

**Statement by Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of  
Pakistan to the United Nations at the Security Council's Wrap-up Session  
for the month of May 2002, on 31 May 2002**

**Mr. President,**

This month, the Council has made important advances in putting out the fires in several African conflict situations, including through the adoption of resolutions on Somalia, Liberia and Angola.

2. It was not possible this month, however, to promote implementation of the four recent resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 1397. Its vision of two states, Israel and Palestine living side by side with secure and recognized borders is one that is widely shared. It is essential to identify the elements of a final settlement to establish appropriate time-lines for this realization.

3. Despite the successes of the coalition forces, there remain complex and multiple threats to peace and security in Afghanistan. We welcome the six-month extension of ISAF's mandate under resolution 1413. We would have wished that ISAF's responsibilities could also have been extended beyond Kabul to other major cities. We trust that the construction of an Afghan national army and police force, to which Pakistan is contributing, will be sufficient to ensure a successful the Bonn process. Fulfillment of the financial pledges pledged at Tokyo is the most vital pre-condition for success in the endeavour to promote peace and prosperity in Afghanistan.

**Mr. President,**

4. Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility to address threats to international peace and security. Sadly, the Security Council has been unable to address the most serious current threat—the threat by India to attack Pakistan. India has mobilized most of its massive ground, air and naval forces in battle-ready formations against Pakistan. We have been obliged to respond. India's Prime Minister has threatened a "decisive battle" against Pakistan. Other leaders have repeatedly threatened punitive strikes, hot pursuit and other use of force. War stares the world in the face.

**Mr. President,**

5. Pakistan is eager to take an alternative path—the path to peace. President Pervez Musharraf stated again, yesterday, "It will be my utmost endeavour to avoid conflict. It (conflict) will take place only if it is initiated by India. We will not be the initiators, this is my guarantee." We hope that India will choose it too. The steps along the peace path are clear.

6. Pakistan has declared that nothing is happening on the Line of Control. We have suggested that UNMOGIP should be strengthened—from present 43 to any required number—to monitor the Line of Control on both sides.

Alternatively, some other impartial mechanism—for instance, an adequately manned and equipped helicopter-borne force—can be accepted by India and Pakistan to monitor the LoC.

7. Pakistan's assurance should be accompanied by the immediate de-escalation and progressive and mutual withdrawal of forces by India and Pakistan to their normal peacetime locations. The threat to peace will subside only once such de-escalation takes place.

8. Thereafter, further mutual steps could be taken. On the one hand, to end the repression by Indian forces in occupied Jammu & Kashmir and provide access for media and human rights organizations there. On the

other, encouraging and enabling for Kashmir a freedom struggle to de-escalate, and its transit to a political process for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

**Mr. President,**

9. The Security Council and the UN Secretary-General, and, indeed, all UN Member States, have an obligation flowing from Article 25 of the UN Charter, to secure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions relating to Kashmir, adopted from 1949 to 1998. All the modalities outlined in Article 33 of the Charter can be mobilized for this purpose.

10. Pakistan trusts that, at this decisive hour, the Security Council will live up to its Charter responsibilities.

**I thank you, Mr. President.**

New York  
31 Mayl, 2002