

# NPT: PAKISTAN AND THE US PRESSURE

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Institute of Policy of Studies

**Seminar**

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PROF. KHURSHID AHMAD



## **NPT, Pakistan and the US pressure**

By: Senator Professor Khurshid Ahmad

- 1.** The free flow of technology and its politically unhampered transfers, adaption and development is an inalienable right of all sovereign states and any effort on the part of the USA and other Western countries to consolidate and perpetuate their monopoly on certain technologies is not only discriminatory, unethical, anti-development and an infringement on the sovereign rights of the Third World and Islamic countries but is also fraught with the danger of an effective mechanism dividing the world into "first class" and "second class" states, sowing the seeds of future rivalries, confrontations, and wars.
- 2.** In view of the security imperatives, further sensitivised by the end of cold war, India-China rapprochement, ever-escalating Indian atrocities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the enhanced Indian threat to the very security, sovereignty and solidarity of Pakistan, there is a national near-consensus on the need of self-reliance in defence through maintenance and enhancement of nuclear deterrence. Any effort to freeze, cap, roll back or opening of nuclear establishment for inspection in any form, intrusive or non-intrusive, under US pressure would not only be a violation of the independence and sovereignty of the country but a veritable threat to its very existence. Pakistan must maintain its principled position on the nuclear issue and remain firm in the face of external pressure to preserve, protect and enhance its command over the nuclear technology.
- 3.** Pakistan must also diversify its sources for conventional defence requirements; seriously make efforts to fulfill its defence needs, particularly in strengthening its air force, by purchases from Russia, Central Asia, Europe and Latin America. Dependence on the USA must be reduced.
- 4.** Mobilize world opinion, particularly of the Islamic World, to obligate the USA to fulfill its commercial commitments about defence supplies, particularly the delivery of F-16 aircrafts, withdrawal of Pakistan-specific -and highly discriminatory Pressler Amendment and perusal of a uniform global policy on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.
- 5.** Pakistan's nuclear policy; as developed and preserved during the 1970's and 1980's must be preserved diligently and any aberration made in 1989/1990 must be corrected and redressed. Pakistan Government is warned against any concession to the USA., about which serious apprehensions have been created by the sudden US interest in the energy sector and frequent visits of certain key- persons of the US defence establishment despite all cessation of military cooperation, trade in defence equipment and total stoppage of economic and military aid from the

United States to Pakistan. The forthcoming visit of the US Secretary of Defence on 7th January 1995 is being seen by the people in this context.

**6.** There is an urgent need to pool the resources of the Islamic Ummah to organise research and development of appropriate defence technologies and defence production on the basis of collective self-reliance to ensure the security and effective defence of the Muslim World and reduce its dependence on the outside world.

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