



First Report Committee of the Whole

constituted to
“prepare policy guidelines in the light of emerging regional realities”.

**“POLICY GUIDELINES IN VIEW OF THE LATEST SITUATION
DEVELOPING BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN”**

**Senate of Pakistan
(October-2016)**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

During the Senate sitting held on 26th September, 2016, (253rd Session) Senator Dr. Jehan Zeb Jamaldini moved a Motion under rule 218 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 2012, regarding “the present state of relation between Pakistan and India”. The House extensively discussed the matter and considering the importance and gravity of the matter decided to refer the same to the Committee of the Whole already constituted on a Motion moved by Leader of the House “to prepare policy guidelines in the light of emerging regional realities”.

The Committee of the Whole held an in-camera meeting on 29th September, 2016, to seek briefing from the Government on the situation between India and Pakistan. During the course of in-camera briefings Mr. Khawaja Muhammad Asif, Minister for Defence along with Secretary Defence and Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs briefed the Committee on the latest situation between India and Pakistan and steps being taken by the Government in this regard. The briefings were followed by an extensive questions and answers session.

The Committee took serious note of grave human rights violations in the Indian Occupied Kashmir and recent incidents of LOC violations committed by India. After detailed and extensive deliberations, the Chairman Senate constituted a Drafting Committee, comprising of following Senators, to prepare draft policy guidelines and bring the same before the Committee of Whole by Monday, the 3rd October, 2016:-

1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed
2. Senator Sherry Rehman
3. Senator Sirajul Haq
4. Senator Col (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi
5. Senator Dr. Jahanzeb Jamaldini
6. Senator Ilyas Ahmad Bilour
7. Senator Lt. Gen. (R) Abdul Qayyum
8. Senator Nuzhat Sadiq

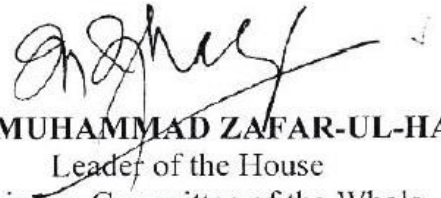
9. Senator Nauman Wazir Khattak
10. Senator Farhatullah Babar
11. Senator Lt. General (R) Salahuddin Tirmizi
12. Senator Syed Muzaffar Hussain Shah
13. Senator Muhammad Mohsin Khan

The Committee drafted policy guidelines which were placed before the Committee of the Whole during its meeting held on 4th October, 2016. The Committee of the Whole extensively made certain amendments in the draft and adopted the same unanimously.

The Committee of Whole was constituted to prepare policy guidelines in the light of emerging regional realities, in which India is also a part. The Committee while formulating all-encompassing policy guidelines, covering all regional contexts will include guidelines regarding India as well, however, the recent developments in relations between India and Pakistan demand that the Senate of Pakistan: House of the Federation shall play its role by providing policy guidance to the Government in the existing situation. Therefore, first report of the Committee of Whole providing the Policy Guidelines in view of the latest situation developing between India and Pakistan is placed before the House for consideration and adoption. (Policy Guidelines are annexed).



(AMJED PERVEZ)
Secretary Senate/
Secretary Committee of the Whole



(RAJA MUHAMMAD ZAFAR-UL-HAQ)
Leader of the House
Chairman Committee of the Whole

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

**POLICY GUIDELINES IN VIEW OF THE LATEST SITUATION
DEVELOPING BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN.**

PREFACE

The Senate of Pakistan,-

Condemns the brutalities committed by India against the innocent people of Indian Occupied Kashmir and violations of human rights;

Urges the International world and organizations to play effective role for implementation of United Nation's Resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir asking for a plebiscite in the disputed region;

Recognizes that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be resolved without granting the legitimate right to self determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

Calls upon the Government of Pakistan to raise the blatant interference of India in various parts of Pakistan, especially in Balochistan, and terrorist financing at all international foras;

Regrets the stand taken by Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka by not participating in the SAARC Summit in Islamabad and Calls upon the Government to adopt a proactive policy to engage with these countries;

Appreciates the position taken by China, Turkey, Iran, Russia, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nation's Human Rights Commission;

Calls for setting up an international fact finding Commission to investigate the 'Uri incident' and human rights violations in the Indian Held Kashmir;

Reaffirms that Simla Agreement recognizes the positions of both sides on Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore neither side can require the other to change its position as a precondition for dialogue;

Takes note of the continuous attempts made by India to disturb the Indus Water Treaty and use of water as a weapon by the Modi Government.

Regional/Geo Political Context

First, the recent , popular, spontaneous, widespread and indigenous upsurge of the Kashmiri people, wherein over 100 persons have been killed by the Indian bullets and nearly 100 maimed or wounded by the Indian lethal pellets. Moreover, there is a recurring curfew over the last 80 days in most of the Jammu and Kashmir valley. India is seeking to turn this indigenous movement into an instrument for blaming and bashing Pakistan although objective observers in the Indian and international media have discounted Pakistani involvement in this latest Kashmiri upsurge.

Second, not since 1971 has the Indian government gone to the extent of pressuring Pakistan as is being done by the Modi regime. There is a clear pattern in the behaviour of the Indian state and government in the last few months:

- Even before the recent wave of gross human rights violations, Narendra Modi started his vicious Pakistan bashing campaign with his speech in Washington on June 8, 2016 before the American Congress, followed by his August 15 independence day speech where he, for the first time, publicly referred to Balochistan, followed by his September 5 speech at the G-20 Summit in China. All three speeches had a very strong component targeting Pakistan with a view to maligning Pakistan;
- The Balochistan mantra of Modi, which should be taken seriously as a precursor to RAW-directed covert action, has been repeated by the Indian Foreign Minister during her September 26 speech at the UN General Assembly and it basically has its origin in the famous statement of the Indian Prime Minister's National Security Adviser, former RAW chief Ajit Doval, that "if there is another Mumbai type terrorist attack, Pakistan will lose Balochistan";
- India has even threatened to unilaterally tear apart the Indus Water Treaty;
- India has actively sabotaged the SAARC Summit scheduled to be held in Islamabad in November 2016, announcing its boycott;
- India is actively lobbying among SAARC members to orchestrate a boycott by other countries of the SAARC Summit;
- India has even threatened war, military aggression as well as a covert war and is also openly opposing CPEC.

Third, the Indo-US military axis which is basically to counter China and to promote Indian hegemony in the region is sparking a new cold war in South Asia. India has granted access to land, air and naval bases to the United States, while China has blocked Indian entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group and it continues to oppose Indian entry in the UN Security Council. India's Balochistan remarks have led to Iran warming up to Pakistan with President Rouhani declaring that "security of Pakistan is the security of Iran" with Iranian naval ships paying a friendly visit to the Pakistani port in Karachi. Russia has also sent its troops for the first ever joint military exercises which are taking place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan.

Policy Guidelines

1. A task force be constituted for formulating a doable and sustainable India/Kashmir policy that should include the Chairs of Committees of both Houses on Defence and Foreign Affairs as well as representatives of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Defence and intelligence.
2. A Media Coordination Committee (MCC) be constituted including selected journalists plus representatives of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Information, parliament and intelligence to prepare fact sheets and a counter-propaganda campaign against India and to design and promote a media strategy for continually highlighting the Kashmiri freedom struggle.

3. There should be periodical/ regular special briefings for the Foreign Media and the social media should also be utilized for publicizing Jammu and Kashmir issue
4. Pakistan should re-establish a Public Diplomacy Office in the Foreign Office. This will function as the foreign office's public diplomacy and soft power office and an inter-ministerial space for projecting cultural, economic and trade outputs.
5. There is need to highlight the Indian intervention in Pakistan and in this context the arrest of serving Indian Navy Commander Kulbhushan Yadav should have been and should be raised at various important international forums alongwith the human rights violations in Indian held Kashmir.
6. The Government should hire International lobbyists and strategic communication firms and reactivate Pakistani community living abroad to change global narrative.
7. Main thrust of our Kashmir Narrative should be:-
 - a) Violation of UN Charter chapter 1 article 1 and 2 by India which guarantee rights of self-determination.
 - b) Violation of international declaration of human rights in Kashmir by the India forces with highest population to soldiers ratio 1:5
 - c) Violation of Geneva Convention where prisoners and wounded have certain fundamental rights.
 - d) India violations along our eastern border will force Pakistan to pull troops employed to fight war on terror.
 - e) That the large number of marginalised youth in Jammu and Kashmir can be vulnerable to the incitement of extremist forces and trigger huge challenges for regional and global stability.
8. India's own fault-lines in their alienated Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Dalits as well as the growing Maoist insurgency be highlighted. In this context, services of two official think tanks whose principal task is to study India, the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) and Institute of Regional Studies (IRS) can be attached to the relevant Committees of the Parliament. Modi and his RSS ideology of Hindutva should be targeted.
9. Comprehensive outreach to those segments of Indian public opinion which are opposed to Modi's extremism and his anti-Pakistan policies including political parties, media, civil society organisations and human rights groups.
10. The need to counter India's initiatives to demoralize/isolate Pakistan particularly amongst neighbors of Pakistan, SAARC members and members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is imperative. The efforts to cultivate Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Myanmar, Iran and the Central Asian republics plus Russia need to be redoubled, for which parliamentarians and parliamentary committees can play a pivotal role.
11. Pakistan should continue to support all initiatives taken for peace and stability in the region.
12. That Nuclear neighbors should exercise serious caution and restraint when faced with provocation.

13. The Government should develop an institutionalized consultative mechanism; seek policy guidelines from the Joint Sitting of the Parliament; the national security committee may be re-constituted in consultation with the Parliament.
14. There should be a non-episodic role / engagement of OIC in the Kashmir issue.
15. There is need to also work towards bringing about a climate in which both Pakistan and India can implement politically difficult decisions to build mutual trust and confidence leading towards an honorable and amicable settlement of Jammu and Kashmir as well as peace and stability and the welfare of all people.
16. Keeping in view the need, efficacy and usefulness of back channel talks between India and Pakistan, the talks should be restored. The bilateral and Jammu & Kashmir-related CBMs need to be restored and expanded.
17. Need to respect the agreed mechanisms for the maintenance of peace along the LoC by strong political leadership in both countries.
18. International conference on Kashmir should be organized supported and amplified.
19. A loud and clear message shall be sent all across the world that Pakistan is fighting the largest inland war against the terrorism and violent extremism and there is no room for non-state actors.
20. That the soil of Pakistan should not be allowed to be used by violent non-state actors.
21. The Government of Pakistan should take a firm stance on the Indus Water Treaty and highlight India's credibility in this regard if it unilaterally abrogates its international treaty obligations.
22. Given the constant nature of continual emerging situations it would be appropriate to appoint a full time Foreign Minister.