

- o India and Pakistan should continue to be asked to agreed to abide by MTCR guidelines regarding space launch vehicles. Accepting the guidelines may be an easier path to pursue than accepting the notion that the MTCR is "non discriminatory."
- o A key factor during a period in which regional relations are at a low ebb is the development of both official and unofficial exchanges and visits to and from interested countries. Indian and Pakistani experts and policy-makers should be invited to official conferences and workshops on a variety of topics by international organizations and, in smaller settings, by "third parties."
- o Experts from India and Pakistan should also be encouraged to meet with each other, with no international involvement. Efforts to force practical results from these meetings should be avoided; at this point in their troubled relationship, India and Pakistan need to exchange views and ideas as much as official pieces of paper. Ultimately, however, the best exchange would be a summit between the leaders of the two countries.

Implementation of CBMs/CSBMs

- o India and Pakistan need to be encouraged to take more initiatives in proposing, negotiating, and implementing, step-by-step, CBMs/CSBMs, however modest to the outside world. Ultimately, they must accept and act upon the measures.
- o China, because it is a key player in South Asian security concerns, should be encouraged to recognize openly the extent to which its strained relations with India and its friendly relations with Pakistan complicate the security environment.
- o India and Pakistan will not respond well to suggestions that they need to be restrained by the international community, and most particularly by the P-5.
- o Member countries of the MTCR regime, if their relations with India and Pakistan have been cordial, can be particularly helpful in supporting efforts at confidence-building or control of arms because they will not appear to be publicly criticizing the two nations for "incorrect" behavior. New MTCR members, in particular Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa, could be helpful in this regard.
- o A consistent point of view by many countries on the subject of nonproliferation, including support for all the existing and proposed nonproliferation measures and restrictions, would contribute to norm-building.
- o Trusted countries, regional organizations, and international institutions could play an important role in increasing the number of activities (governmental- and privately-