuclear installations and facilities. [[More...](#)]

January 6 Pakistan releases 266 Indian fishermen arrested in 2004. [[More...](#)]

February 16-17 Indian Foreign Minister Natwar Singh visits Islamabad. [[More...](#)]

February 28-April 18 Pakistan's cricket team travels to India for the first time in six years. [[More...](#)]

April 7 First bus service from Srinagar to Muzaffarabad is flagged off by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and United Progressive Alliance chairperson Sonia Gandhi. [[More...](#)]

May 10 Expert level meeting in Rawalpindi held on the establishment of a communication link between Pakistan Maritime Security Agency and Indian Coast Guard. Both sides resolve outstanding issues in a Memorandum of Understanding. [[More...](#)]

August 5-6 Talks on nuclear confidence building measures commence between high level Indian and Pakistani experts. [[More...](#)]

August 8 Expert level meeting on conventional confidence building measures. [[More...](#)]

August 29-30 Expert level meeting on terrorism and drug trafficking. [[More...](#)]

September 1 Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in Islamabad where they review the implementation of the peace process. [[More...](#)]

September 2 India allows Pakistan access to 208 prisoners. [[More...](#)]

September 12 India and Pakistan agree to exchange 585 prisoners. [[More...](#)]

October 3 Signing of an agreement on advance notification of ballistic missile tests. [[More...](#)] [[Full Text...](#)]

October 4 Agreement reached on the establishment of hot line between the two their maritime security agencies to facilitate early exchange of information regarding apprehended fishermen who inadvertently stray into the other side's territorial waters. [[More...](#)]

October-November Pakistan accepts 25 tons of food, medicine, tents, blankets, plastic sheets from India after the earthquake. [[More...](#)]

#### CBMs- 15

#### Conflicts- None

### 2004

- January 1 The two countries launch a formal peace process.  
Air links between the two countries resume. [[More...](#)]
- January 1 Both countries exchange the list of their nuclear installations and facilities. [[More...](#)]
- January 4-6 Vajpayee and Musharraf hold direct talks on January 5 at the 12<sup>th</sup> SAARC summit in Islamabad. [[More...](#)] [[Joint Statement](#)]
- January 15 Passenger and freight rail service resumes between Attari and Lahore. [[More...](#)]
- February 17-18 Pakistani and Indian Foreign Secretaries meet in Murree, Pakistan for May-June preparatory talks. [[More...](#)]
- February 20 First flag meeting between Indian and Pakistani army units in three years takes place in Chorbat La sector in India. [[More...](#)]
- February India and Pakistan agree on a five-point agenda to initiate dialogue process. [[More...](#)]
- March 10-April 18 Indian cricket team travels to Pakistan for a historic cricket series, the first at a non-neutral site since 1989. [[More...](#)]
- June 15-16 Meeting of narcotics officials in Islamabad where both parties agree to share information and adopt a coordinated strategy to prevent drug trafficking and smuggling between the two countries. [[More...](#)]
- June 19-20 Delegations from Pakistan and India convene in New Delhi to hold expert-level talks on nuclear CBMs [[Joint Statement...](#)]
- June 20-21 Foreign Ministers of both countries meet at the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) meeting in China where they reaffirm their intention to open both countries' consulates in Karachi and Bombay. [[More...](#)]
- June 26-27 Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in New Delhi when they discuss dialogue on Peace and Security and Jammu and Kashmir. [[More...](#)]
- June 29-July 2 Foreign Ministers of both countries meet at the ASEAN Regional forum in Jakarta where Pakistan is formally accepted as a member of the ARF after India drops its objections. [[More...](#)]
- July 20-21 Foreign Ministers of both countries meet at the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in Islamabad. [[More...](#)]

- August 9 Both countries carry out an exchange of six prisoners of war at the Wagah border post. [[More...](#)]
- August 11-12 Meeting of commerce secretaries in Islamabad to discuss dialogue on economic and commercial cooperation. Both sides agree to promote bilateral trade ties and enhance cooperation in various sectors. [[More...](#)]
- August 31 India and Pakistan exchange 55 prisoners along the Wagah border crossing. [[More...](#)]
- September 8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Delhi where the two sides agree on thirteen points, and indicating willingness for a 'road map' for peace process. [[More...](#)]
- September 19 India announces it will ease visa rules for visiting Pakistani journalists, doctors and academics. [[More...](#)]
- September 24 President Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh meet for talks in New York on the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly. [[More...](#)]
- October 4-11 Pakistani journalists visit Jammu and Kashmir. [[More...](#)]
- November 9 Twenty-five Pakistani prisoners handed over by India at the Wagah border crossing. [[More...](#)]
- November 16 On the eve of a visit to Jammu Kashmir, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announces to reduce the deployment of troops. [[More...](#)]
- November 21 Over 4,000 Indian Sikh pilgrims arrive for a visit to religious sites in Pakistan. [[More...](#)]
- November 23 Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz travels to India for the first time as Chairperson of SARRC. [[More...](#)]
- December 14-15 Indian and Pakistani delegations hold expert level talks on Nuclear CBMs in Islamabad. Expert level talks on Conventional CBMs held on December 15<sup>th</sup>. [[More...](#)]

#### CBMs- 27

#### Conflicts- None

#### 2003

- January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.
- May 26 India announces resumption of Delhi-Lahore bus service and release of 70 Pakistani fishermen and 60 civilian prisoners. [[More...](#)]
- September 21 [Shelling kills 4](#)  *Kashmir*: Indian troops said heavy Pakistani shelling killed an Indian soldier and 3 others when one round hit a bus
- September 25 Musharraf calls for a ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) at the UN General Assembly in New York. [[More...](#)]

November 25 India and Pakistan implement a formal ceasefire along the International Border and the Actual Ground Position Line in Jammu and Kashmir at midnight. [[More...](#)]

#### CBMs- 4

Conflicts- 1 (Sept)- Shelling and soldier killed

#### 2002

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

[Jan.2](#) [Troops exchanged mortar fire](#)  *Kashmir: Tens of thousands of troops moved to the front. Musharraf is on his way to China*

[May.31](#) [Shelling and attacks go on](#)  *Kashmir: The Indian and Pakistani armies have continued to shell each other across the line of control*

[Jun.14](#) [Civilians killed in renewed shelling](#)  *Kashmir: Fighting flared between Indian and Pakistan troops across the frontier just as Rumsfeld wrapped up his peace mission*

[Oct.16](#) [India to pull troops from Pakistan border](#) The Indian government will redeploy a half million troops. There will be no pullout in the Jammu-Kashmir region

[Oct.24](#) [India begins border troop pullback](#) Pakistan has also announced that it will withdraw its forces in response to the Indian decision

#### CBMs- 2

Conflicts- 3 – Jan- May- Jun- Shelling

#### 2001

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

July 2001 Summit between Pakistani leader General Pervez Musharraf and Vajpayee in Agra in India ends in failure

**December 2001** **Militants attack Indian parliament. India blames Pakistan-based Kashmiri separatist groups Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad. One million troops are mobilised on either side of the border; war only averted months later in June 2002.**

**December 30** [Fighting as standoff continues](#)  *Kashmir: 2 Indian soldiers have been killed and 6 wounded during several hours of cross-border clashes*

**December 28** [Villagers flee India-Pakistan border](#) Two countries mass troops and artillery along their border. Delhi has rejected talks with Pakistan President Musharraf  
[Pakistan voices war fears](#) Officials have warned that a war with India is a possibility unless there is an international effort to defuse tensions

**December 25** [Missiles moved to border](#) India and Pakistan have moved ballistic missiles and troops close to their border regions and evacuated villages

**CBMs- 1**

**Conflicts- 4-** Parliament Attack (Dec)- July Agra Summit fails-

**2000**

January 1 Both countries continue to exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**CBMs 1**

**Conflicts- None**

**1999**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

February 20 Bus service between New Delhi and Lahore initiated by Prime Minister Atul Vajpayee. [\[More...\]](#)

February Memorandum of understanding reached during Indian Prime Minister Atul Vajpayee's historic visit to Pakistan. [\[MoU Full Text\]](#)

**1999** India and Pakistan wage brief conflict between May –July in the mountains above Kargil on the Line of Control, the ceasefire line dividing Jammu and Kashmir.

**CBMs- 3-** Bus service launched in February

**Conflicts- 1** -Kargil (May- July)

**1998**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

1998 India carries out nuclear tests. Pakistan carries out its own tests in response.

**CBMs- 1**

**Conflicts- 1 (Nuclear tests)**

**1997**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**1996**

1996 India grants Most Favored Nation status to Pakistan. [\[More...\]](#)

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**CBMs-2**

**Conflicts- None**

**1995**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**CBMs-1**

**Conflicts- None**

**1994**

January 1 Both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**CBMs- 1**

**Conflicts- None**

**1993**

January 1 Even during a low point in relations, both countries exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities.

**CBMs- 1**

**Conflicts- None**

**1992**

January 1 India and Pakistan exchange lists of their nuclear installations and facilities under 1988 agreement on Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities. [\[More...\]](#)

August 19 Joint Declaration on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concluded in New Delhi. [\[Full Text\]](#)

**CBMs- 2**

**Conflicts- None**

**1991**

April 6 Agreement on Advance Notification on Military Exercises, Maneuvers and Troop Movements signed in New Delhi. [\[Full Text\]](#)

April 6 Agreement on Prevention of Airspace Violations and for Permitting Overflights and Landings by Military Aircraft signed in New Delhi. [\[Full Text\]](#)

**CBMs- 2**

**Conflicts- None**

**1989** Separatist revolt starts in Indian Kashmir. India accuses Pakistan of arming and sending Islamist militants into Indian Kashmir, which Pakistan denies.

**1988**

December 31 Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities signed in Islamabad. [\[Full Text\]](#)

**CBMs-1**

**Conflicts- None**

Compiled by Mazher Hussain

Sources: Stimson's South Asia program, Reuters and others.