

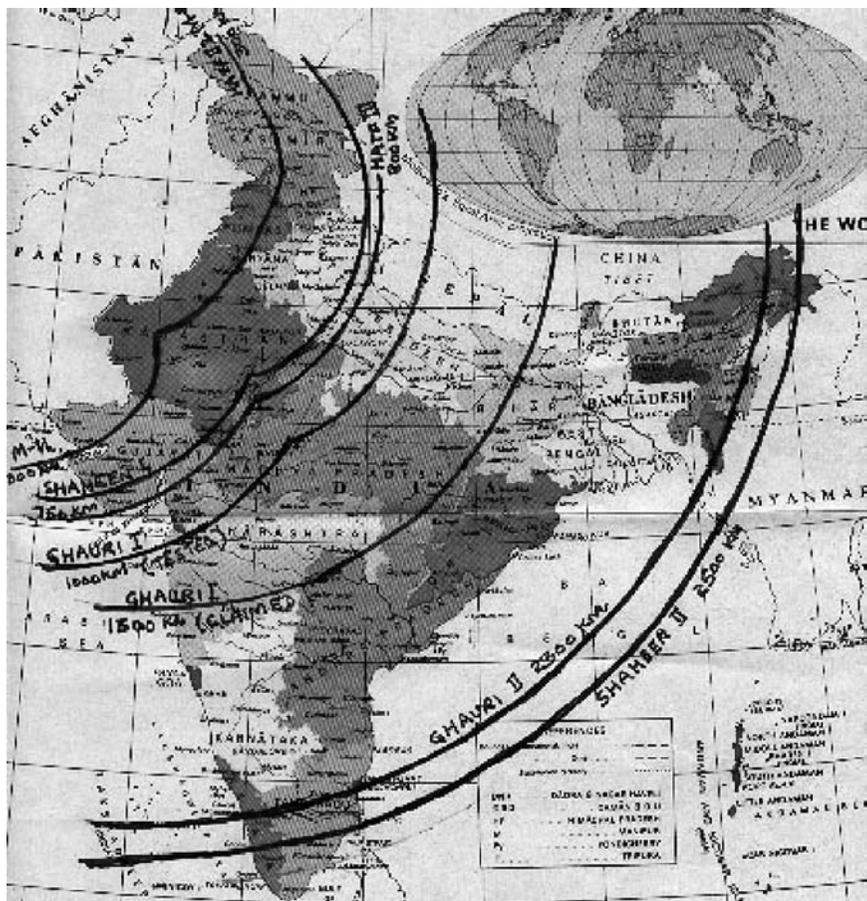
Missile Arsenals

India vs. Pakistan

CLAWS RESEARCH TEAM

Pakistan's Missile Arsenal

Aircraft/Missile	Range	Source	Status
F-16 A/B	925 km	United States	35 planes in inventory
Mirage 5 PA	1,300-2,100 km	France	50 planes in inventory
Hatf 1	80-100 km	Indigenous	In service since mid-1990s
Hatf 2 (Abdali)	180 km	Indigenous/China	Tested in May 2002 & March 2011, in service
Hatf 3 (Ghaznavi)	300 km	Indigenous/China	M-11, tested May 2002, in service
Hatf 4 (Shaheen 1)	600-800 km	Indigenous/China	First tested in October 2002, in service
Hatf 5 (Ghauri 1)	1,300-1,500 km	Indigenous/DPRK	Nodong, tested May 2002, in service
Hatf 5 (Ghauri 2)	2,000 km	Indigenous/DPRK	Nodong, tested May 2002, in service
Hatf 6 (Shaheen 2)	2,000-2,500 km	Indigenous/China	First tested March 2003, in development
Hatf 7 (Babur)	500 km GLCM	Indigenous/China/?	First tested in August 2005, in development
Hatf (Ra'ad)	350 km	Indigenous/China/?	First tested on 25 August 2007, later on 8 May 2008



Maximum range of Pakistan's Nuclear capable missiles covers all Indian metropolitan cities

Source: Dr Subhash Kapila, South Asia Analysis Group

India's Missile Arsenal

Name	Status	Range/Payload	Origin	Year of testing/In service
Prithvi-1	Operational	150 km/1,000 kg	Indigenous	1994
Prithvi-2	Operational	250 km/500 kg	Indigenous	dev stage completed in 2004
Dhanush/ Prithvi-3	Development/ Tested	350 km/1,000 kg	Indigenous	Full op testing completed in 2004
Agni-1 variant	Development/Tested	725 km/1,000 kg	Indigenous	
Agni-1	Tested	1,500 km/1,000 kg	Indigenous	2002
Agni-2	Serial Production	2,000+ km/ 1,000 kg	Indigenous	1999

Agni-3	Development	3,000-5,500 km/ ? kg	Indigenous	
Surya	Development	5,500+ km/ 2,000 kg	Indigenous/ Russia	
Sagarika (SLBM)	Development	350 km/ 500 kg	Indigenous/ Russia	Six tests till 2008

The Bilateral Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities

Under this agreement, India and Pakistan have agreed to not attack, directly or indirectly, nuclear installations or facilities in either country. Indian and Pakistani agreement prohibits attacks against “nuclear power and research reactors, fuel fabrication, uranium enrichment, isotope separation and reprocessing facilities as well as all other installations with fresh or irradiated nuclear fuel and materials in any form and establishments storing significant quantities of radioactive materials.”

As a part of this agreement, India and Pakistan exchange a list of the latitude and longitude of their nuclear installations and facilities each year on January 1st.

The Lahore Memorandum of Understanding

On 21 February 1999 in Lahore, Pakistan, Indian and Pakistani Foreign Secretaries signed a Memorandum of Understanding pledging to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons and take steps for the creation of communication mechanisms to enable early notification of a nuclear accident to the other party.