



SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Promoting Pakistan's Defence through
Development and Democracy

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Policy Seminar on
Pakistan's first ever Cyber-Security Strategy
Work Plan
Abbottabad Commission

August-September 2013

Report 6



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From the Chairman's Desk



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From the Chairman's Desk

Living up to its tradition of taking proactive and pioneering initiatives in different areas of national security, the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production promptly took note of reports of spying on Pakistan by the US National Security Agency (NSA). After in-house deliberations with several stakeholders, the Senate Defence Committee held a Policy Seminar on July 8 at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) on the issue of "Defending Pakistan through Cyber Security Strategy" in collaboration with the Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA). This Policy Seminar was a resounding success as there was a jam-packed crowd with a lot of informative, interactive debate and discussion on the whole issue of Cyber Security by professionals with expertise and experience. The Senate Defence Committee announced a 7-point Action Plan and the formation of a Task Force on Cyber Security whose principal objective is to function as a focal point on Cyber Security. A number of meetings of the Task Force have already been held and an experienced professional, Mr. Ammar Jaffri, who previously worked in FIA as Head of its Cyber Security Wing, is now Head of the Task Force.

Alone among all the parliamentary committees that work either in the Senate or the National Assembly, the Senate Defence Committee issued its second Work Plan which was approved at a special meeting of the Committee by all its members after due deliberation. In the spirit of home-work and team work, the Committee wanted to provide a strategic perspective so that its members are fully posted regarding coming events. The Work Plan includes two major policy seminars involving visitors from Australia and the United States as well as two foreign journeys.

During this period, the Senate Defence Committee held a comprehensive in-camera briefing on the report of the Abbottabad Commission which was leaked by Al-Jazeera. At that in-camera briefing, one of the members of the Abbottabad Commission who played a key role in drafting parts of the report, was especially invited to give what turned out to be a candid and informative briefing.

Ever since the election of the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production in June 2012, our work would not have been as productive and as smoothly run if it wasn't for the highly competent Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Amjed Parvez. Under his leadership, the Secretariat of the Senate Defence Committee functioned like a cohesive team. I will be representing not just my views, but the sentiments of all members of the Defence Committee in expressing our special thanks and appreciation for all that he has done for the past 15 months. Now that he departs from the Committee in a 'changing of the guard' to take up other responsibility in the Senate of Pakistan, we wish him good luck and all the best for the future, and we look forward to our continued cooperation in his new, challenging assignment.

Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman

Executive Summary



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Executive Summary

During the period being reported upon multifaceted activities were organized by the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production. These included the holding of two Committee meetings, a requisitioned one on 17th May, 2013 and an incamera consultative meeting on 17th July, 2013, in which not only work plan of the Committee for the next six months (July-December 2013) was approved but the Committee deliberated upon some of the most controversial issues in a consultative manner. The incamera testimony by a Member of the Abbottabad Commission was first of kind event through which the Committee was able to demystify some of the complicated issues related to the leakage of Report of the Commission as well as actual status of the Report vis-à-vis the leaked one. Based on the testimony, questions and answers and detailed discussion, the Committee decided to urge the Government to make the Full and Final Report officially public and lay the recommendations in the Parliament which had taken up the issue in a joint sitting after which the Commission was set up. The government responded positively to the recommendation of the Senate Defence Committee to make the Report public and the spokesperson of the government assured to decide in the matter after recommendation by the National Assembly Defence Committee.

The Work Plan approved by the Committee for the next six months is reproduced in the Report separately. The tradition set by the Defence Committee to adopt a work plan has proved highly successful as it allows proper research and other base work for an efficient and effective working. The work plan for the next six months contains policy formulation initiative in a highly important, but completely neglected area of National Defence Policy i.e. Cyber Security. The Public Hearing organized by the Committee in collaboration with of Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA), invited experts from LUMS, NUST, Riphah University and Internet Service Providers. The Defence Ministry and other related government departments / agencies were present at the Seminar in which many Members of the Parliament, other than the Senate Defence Committee Members participated. The Report includes not only the verbatim record of the proceedings of the Public Hearing but papers and write ups by an expert and a Member of the Committee.

However, the most noteworthy aspect of the Seminar is formulation and announcement of concrete recommendations in the form of a 7 point Action Plan by the Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed. As an immediate follow-up to the Action Plan, prepared on the basis of deliberations and consultations in the Policy Seminar, a Working Group was formed in which all the stakeholders including from the defence quarters (M/o Defence and JS HQ), academia (HEC, LUMS, NUST and other universities), professional bodies (PISA, CSTF) Ministries of Law, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and IT as well as FIA and Police are included. First meeting of the Working Group was held at the Parliament House on 17th July, 2013 wherein it was decided that besides a policy / strategy document in the field of Cyber Security, the Defence Committee will present a Bill in the House for legislation in the matter. The Bill, being finalized, is yet another worth mentioning initiative of the Committee in line with the primary role and functions of a Parliamentary Committee.

The May 17th Committee meeting, Minutes of which are included towards the end of the Report, was a requisitioned meeting which had agenda items aimed at Parliamentary oversight of some of the executive actions, institutions and policies. The Committee working in its declared role of bridging the gap developed better understanding and came up with recommendations which would hopefully resolve the issues. Since a final resolution of the issues is yet to take place, the Committee envisages to continue working on the issues in its next six months work plan. The continued role of parliamentary oversight of the executive is one dimension of the Defence Committee work but much more worth mentioning is the role of consensus builder and facilitator. Some of the issues taken up by the Committee are for implementation of the judgments and orders of the High Courts, in line with the spirit of the Committee to develop synergy among State Institutions and synchronize its efforts with Civil Society Organizations including media. The notice taken by the Committee in July 17th meeting of a media report regarding problems and uncertainties due to sudden separation of Aviation Division from Defence and appointment of a controversial person as Advisor was partially successful in which the proceedings of the case in the Supreme Court were instrumental.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to report that the Defence Committee of the Senate has set new standards and traditions during the past one year. Timely and regular presentation of Committee Reports after every two months, had remained a regular feature of the Committee besides a regularly updated and interactive website of the Committee. The Committee has not only



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successfully worked in the difficult terrain of civil military relations but it has helped bridge the gap between Khaki and Mufti. During the year it has timely reported upon the Bills and other issues referred to it by the House. Much more important and a departure from the common practice among the Parliamentary Committees has been adopting Work Plans, holding Public Hearings and testimony on some of the hitherto untouched subjects and issues. The legislative and policies formulation recommendations initiatives of the Committee require a special mention. Hopefully the trend setting initiatives and steps taken by the Defence Committee under the leadership of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed during its first year would be continued by the Committee and adopted by other Committees as well.

Verbatim Record of Policy Seminar
July 8, 2013



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Verbatim Report of Policy Seminar on “Defending Pakistan through Cyber Security Strategy” held on July 8, 2013 at PIPS Auditorium.

The seminar on the above subject was held in Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) Islamabad on 8th July, 2013. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was in the Chair.

Following Senators attended the Seminar:

1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman
2. Senator Ch. Shujaat Hussain
Member
3. Senator Farhatullah Babar
Member
4. Senator Mrs. Sehar Kamran
Member
5. Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain
Mashhadi
Member
6. Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel
Member
7. Senator Saeeda Iqbal
8. Senator Syeda Sughra Imam
9. Senator Muhammad Mohsin Khan Leghari
10. Senator Robina Irfan

11. Mr. Amjed Pervez
Special Secretary

Experts / Speakers

1. Mr. Ammar Jaffri, President, Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA)
2. Mr. Abid Hussain Imam, Professor LUMS
3. Dr. Saad Zafar, Director, Internet Security Institute, RIPHA University
4. Brigadier Ashraf Masood
5. Mr. Wahaj-us-Siraj, President Internet Service Providers (ISP)

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

Mr. Amjed Pervez, Secretary Committee:- It is a matter of great honour to welcome you all at this policy seminar arranged by the Senate Defence Committee here at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services. Today's forum yet again brings together a unique gathering of accomplished experts and seasoned parliamentarians in continuation of the Senate Defence Committee's endeavor to address key emerging issues on security and defence. Given the prevailing security related challenges, the Committee is constantly widening its out reach, holding multilateral discussion forums, engaging experts, policy makers, members of media and defence quarters to work out plausible solutions to our defence related issues. To put it very briefly, the core objective, as repeatedly stated by the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid





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Hussain Sayed is to ultimately redefine the contours of a national security policy in the face of emerging realities and challenges. Today's topic "Defending Pakistan through Cyber Security Strategy" is not merely a national but global dilemma of modern times; Is technology a boom or a bane? The threats of cyber attacks constitute a clear and present danger to our national security and economic stability with the development of internet as a global engine for business and as a new tool for politics, espionage, terror and military activities. With these words I now have the honour to give floor to honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman of the Defence Committee who will elaborate the topics. Thank you.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production: Good afternoon, very warm welcome to all the distinguished guests, all the distinguished and honourable members of the parliament, members of the diplomatic corps and specialists on IT. Today I think it is a landmark seminar on an issue which is increasingly vital

for Pakistan's national security, defence of its strategic assets, economy, energy, entrepreneurs in the private sector because recently world reports from American, National Security Agency (NSA) that Pakistan is the 2nd highest among countries which are spied of. The top five countries include Pakistan, Iran and China. The figure was 13.5 billion pieces of emails, fax, and phone communications. This is a very important issue, it is a serious subject and I want a comprehensive serious debate on this issue and after the American exposure, there was a story in the Guardian on 21st June, they mentioned that the British counterpart of NSA, the GCHQ has also been monitoring all the communications and they (the British and the Americans) share the data. This is a high level spying operation. President Obama has also declared that the cyber threat is one of the most serious economic and security challenges that the US faces as a nation and he says America's prosperity of 21st century will depend on cyber security. The purpose of this policy seminar is that our experts come out with recommendations and at the end of seminar, we will try to





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come out with an action plan of 6 or 7 points and then we will pursue that action plan under the auspices of Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production because we have an umbrella organization bringing everybody together. There is a need for law making; there is need for cyber security strategy. There are other related issues because these issues have not been discussed. So, what we do here will reinforce and complement what the government is trying to do through the Ministry of IT and through other organizations. We will try to bring everybody together on the same page, so we can have "Cyber Security Strategy" at the end of day that can better preserve, promote and protect our national security and our cyber interests.

Senate Standing Committee on Defence has published regular Reports on updated copies and issues. This is the only parliamentary committee issuing regular reports. We have a website also and the next Report would include the proceedings of this Seminar. So all what we said will be documented, will be recorded and will be then published. Thank you. Yes Ammar Jaffri sahib.

Mr. Ammar Jaffri, President, PISA: Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed and the distinguished speakers and guests

Aslam-u-Alakum. I will try to be brief and quick. Internet is a complex platform and we all need to understand it before terrorists and criminal understand it fully and start damaging our critical infrastructures. The Internet we use today in every walk of life has encompassed almost all segments of our society. Internet has changed the ways we used to do our routine jobs few years before. Latest and Timely information and its reach to relevant persons has always remained a challenge in human history and Internet provide a complete infrastructure to address this need in best possible manner but to get optimum utilization of this platform in a secure manner we need to adopt a comprehensive approach and involve all relevant stakeholders. If you sweat more in peace, you bleed less in war and today we are in a state of Cyber War and we need to prepare our self to face any possible Cyber emergency. As a Global best practice to achieve desired results Pakistan need to have a road map which can only be achieved under a National Cyber Security Policy. If you sweat in peace

Use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) are contributing a lot in development sector like health, education, economic empowerment and good governance. But for secure use of ICTs we need to have secure Internet. Pakistan can not get the benefits of power





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of ICTs in development sector until use of Internet is not made secure for use by a common citizen. We find terrorists and criminals present in cyberspace for advancing their activities. They are using the Cyber Space for the same purpose we are using it. Criminal are taking the advantage of latest technologies to commit financial frauds and most of their victims are old citizens, innocent common citizens and our rural population.

Internet by default is global and today this is not one nation trying to make them self secure, this is global community trying to secure itself and at Global level number of initiatives are being taken by international communities to secure Internet. State behaviors are being watched and if state would not make relevant laws to discourage the activities of criminals of cyber space in respective country, then the concerned country may logical be deprived of benefits of Internet. From cyber crimes, criminals have already shifted to cyber terrorism and now cyber warfare. Pakistan need to join hands with world community and apply global best practices to secure the Cyber space of Pakistan. Secure functionality of Internet involves number of stake holders starting from a student up to the level of Vital Government organizations. To take a knowledgeable start and involve all under a policy we need to make Cyber Security Policy of Pakistan.

To make this policy major stake holders should include Citizens, Business Communities and Government sector organizations. Interestingly our traditional manual systems do not meet international standards for switching over to Internet based access systems in their present form. For successfully meeting the challenges of the digital age we require a rethinking of domestic institutions and processes as these were designed for the twentieth century. Today our economic progress is directly dependent on E-commerce and use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTS) in development sector like health, education, governance etc specially in rural areas of Pakistan. This can not be achieved without secure Internet and awareness to all stakeholders in their related fields.

Pakistan immediately need to make relevant laws, National Cyber Security Policy, a National Computer Emergency Response Team (PKCERT) and establish public private partnerships for involving all relevant stake holders. Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA) provides this plate form under one umbrella. PISA has more than one thousands Information Security professional in all

major cities of Pakistan and working on key information Security Positions in different public/private sector organizations. PISA represents Pakistan in number of International Fora and train its members on matters of Cyber Security based on best Global practices.

After land, sea and air now cyber space is being considered as fourth front of defense, We must appreciate the efforts of Senator Mushahid Hussain Chairman Senate Committee on Defense. Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA) is a government registered NGO (www.PISA.org.pk) and promoting the cause of Cyber Secure Pakistan since 2005. PISA has above one thousands Cyber security Professionals as its members who are working in public and private organizations throughout Pakistan. With this human capital having latest knowledge and skill sets we in PISA believe that in Coordination with Senate Committee on Defense we can help Government of Pakistan to put in place the required ecosystem which would encompass all related challenges & solutions for a Cyber Secure Pakistan. In this regard decision of the senate to form a Cyber Security Task Force would go a long way in placing the foundations of secure usage of Cyber Space in Pakistan. Today's policy seminar is the first effort to engage all relevant stake holders in this vital initiative specially the politicians. PISA team would provide all related support to put in place required Ecosystem in shortest possible time.

I thank you for patiently listening me.

Abid Hussain Imam: Aslamualaikum, I am faculty member in the law department LUMS and we are working on a project dealing with cyber security internet. We would survey all the laws and case laws that relate to the internet in Pakistan; I have read about the Defence Committee meeting, I approached Mushahid sahib and asked him that you could get some key points from us. I am not an expert, however, on cyber law so I will do my best on questions if any you have. First of all after the 18th Amendment, regulating the cyber states or the internet in Pakistan is a federal subject in my view under the legislative list part-A. It does not address the internet directly but there is a Section which we should try to put like calligraphy including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication. So, other like forms are including internet, so this is the subject which should not be devolved even if the provinces argue that regulating internet should come under them. The main government body that regulate the internet or the cyberspace are the



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Ministry of Telecom or Technology and Telecom or the Ministry of IT and PTA (Pakistan Telecom Authority), PTCL and Seminars play more minor role at least chunk as a regulation goal. The federal government is in charge of cyberspace in the constitution. Pakistan Telecommunication Act of 1996 also powering the federal government to regulate the internet. The MOI key is where the national focus for regulation those and they can give legal directives directly to ISPs which are Internet Service Providers or to show the Pakistan Telecom Authority. The PTA's main purpose is to regulate the Telecom sector but it also is the body in federal government to give licenses to Internet Service Providers. So, therefore, it has a lot of control because you can borrow an ISP, it has the power to renew the licenses and it is more significant that the federal authority - the Regulatory Internet and Cyberspace. Somehow Pakistan Electronic and Media Regulatory Authority could play a bigger role currently only regulate the news media but with advent of Smart TV or Internet Television it may have to play a bigger role depending upon what the optical usage is in the next decade. I think it is mainly policy making organization. It issued report on policy 2000. It issued the policy to deregulate the Telecom sector, which is quite important. It has also adopted the policy on the Provincial Electronic Crime Ordinance, I have

gone through it. So, it has played a positive role and it should consider our view in doing so. The PTA directly regulates the Telecom. The Internet has been increasingly now being used to access on mobile phones technology; smart phones. PTA should also be cognizant of not to regulate the internet through ISP would also be through phones. So they have a policy. ... I think the organization that is conducting the 3G option but if you do go 3G or 4G then we can increase Telephone based mobile. The PTA is also the organization through which the government regulates the contract, it is done legally and is done under Section 31 and 54 of the Pakistan Communication Act. So that is the federal organization which regulates the cyberspace or the internet and you correct me if I am wrong. We then look at laws which are specific to the Internet in Pakistan or cyberspace

There is the Electronic Transactions' Ordinance 2002 which is designed to recognize documents record, information, communication and transaction in electronic form and it provides the framework of electronic commerce.

Then there is very significant Prevention of Electronic Crimes Ordinance 2007. However this Ordinance has





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lapsed. It is no longer sort of a good law and this is the ordinance that prevented crimes on the internet, Cyber crimes, hacking. If anybody stole your identity, did any sort of mischief then the Ordinance allows the government to prosecute Cyber criminals. A National Response Centre for Cyber crimes of the NRC-3 was set up, which is embedded in the FIA that still continues but it is required that the Ordinance come back or some similar legislation come back so that cyber criminals domestically can be prosecuted and currently that ordinance has lapsed. There is also the payment systems in Electronics Fund Transfer Act which relates directly to E-commerce or banks and that is how banks are able to use or transfer funds electronically and then the SECP has internet trading guidelines and those are specific to the internet. Other than that we look that off-line laws or laws that are not specific to the internet in Pakistan that also impact the internet and are among those of course, of the Constitution of Pakistan - the Pakistan Penal Code because of obscene or blasphemy contents, the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Ordinance 1984 because that allows you to provide electronic evidence as testimony. The anti-money laundering Ordinance has positioned that reflects the transfer of money by the criminals and then all of our intellectual property laws also applied to the internet. I just want to identify a few major gaps. One is the lapse of Pakistan electronic crimes Ordinance and second is that there is no data protection

law. There was a draft law that was written in 2004-2005 and its language is not so, we need something for data protection quite urgently. E-commerce in Pakistan is quite difficult. In addition to serving the legal aspects of laws in Pakistan we had several round tables at LUMS and we invited people from the private sector and from government agencies and people from the taxpayer and what we call internet activists. They said that e-commerce is very difficult. They mentioned that it is not accepted in Pakistan. There is another Payment Fiscal Act, Alipay which is from China. So, we don't necessarily adopt the same but we could develop our own rather Chinese recognition to other payment program.

The other thing the people mentioned these are on line E-channels in Pakistan. It is the State Bank regulation, I am not up to- date and they have gone and had meetings with the State Bank particularly some of them are very young, so you have 225 internet companies. They are selling shoes that are manufactured in Pakistan obviously; they are not taken very seriously. Many people who are engaged with the internet who are firm or skilled are very young and you see that with somebody like Mr. Snowden, who is now one of the biggest national security search. I think there we need some laws dealing with that and there are no laws addressing cyber-terrorism as we pointed out. Thank you.





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Ms. Fozia Nausheen, Coordinator, PISA: Ladies and gentlemen! Today, we are living in a world of inter-dependence. We cannot afford to remain isolated in the Cyberspace as well. At the same time we have to make our strategic information, our assets and our critical infrastructure secure from hackers and trackers, who have already joined hands together to damage wherever in the world they find the weak link in the chain of security. As a global best practice we find that Our universities, our researches, our scholars and academia and students of higher education have the latest technological knowledge on cyber security issues. So let me call upon dais Dr. Saad Zafar, Director and Dean, Faculty of Computing, Riphah University to discuss IT Security and its dynamics and academia.

Dr. Saad Zafar: I hope the audience would appreciate me before to speak in just five minutes. I hope to have my laptop very quickly here. I won't go through, I have few slides, I will go strict through them very quickly. I just want to share with the audience what would the policy look like, what would be the objectives of the policy that we have been talking about.

I am Saad Zafar from the RIPHAH International University, We live in a society like every complex ecosystem is built on trust and there are parasites within that system. Digital world is no different, there are parasites and to control these parasites, we have effective security controls and mechanisms. Today, these parasites range from criminal gangs, terrorists, other state and non-state actors and activists. We live in increasingly connected world. Pakistan also have about 20 million connected people on the internet, I believe a group with the highest growth rate. The cost or information security dilemma is that according to 2012, Norton Information Security Report, 556 million victims per year with the total estimated loss of 112 billion dollars in the last year.

We have been talking about Snowden, I believe everybody knows him by now but what is more interesting, if you take a closer look at the Prism Program that he disclosed. It has been running since 2007 after George W. Bush signed the "Protect America Act". It collects the information through a program called "Boundless Informants" and like Senator Mushahid Hussain sahib mentioned, Pakistan is only next to Iran for number of records that were under surveillance





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with 13.5 billion records since the program started.

Again another pertinent information security incident that has been making headlines and it is pertinent to Pakistan is "Operation Hangover" in March, 2013. Telenor files a criminal suit that its network is being compromised through spear-fishing emails to upper tiers of management. This blue area that you see are the domains that were attacked belongs to Pakistan. It was a Pakistan-specific attack that was launched and the dacoit files included patriotic images and details about Indian arsenal and interestingly, this originated from India. They have been spying for last three years not only on government agencies but also on Telecom industries like Telenor and collecting industrial espionage files and information. The countries around the world now have cyber security policies to deal with it. Their initiative is that cyber security units' are being created within the army in USA, in Israel, in South Korea is training proactively but they don't happen in isolation. They have all these nations even the regional nations like Ammar *sahib* said, now have well documented cyber security policy documents which deal with cyber crime, ensure privacy of use, make cyberspace secure for the people, provide secure information technology world

owned by the government and prevent information leakages as we have seen.

The framework i.e., the important element, I hope when this national cyber security strategies developed addresses some of the issues that has to be a comprehensive information security system that ensures baseline security in the nation that includes government, defense, industry and home users. Today, especially in the public sector where the level of security or awareness is minimum, we have to develop competence in information security, there has to be aggressive training program and research as is the case in through out the world.

Legal framework, my friends from LUMS have already talked about it but I would like to emphasize that we have to have initiatives like LUMS has taken. There are lots of issues, there is a good reason that people have not legislated their issues with civility, with privacy, we have to address that and this is the forum. University should debate and develop not only to save individual from cyber crime but also from law enforcement, from abuse of law, so we have to balance that. There has to be international collaboration, Ammar Jafferri talked in detail about it. We do





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not live in isolation and there has to be a consolidated awareness program. So these are the elements, I will not go into details because of time limitation but I would emphasize the role of academia that there has to be enhanced cyber knowledge based on research provide quality, the graduates to support security agencies and there has to be a level of innovation through cyber security centre of excellence. Only in May and June, there have been substantial grants in UK to address the growing need of cyber security professionals and technologies in the country

At RIPHAH, we would like to share that we have a centre of excellence where we have not only effective academic program, MS in Information Security, PhD, but we have research in cyber security policy, corporate analysis, Network Forensic, Biometric Devices and we also have training and consultancy through which we have trained over two hundred professionals in Ministry of Defence and in public and private organizations. We with courtesy Ammar Jaffari *sahib* and Pasha *sahib* we have conducted a number of TV talk shows, Radio shows, not only to create awareness among the professionals but home users for parents and kids. With that, I would like to end but I would

like to share the story of Mustafa. Sir, if you can just take a quick look at his face, he was and a kid and he was kidnapped recently on May 25 by his facebook friends. They were asking 50 million ransom, who was rescued by police force, kidnappers were killed. So when we talked about cyber security, we must remember Mustafa. We have to give him a safe and secure Pakistan which not only protects and gives him security but also gives civil liberty and gives him holistic policy that would address all these issues. Thank you very much.

Brig. Ashraf Masood: Senator Mushahid Hussain, Chairman Defence Committee and honourable guests this is a subject which is new to all of us but once the news spread about NFAs spying world then many adopted other course of life but a few have no concern and have no reasons to have this because the news already is there as to what is happening around there because this project was there since 2007. All these nations who were crying as to what is happening they have virtually no sympathy with us but they are only crying of the security of their own citizens. If you just look at their story, the story have got no concern as to what is happening and the scope of activities we all know and see it here that to all plausible





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organizations all kind of information was being held but this story is not new, this is very old of project known by the name of "Echelon" was launched by NFS in late 50 and this was going on over 50 years and the same thing was happening even before by the year 2000 European Union showed a lot of concern and they had a very detailed report as the things were happening whereby their own communication, their own data was being stolen, their own communication links fiber optic lines were being tapped by the submarines. All their airspace was being monitored. So, this story is not new if we are not concerned this is the different thing, all these pictures are real of the installations which were going on for last 60 years. Once this prism project was disclosed the US Administration was giving various arguments and the discussion was on. The question here was risen that how prepared we are? My opinion is this is a little advance question. My question is, are we really concerned in a country with a rampant corruption, with sky rocketing, inflation and killing load shedding? And what is the situation of physical security? People are very least concerned about information security. Because of the situation they are not aware of the risks which are associated with these things. This is generally the thing which is shown on the internet to everybody; loss of money, disclosure of business information, disclosure of private information and things like that but in reality the situation is, it is actually a risk of loss of national sovereignty. You lose the decision making in your own favour, in your interest of the people of the country. Well, military has been little too cautious about things. They had already formulated the whole operation in the name of

information operations and they are listed here, but there are always counterpart civilian functions in place, which are spread across diplomatic, economic, military and social arena and speck over all peace time, pre-crisis, crisis and post-crisis situation as well. The only thing I just want to read is the statement which I mentioned about the sovereignty. "The purpose of this IO engagement is the coordinated and synchronized views of public affairs, civil affairs, military deception etc and other IO elements and capability to call the adversary through perception management to act in a manner favourable to US objectives". Well, this is what is the US statement but every country in world has similar objectives and set force for their own people and the interest and the concern and the sensitivity was such that US had put in a force of thirty thousand people four years back with a four star general leading them but we where we are heading to? Should we just keep on cursing what has happened? Or should we act? While this is a very complex situation and we are all talking about internet and other things. The issue is much beyond internet. It is reaching to the personal links. We are not talking about habitual criminals and terrorist groups, we are talking about national security organizations monitoring the other countries. Well, I want to be very simple and straight here to see as to what the way forward we should have. The ICP security architecture is based on free kind of entities, people processes and technology and I just want to mention these things remain to focus on these things. The only way to achieve trustworthy ICP security in my opinion is to learn, build and deploy ICP security products and system yourself. There is absolutely no other choice because all foreign ICP products have built





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in malware. Foreign ICP security vendors are compromised. This is a very deep rooted statement with lot of experience behind and also has some proofs which are present here and there. From all these vendors 80 of them are listed on the internet, which have been cooperating with NSA in collecting all this information and some of them have been providing products and devices to Pakistan and have been betraying us as well. This is on record.

Execution, as we said, Ammar sahib has already mentioned that government cannot do it, we have to have a private public partnership. So, I just touch upon the three points which I have mentioned. We have five type of people, who are working; common users, ICP professionals, applications and certification organizations, academic, researchers and conscious leaders because they have to get the funds and the resources put forward for this thing. There is a training arrangement and the forces and everything else is present, which can create awareness of security, usage, certification, putting the networks in place and doing everything else. This is a very simple and straight solution. As per as technology is concerned, never use an unsolicited cards, official equipment build in indigenous

products. The terminology I have point that if we cannot build something because of doom economy, we should at least cyber screen and certify the products. There has been a successful experience which has been done in recent past and also any foreign pictographic product must be customized before use.

There are standards which if we comply the things can be made much straight forward. Government support is provided some kind of leverage to industry and academia can really make the things better. Processes and laws; the laws of cyber crime, somebody has already discussed a lot but then we need to have policy guidelines for security accreditation organizations and other things, that is all. Right now we have an Anti ISP which is doing something but I think it could not deliver, we have to have four kind of organizations to do the job. There is no time otherwise I could have discussed this thing and then we need to have support organizations and of 3G we already have a sort of combination like the professional certification authority, they do the job and then in the last I just want to mention it here that the NUST has already done some humble contribution with a soon job, putting a masters and PhD programs and 150 graduates have appeared. One of the important thing is there have been 20 plus IT security





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products which have been designed, developed, manufactured, customized cyber screen and deployed, mostly in the military domain but of course have got civilian counterpart applications straight away. Thank you.

Ms. Fozia Nasheen: Internet service providers are playing a very vital role in making strategies to invent the filter and tools, to make the internet users secure and to make a cyberspace secure. Normally they are the first one to be the victims of the cyber attack as well. I would like to call upon dais, Mr. Wahaj who is the Chief Executive of NAYATEL to throw the light on role of ISP's in IT security.

Mr. Wahaj-us-Siraj, President, Internet Services Providers (ISP): اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. Senator Mushahid sahib, Shafi sahib, Ch. Shujaat sahib, General NAB, Parliamentarians, respected friends from Crania Industry and Civil Society Aslam-o-Aliakum.

The challenges that Pakistan faces today in terms of a cyber security, I think they are very great and very profound and when I say great and profound, it means that in a country where people are not actually willing to pay for the software then the challenges are actually really very profound and when there is no incentive for the software producers to write those kind of software for which people can pay.

So, this is actually a challenge that we face and I think this challenge can only be overcome as what Brigadier Ashraf

has rightly said that the solution has to come from within and instead of relying on the world giants and I think most of the people in this gathering would know that many specialized network security products originate from Israel. So, keeping that in view we have no option but to rely on our home grown products and services and that home grown products and services should be open standards because now the world is moving towards open standards. I think the days of monopolies and propriety technologies are generally trading away, they are not dying but eventually the world is moving towards an open architecture.

So, in my humble opinion we need to focus on two things, we need to focus on training of the manpower. our own people, we have very capable brains and I have no-doubt about it and we just need to put these brains together in various pockets and give them a direction where they can work and come out with specialized products which not only the defence establishment can use because the defence establishment have huge budgets and they can always spend more as compared to the home individuals and 30 million internet users of this country, they do not actually have the capacity to pay a huge amount, so, we need to come out for the morals, for secure systems and software which are actually of very low cost and easy to use and so that requires good manpower and commercialization of the products which are being developed in the universities and educational institutions today. So, once we take those products to the market and





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then side by side we create the awareness. So, we tell our youngsters, the downloaded generation that internet is not always fun, internet can lead you to serious troubles as well like one of the cases of Facebook that was presented here. So, we need to create awareness and we need to create awareness at every level, I think this initiative that Mushahid sahib has taken is great because this is actually teaching our senior politicians on the importance of these measures. So, this is very great initiative we should take this initiative forward and strengthen our all existing institutions, strengthen our individuals, strengthen our researchers, strengthen our policy makers and this is actually the time for change because the world is changing at very fast pace and if we want to be ahead of change we need to change ourselves (» ≠ ?) "no doubt that Allah Almighty does not change the state of a nation unless they change themselves" and this was beautifully translated by our great leader Iqbal and I would end my talk with this;

خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی
نہ ہو جس کو خیال آپ اپنی حالت کے بدلنے کا

Thank you very much.

(Questions, Answers and Comments)

(Seminar was concluded with the following points of the Chairman, Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production)

Action Plan

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: In this regard, as a result of today's historic landmark; policy seminar, the Senate Defence Committee proposes the following action plan for a Cyber Secured Pakistan.

1. Relevant legislation to preserve, protect and promote Pakistan cyber security, drafting which has already begun. We will present bills in Parliament for Cyber Security.
2. Cyber security threat should be accepted and recognized as new, emerging national security threat by the government of Pakistan, similar to the threats like terrorism and military aggression.
3. Establishing a National Computer Emergency Response Team (PKCERT).
4. Establishing a Cyber Security Task Force with





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affiliation with Ministry of Defence, Ministry of IT, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Information and our security organizations plus relevant and leading professionals from the private security so that Pakistan can take steps to combat this new emerging threat and formulate Cyber Security Strategy for Pakistan.

5. Under the office of the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, an Inter Services Cyber Command should be established to coordinate cyber security and cyber defence for the Pakistan Armed Forces.
6. Within the framework of SAARC, Pakistan should take the initiative to initiate talks among the 8 members states particularly India to establish acceptable norms of behaviour in cyber security among the SAARC countries so that these countries are not engaged in cyber warfare against each other. If Pakistan and India can have an agreement not to attack nuclear installations, why not an agreement seeking the prevention of cyber warfare against each other?
7. Soon after Eid, the Senate Defence Committee in cooperation with the Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA) will have special media workshop

to promote awareness among the public and educate opinion leaders on the issue of cyber security.

Thank you.





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Written Statements by Brig. ® Ashraf Masood on Cyber Security Scenario in Pakistan – Way Forward

1. Introduction. Once the news about PRISM broke in international media a few days ago, some people were stunned while others were surprised by the type and scope of the operation. Yet another group was not at all affected as they knew it all, through without many details as the operation was 'on' some last several years. The degree of surprise is actually the measure of degree of 'ignorance'. Fundamentally, these news should not have surprised many as there is not much new in the news as it is an old story in fact as US had embarked on similar operation by the name of ECHLON since 1970. Under these operations, a huge network of listening stations was setup across the globe with the help of their partner countries to listen-in almost any information being exchanged on communication networks. Interestingly, many countries were participating to eavesdrop on each other within the group as well. Besides governments and their agencies, many IT and IT security companies not only from US but also from Europe participated in helping NSA in gathering such information. Despite being alleged for being manipulated, products of some of these companies are being used in Pakistan as well even today. Here we are not concerned about hobbyist, hacker, cyber criminal or terrorist organization, we are talking about National Security Agencies which have much more technical and material resources that individuals and

groups. More details and some specific information can be read on the link: <http://www.truth-out.org/speakout/item/17310-eavesdropping-on-the-planet>

2. Are we really concerned? While the news regarding PRISM has annoyed even close allied of US and US administration is forced to give various types of explanations, the whole issue could hardly make any news in Pakistan. While Pakistan is the country with second largest volume of eavesdropping took place, we don't appear to be much concerned about it. We belong to a country full of challenges. In a country with rampant corruption, skyrocketing inflation, torturing load shedding and probably worst possible condition of physical security, majority of people appear to be least concerned in the subject of information security. This is, in fact, our traditional behavior because we are not truly aware of risks and implications of loss of information security. Moreover, knowing or even suspecting some as 'their listeners' from 'within ourselves' create a tendency of ignoring any information security policies and controls. Furthermore, our social setup is such that help the defeating the security controls easily through the phenomenon of 'social engineering'. Putting it all together, it is not ignorance but utter negligence at all levels about one of the most vital subject of our national security. Had we known the implications of this, probably some of us wouldn't have resorted to such behavior.
3. Cyber Security Challenge The risks associated with loss of cyber security are usually considered as loss





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of money, disclosure of business or private information, malfunction of devices & systems or disruption of critical infrastructure. These are the risks usually conveyed to us through open literature from the west. These risks may seem important but not alarming, at least to common people. In reality, the risk is as grave as loss of National Sovereignty – the choice to govern the national in her own interests. It is evident from US objectives of peacetime engagement in *Information Warfare* redefined as *Information Operation* for military purposes as “to cause an adversary, through perception management, to act in a manner favorable to US objective”. Similar are the objectives of other nations as well.

4. US appointed first cyber warfare general Considering the technological advancements and potential efforts of various nations, US has already raised a force of 30,000 of cyber warriors under command a four star general. It is part of the Pentagon's ambitious new Cyber Command, designed to conduct virtual combat across the world's computer networks. More details are given at the link: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/may/23/us-appoints-cyber-warfare-general> Similar are usually the efforts by other countries as well especially in our neighborhood that should definitely wake us up from the state of *don't care*.
5. Where do we stand today? It is not difficult to adjudge our current state of preparedness or may be better worded as state as concern and awareness. However, instead of cursing the current state of information security, we need to look forward and take concrete actions to address the situation. We have not reached here in one day and we cannot correct everything in one day. It is a long route. We must be committed and demonstrate perseverance. These characteristics are against our usual national practice but we have no choice at hand.
6. ICT Security, How? Although we have not yet discussed as to what specifically needs to be done to arrest the situation, it is a consensus among experts around the world that:

The only way to achieve trustworthy ICT security is to:

Learn, Built & deploy ICT Security products & systems yourself!

Because bases on known history, facts and

experiences, it has been unanimously opined by all relevant stakeholders that:

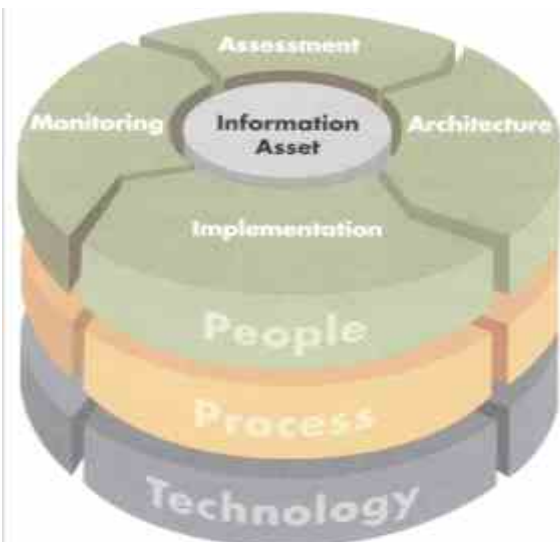
Foreign ICT Security products are plagued with built-in malware!

Foreign ICT Security vendors may be compromised!

In my understanding, the above statements should act as terms of reference for all our future actions on this subject. However, it is also understood that

Only government *cannot* do it? Rather It's only public private partnership that can deliver! The government should take initiative to take initiative and involve all stake holders especially academia and industry for their respective role by giving directions and appropriate incentives.

7. ICT Security Architecture While the problem of ICT security appears to be very complex and difficult to solve, surprisingly it is very simple and straight forward. Considering an overall picture, the ICT security of information assets comprise of people, processes and technology as participant entities. The whole issue revolves around risk assessment, designing the security architecture, implementing the controls and continuously monitoring over a period of time the effectiveness of the security controls, and hence, the security architecture and then going over again and again through re-assessment of risks and





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- then making necessary adjustments. The whole concept is been put together in *Crypto Magazine* as shown in opposite picture. Although each entity has its own defined role in the overall security architecture, as one can expect, people play the most vital role. In order to achieve true information security, all entities need to be corrected, improved and fixed properly. Now I will touch upon actions needed regarding every entity participating in the ICT security architecture.
8. People As mentioned earlier people are the most important entity in the entire ICT security architecture. In any ICT environment following five types of people operate or interact. Every level of use needs its respective training to boost his or her knowledge regarding ICT security pertaining to given role. Besides this, in our case, all level of users requires general awareness regarding potential threats and risks associated with any violations of the SOPs, instructions and guidelines. Here I have listed some course certifications that are available internationally to develop necessary competence so that one can perform the defined role.
- a. Common User is user of ICT devices, equipment and infrastructure to perform his or her duties or business activities. For such users Certified Secure Computer User (CSCU) or other similar types of courses are available. As this group of users is the most vulnerable to attacks, they require awareness training sessions on regular basis.
 - b. ICT (Security) professionals are the ones who manage ICT infrastructure. For this level of users, higher technical level exclusive awareness sessions are required. To improve their professional competence, following courses are available.
 - (1) CISSP, CISA, ITIL, CIH, CNSA, ECSA
 - (2) Product Specific Training
 - c. Accreditation & Certification Organizations are those which either accreditate ICT user organizations against international standards or certify (equivalent to type approval) cryptographic and information security devices. Following standards are available for compliance as good practice.
 - (1) ISO-27001 and BS-7799 for Information Security Management System (ISMS) for ICT user accreditation
 - (2) FIPS-140-3, Common Criteria (CC) for certification of cryptographic and information security devices
 - d. Academicians & Researchers produce technologies and create knowledge. This is very significant in the current case because knowledge in this domain is usually kept confidential and limited knowledge is released in public domain. Specific knowledge is the created through,
 - (1) UG & PG Programs
 - (2) Seminars, Conferences
 - e. Conscious Leaders belong to the most important group as they have to take policy decision and allocated resources for any specific effort. They require high level technical knowledge, knowledge about policy framework and cyber space situation both at global and regional level. Selective participation in the above four type of training courses can be useful and adequate for this group.
9. ICT Security Technology The technology layer is the most important in our case from two aspects. Firstly, in a doomed economic situation, it is difficult to allocate financial resources for development or procurement of equipment. Secondly, most of the ICT security technology is imported from abroad and very limited indigenous technology is available. Keeping both aspects in view following are the guidelines on this aspect.
- a. Never use unsolicited commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products on critical National IT infrastructure.
 - b. Build indigenous products & systems/solutions. As mentioned earlier self reliance is key to this problem.
 - c. If it is not possible to develop indigenous product due to any reason ... at least use *Cyber Screened* & certified products and systems. Here I have coined the term cyber screening to define the process to technically validate any device against a threat of potentially malicious operation through an external command after deployment.
 - d. Always *Customize* foreign cryptographic products. This is again an ad-hoc arrangement until own products cannot be developed and deployed.
10. ICT Security Standards Compliance There are a number of international standards available which can be used as reference for compliance to systemize the operational practices, certification of ICT security products and accreditation of ICT user organization. Compliance to these standards helps achieve comprehensive ICT security. Some of the standards and their purpose are listed below.
- a. Cryptographic Products – FIPS 140-3, CC
 - b. ICT Infrastructure – ITU X.805
 - c. IS Management – ISO-27001
11. Government Support If government can extend some



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tax relief and incentives to the stake holders (industry and academia) in achieving self reliance in technology, the indigenous R&D and manufacturing situation improve significantly very quickly.

a. Industry

- (1) Customs tariff on electronic parts and assembly machines for ICT security related products
- (2) GST and other tax exemption on computers & accessories
- (3) Tax break on ICT security related R&D expenses (similar to textile industry)
- (4) Preference for indigenous ICT security related products, if available

b. Academia

- (1) HEC to recognize ICT security related applied research for faculty hiring & promotion
- (2) Income tax incentives to faculty and researchers at 75% may be restored

12. Processes & Laws This is the third significant aspect of ICT security architecture. All efforts by people and technology become useless if they are not employed and deployed properly. The processes comprise of laws, policies, regulations, SOPs, instructions and guidelines. The development of such process is a tedious and continuous task. The ownership to ensure currency of them lies with top leadership. Generally speaking following type of policies and laws are required to govern the IT infrastructure and check their misuse and violations.

- a. Policy guidelines for Info Security Accreditation
- b. Guidelines for ICT users practice especially in government and industry (associate penalties for non-compliance)
- c. *Laws for Cybercrimes Prevention*

13. ICT Security Accreditation Bodies

- a. ICT Security Accreditation Council may be setup to accreditate ICT accreditation organizations. Current NTISB at Cabinet Division is mandated to do this job
- b. ICT security accreditation and auditing organizations. These are supposed to be private organizations that help ICT user organizations get accreditation on IT security standards. At present there are several firms working in this field on commercial basis. However, their own competence has always remained question mark especially in the absence of any functional regulatory body.
- c. ICT products' testing & certification labs. These labs perform certification of cryptographic and IT security equipment and devices. Since these labs are very

expensive to setup and commercially not feasible to operate, there is no certified lab present in the country at the moment. This is one area where government support is required.

- d. National professional certification organization. As indicated in the section of people, a number of training and certification courses are available. These certifications are sponsored by different international bodies. Though very useful, these courses are truly aligned with our national requirement. If we can establish a professional certification organization which develop courseware according to own national requirement, such trainings can become more useful and affordable.

- e. Academic Accreditation bodies. Present academic accreditation bodies related to IT security (PEC, IT Council) may be requested to design formal programs of IT security engineering and technology and encourage existing universities to start such programs at priority.

14. ICT Support Organizations It is sometimes not feasible for private sector to participate in every activity due to any reason. In such cases government initiative is usually required. Following is a list of IT security support organization that need to set up primarily by government to supervise, coordinate and guide (as a reference) for other organizations of the country.

- a. NR3C – A great initiative already taken by government.
- b. National CERT. A very vital organ still absent.
- c. National ICT security professional certification authority. Already discussed as national professional certification organization in the previous section.

15. Contribution by MCS-NUST Foreseeing the challenges Pakistan is facing today National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST) took an initiative to establish a postgraduate teaching and research program in information security at Military College of Signals (MCS) campus. This effort has been extremely useful in producing highly knowledgeable and skilled human resource that is currently employed in various government, industry and private organizations very gainfully. Moreover, this institution has worked on various aspects of ICT security devices and equipment in a bid to achieve self-reliance. Specifically, following achievements have been made to date.

- a. Formal Academic Education & Research
 - (1) PG Program – 150+ MS and 6 PhDs graduates with



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- 100+ high quality publications
- (2) UG Program – 60+ graduates
- b. User Level Course
- (1) CSCU training courses
- c. IT Professional Level Courses
- (1) CISSP Trainings
- (2) SIEM workshops
- (3) Certified Ethical Hacking (CEH) workshops
- d. Conferences – NCIA This series of conference is being organized on regular basis. Second conference (NCIA-2013) is planned to be held on 11-12 Dec 2013. I hope this conference will act as catalyst to create awareness and knowledge; and improve overall ICT security situation in the country.
- e. IT Security Product – Designed, developed, manufactured, customized, cyber screened & deployed 20+ ICT security products
- 16. Conclusion This paper (presented in Cyber Security Seminar held on July 8, 2013) outlines the actions required to address the situation caused by the operation PRISM. As amply stressed during the presentation, the answer lies in indigenization, self reliance and creating awareness (and knowledge) and promulgating relevant laws (suitable to national needs). Specific actions for particular organizations can be chalked out on selective basis. It is hoped that this paper will provide necessary guideline for forthcoming initiatives of government to achieve trustworthy cyber security for the national at large.



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Article of Senator Sehar Kamran on “Defending Pakistan through a National Cyber Security Strategy”

Introduction and Significance:

The significance of cyber space in our age extends beyond our imaginations. The revolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) that has fundamentally altered societies and sectors, and would probably continue to do so in the foreseeable future, has also redefined the relationships between states that traditionally revolve around diplomacy, war, peace and cooperation. The developments in ICTs, on one the one hand, have given shape to unprecedented economic and social development in developing and developed societies; however on the other hand they have also given birth to new types of threats and challenges altogether, such as cyber spying, cyber attacks and cyber crimes.

These threats are the more significant as states have far greater vulnerability towards them, particularly as they are not restricted by geographical limitations or national boundaries. From their inception, while encouraging the use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs), states are simultaneously also looking at ways to counteract the consequences of these developments on national security. The rapid development and expansion of space and cyber-based technologies have created entirely new dynamics for us to confront, especially in the realm of economics, defense, and security. The added reach, flexibility, and speed provided by satellite and cyber systems are powerful enablers and have become integral to our lives – from shipping, trade, financial transactions, air movement, and medical data, to meteorology, defense, security, and geology. We have become extremely dependent on cyber space, so much so that nowadays living without it is unimaginable. It is a paradox that every nation across the globe is faced with. Incorporating the use of ICTs as an essential element of daily routine and business life is necessary, as are the technical measures to protect these communication networks, which are currently being implemented through supportive legislative measures, also presently being developed, to prevent and deter cyber attacks around the world.

According to Internet Service Provider Association (ISPA) of Pakistan there are 25 million internet users in Pakistan. Among them, 15 million use mobile internet, while 1.7 million are broadband internet users. Interestingly Pakistan is ranked 7th in Asia, ahead of Malaysia at rank 9 and after Taiwan at rank 8.¹ With such high usage of internet in almost every sector of Pakistan, the issue of cyber security becomes highly significant.

Cyber security is one of the most serious national security challenges that Pakistan faces as a nation, but one that as a government or as a country, Pakistan is not adequately prepared to counter. Being technologically less advanced than many and a deeply dependent country as far as the technological advancement in cyber space is concerned; we face an array of challenges in the national cyber security domain, which are unprecedented in nature and difficult, if not impossible, to tackle.

A Challenge to National Security:

With the immense technological advancements in information and communication sectors, that eternal phenomenon of intra-state relations, 'Warfare', has also been revolutionized. Fifth generation warfare has wrought fundamental changes to the concept of warfare. Cyber warriors have replaced combat soldiers to a great extent, if not completely. Cyber space, ideology, culture, and religion have been transformed into the new battle fields, replacing the old physical ones.

Likewise, the concepts of intelligence and espionage have also been revolutionized accordingly. States today rely more on electronic tools of intelligence than human intelligence. The mass connectivity via the internet and other communication and information sources in a globalized environment have provided new and greater opportunities to states to collect information through cyber snooping. Particularly in the last two decades, the revolution in information and communication technology has given greater capabilities to major powers to intercept, collect, and analyze data from cyberspace and transformed it into effective policy options in real time.

Certainly the relevance of geography in international

1. Accessed July 11, 2013, <http://www.ispak.pk/>



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politics cannot be replaced, but the geo-strategist's notion "who controls this will control that" has been replaced with "who controls the information and communication domains will control the world." As Joseph Nye and ADM William Owens, two former Harvard Professors and the Clinton Administration's Defense Department officials jointly argued almost 13 years ago, "The one country that can best lead the information revolution will be more powerful than any other."² US hegemony over communication and information technologies has given them the immense power to observe, breach, and retrieve locked information from other smaller powers, dependent on US made hardware and software.

The US-led War against Terrorism and its policy of precision targeting (also a dimension of non-kinetic warfare) to tackle the asymmetric threat posed by terrorists has increased the importance and significance of cyberspace as a major source of information and intelligence and a medium of combat as far as target identification, evaluation, monitoring, and surveillance, and target elimination through unmanned drones is concerned. Under this garb however, the US has been breaching the security and violating the privacy of small states like Pakistan. As the recent media reports exposed that National Security Agency (NSA), the most secret US intelligence agency, has collected 13.5 billion intelligence reports from Pakistan alobe in the month of March this year.³ It has been highly alarming to discover that the Presidency, Prime Minister House, and the national institutions of Pakistan dealing with economics, defense, security, and foreign policy were the main targets, and a huge chunk of information from national secrets have been and are being retrieved by the US, without any major hurdles. Given the fact that dependence on excessive use of cyberspace in daily routine and business lives have made small states like Pakistan vulnerable to offence from outside as well as from within, tangible measures to counteract this vulnerability have become indispensable for Pakistan. People from all walks of Pakistani society are heavily reliant on android phones, emails, facebook, and twitter for communication. However, in using these devices and softwares, it is forgotten that they are under continuous surveillance. Anything browsed via American

and Chinese browsers, all information shared via email or facebook is constantly under surveillance, observed by someone sitting in a room faraway.

Implications:

1. This unprecedented non-traditional security threat to Pakistan's sovereignty, security and national privacy has far reaching consequences, not only for the state itself, but also for coming generations. Pakistan is a nuclear weapon state and its nuclear command and control infrastructure greatly depends on the computers and communications devices, which are not indigenous productions. What would be the consequences, if the US or any other country or group manages to breach the national nuclear command control and communication system?
2. As a vulnerable nation surrounded by enemies and adversaries since its inception, Pakistan has been facing an array of security threats from outside and as well as from within. The concepts of defense and security in the age of Fifth Generation Warfare have become so vague and incomprehensible that a developing and insecure nation like Pakistan simply cannot afford these vulnerabilities within its national security structure. Non-kinetic threats to the national security of Pakistan, especially in the cyber domain, have become so penetrating that no one can lay claim to full confidence in its privacy.
3. Cyber operations can be kinetic or non-kinetic. The boundaries between conventional and cyber operations are blurring, as cyber capabilities can be seen as a force multiplier in conventional operations.⁴ In fact, cyber warfare has become an integral part of conventional military operations. It should be noted that any future crisis between India and Pakistan will introduce cyber capabilities at a much larger scale. Are the defense and security forces of Pakistan fully prepared to counter its enemies or adversaries in the cyber domain?
4. We continue to live in a Westphalian sovereign system, where states are identifiable with particular physical territories, within which domestic political

2. Chris Bronk, "Treasure Trove or Trouble: Cyber Enabled Intelligence and International Politics", American Intelligence Journal, NMIA (2010); retrieved on July 10, 2013; <http://bakerinstitute.org/publications/ITP-pub-BronkTreasureTroveAIJ-022211.pdf>
3. Boundless Informant: the NSA's secret tool to track global surveillance data, Guardian London; retrieved on July 11, 2013; <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/jun/08/nsa-boundless-informant-global-datamining>
4. Jan Hanska, The Driving Forces in Cyber Space are Changing the Reality of Security, available at: http://www.stonesoft.com/opencms/export/system/galleries/download/opinion_articles/Stonesoft_DrivingForcesinCyberspace.pdf



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authorities are the only legitimate source of power. In this context, Pakistan as a nation believes in non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states. Recent media reports however, have shown that Pakistan's sovereignty and security has been compromised and jeopardized by unlawful US surveillance programs.

5. A developing country like Pakistan heavily depends on cyber space for trade and access to international markets. In the future, almost all trade and communication will be fully dependent on online procedures and techniques, replacing traditional trade techniques. E-trade, online banking and the communication sector is completely dependent on cyber space technology and cyber attacks can cause huge losses. An example worth quoting here would be Sony, a multinational company that revealed that due to cyber attacks, it lost significant online data and the company had to bear a \$173 million loss. Others have estimated this loss at \$1.5 billion.⁵

Recommendations:

In the backdrop of the abovementioned potential implications for Pakistan's cyber security, the following recommendations are considered as necessary steps to secure the country's defense infrastructures, and as such should be incorporated into national policy as soon as possible.

1. Pakistan must ensure that cyber security is a common responsibility. End users can play a crucial role in ensuring the security of networks and information systems: they need to be made aware of the risks they face online and be empowered to take simple steps to guard against them. In this regard, initiatives should be taken such as publishing awareness reports, organizing expert workshops, and developing public-private partnerships to enhance cyber security awareness.
 2. Strong and effective legislations at the national level are required to ensure cyber security in Pakistan. In this regard a national consensus is prerequisite to evoke strong and effective legislations.
 3. Pakistan must also translate national legislations on cyber security into a robust and effective institutional framework. To this end, a national authority to ensure the cyber security of Pakistan, under Prime Minister Secretariat, must be setup and should be a civil-military joint venture.
 4. The evolution of cybercrime, cyber surveillance, and cyber espionage techniques has accelerated rapidly: law enforcement agencies in Pakistan cannot combat cybercrime with outdated operational and procedural tools. Currently, Pakistan lacks operational capabilities needed to effectively respond to threats in the cyber domain. It needs to enhance and increase the operational capabilities of law enforcement agencies. Good coordination between civilian and military sectors in this domain therefore is prerequisite.
 5. Given the importance and significance in terms of the scope of its implications, the government should take steps to incorporate cyber security as a subject in our educational curriculums. In this manner, the government can evolve a cyber security culture in the society, which is much needed at this moment.
 6. For a long-term solution to the issue, the government must setup a research and development section within the abovementioned proposed authority to indigenize emails, search browsers, and hardware production. This should further be supported with industrial and technological development in the ICT sector. Pakistan should have its own versions of internet browsers, emails, and communication software. For this, research facilities at university and college levels must be setup, financed and actively promoted.
 7. Cyber defense is an important aspect of cyber security. Pakistan must develop a cyber defense policy and capability as soon as possible. Cyber defense capability must concentrate on detection, response, and recovery, and as well as the ability and capability to retaliate and launch cyber attacks, if required, to deter and counter cyber aggression.
 8. Pakistan must join international efforts to counter the threats emanating from cyber space.
5. Japan's Sony hit by fresh cyberattack; DAWN News; retrieved on July 11, 2013, <http://beta.dawn.com/news/747454/japans-sony-hit-by-fresh-cyberattack>

Speakers' Profile



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



AMMAR HUSSAIN JAFFRI

ammar@brain.net.pk

137 Street 57 E-11/3, Islamabad, Pakistan

+92 (300) 855-1479 | +92 (51) 222-4321

EXECUTIVE PROFILE

Mr. Ammar Jaffri has over 40 years of experience in Governance, Digital Forensics, Information Technology, Security, Education and Philanthropy. He has served and led different departments in the Federal Government of Pakistan, and has been recognized with some of the highest industry honors in Pakistan as well as internationally.

He serves as the Pakistan point of contact for a number of international initiatives on Cyber Security like the Microsoft Law Enforcement Forum, G-8 24/7 High Tech Crime Network, the OIC-CERT, SAARC CERT, APCERT, Council of the European Union, and with INTERPOL.

He retired as the Additional Director General of the Federal Investigation Agency of Pakistan in 2010, and is currently engaged in various public and private projects in a private capacity. He is a well-known speaker on a wide range of subjects including Information Security, Cyber Security, Digital Forensics, Electronic Governance, Business Continuity Planning, Electronic Banking, and emerging trends in ICTs.

Mr. Jaffri's goal is to improve lives in the rural areas of Pakistan by leveraging information and communication technologies.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

2012 PASHA National Award 2012, ICTs for Development

2012 Excellence Award. Information Security Conference 2012, ICT Global Exhibition, Thailand.

2007 Leadership in Information Security Award. (ISC) 2, Bangkok, Thailand.

2007 Information Security Recognition Award. InfoSec, Pakistan.

2006 Lifetime Achievement Award in the field of Information Technology. Teradata Corporation, Pakistan.

CURRENT ENGAGEMENTS

2009 - Current Chief Executive, Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA)

- Pioneered the first Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) in Pakistan
- Maintain ongoing relationships with global CERTs
- Responsible for coordinating Cyber Security efforts at a national scale

2009 - Current Managing Director, National Institute of Management and Information Security (NIMIS)

- Lead advanced training sessions on Information and Cyber Security
- Lead Information Security consulting and security audit teams compliant with ISO-27001

2010 - Current Chairman, Forensic People Pakistan

- Consulting services in establishing digital forensics laboratories
- Lead digital forensic investigator



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- Regular speaker at international conferences on Information Security, Cyber Security, Digital Forensics and other related topics

2010 - Current President, Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), Islamabad Chapter

2005 - Current Member, Steering Committee, Organization of Islamic Cooperation CERT (OIC-CERT)

2005 - Current National Coordinator, E-Village and ICT4All Pakistan Vision 2015, a nonprofit initiative of the Pakistan Social Association (PSA)

2004 - Current Focal Point, Pakistan, G-8 24/7 High Tech Crime Network, US Department of Justice, Washington, DC, USA

2003 - Current Focal Point, Pakistan, Law Enforcement Forum, Digital Crimes Consortium, Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington, USA

PAST EXPERIENCE

2008 - 2009 Additional Director General, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Government of Pakistan

- Established and supervised Digital Forensic Laboratories at a national scale
- Supervised banking and cybercrime investigations
- Supervised country-wide border control operations, with special focus on monitoring and combating human trafficking through automated systems
- Contributed in drafting and implementing national laws in the areas of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), white collar and financial crimes.

2009 - 2009 Joint Director General, Intelligence Bureau (IB), Government of Pakistan

- Headed technical operations of the agency
- Lead investigator for technology based investigations

2003 - 2009 Project Director, National Response Center for Cyber Crimes (NR3C), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Government of Pakistan

2003 - 2009 Project Director, Border Control System, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Government of Pakistan

1984 - 2002 Director, Information Technology, Intelligence Bureau (IB), Government of Pakistan

1979 - 1984 System Analyst, Army Data Management Directorate, Ministry of Defense, Government of Pakistan

1971 - 1979 Programmer / System Analyst, Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan

PUBLICATIONS AND KEYNOTES

MAY BE PROVIDED IF REQUIRED

EDUCATION

1994 Master of Science, Computer Science. Preston University, Pakistan.

1971 Master of Science, Statistics. University of Punjab, Pakistan.



Abid Hussain Imam

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EDUCATION

Columbia University School of Law

New York, USA

J.D., 2002-2005



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Awards: Recipient of Parker School Certificate in Foreign and Comparative Law conferred on J.D. and LL.M. graduates demonstrating a specialization and excellence in foreign and comparative law; Harlan Stone Fiske Scholar for academic excellence (2004-05); Columbia Human Rights Fellowship recipient.

Activities: Editorial Board, *American Review of International Arbitration*; participant in *Sidley-Austin* International Economic Law WTO Moot Court (2005).

Yale University, *New Haven, USA*

B.A., History and International Studies (honors interdisciplinary major), 1994-1998

Awards: Robert C. Bates Fellowship and Richter Summer Fellowship for research in Iran (1997)
International Studies Fellowship for research in Iraq (1997).

Activities: President and Managing Editor of *Yale International Forum*, Yale Model United Nations delegate; Yale International Education Project tutor; Yale Mock Trial Association member.

EXPERIENCE

Lahore University of Management Sciences (July 2011 to present) *Lahore, Pakistan*

Assistant Professor: Teach in the Law & Policy department. Teach international trade law, legal reasoning and legal writing to B.A.-LL.B. joint degree candidates. Serve as advisor and coach for domestic and international Moot Court competitions. Conduct academic and consulting-oriented research and analysis on issues including case studies of criminal cases registered in Punjab police stations and delays in delivering justice to aggrieved persons, issues of international trade law and the GATT/WTO regime, arbitration and other forms of alternative dispute resolution, Islamic law, competition law, and comparative law.

Competition Commission of Pakistan (Jan 2010 to May 2011) *Islamabad, Pakistan*

Legal Consultant: Provide legal advice and input with respect to the effective implementation of the 2010 Competition Ordinance, participate in investigations carried out by the Commission, attend hearings, and write Commission Orders with respect to competition cases involving abuse of dominance, prohibited agreements and deceptive marketing practices.

Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan (Aug 2009 to Dec 2009) *Islamabad, Pakistan*

Legal Consultant: Provide legal advice and policy inputs on issues concerning various WTO Agreements, bilateral trade issues and the application of trade remedy laws, and assist the WTO Wing of the Ministry of Commerce in examining, analyzing, and advising in respect of emerging WTO negotiations and Agreements and post-Doha preparedness. Prepare legal position papers, analyses and briefs as well assist in court cases and investigations pertaining to trade matters entrusted to the WTO Wing. Review proposals for amendments to the WTO Agreements submitted by Members in the WTO Negotiations Groups and further assist the WTO Wing on WTO negotiations in the Doha Development Round.

Babar Ali Foundation (Dec 2008 to Aug 2009) *Lahore, Pakistan*

Executive Director: Supervised and managed the use and efficacy of charitable donations to institutions including the Lahore University of Management Sciences, Ali Institute of Education, Shalamar Hospital, Naqsh School of the Arts. Reviewed accounts, disbursements, and monitoring of charitable grants, set targets for improvement and ensure targets are met. Administered the Syeda Mubarak Begum scholarships provided annually to 750 women, for the pursuit of graduate studies at public universities. Reviewed and expanded upon fundraising opportunities. Examined, created, and presented new strategies to better align charitable work with philanthropic goals in Pakistan, mainly in the fields of education, health, environment, sports and culture-promotion. Supervised a training & research center working with 50 government primary schools in Kasur, overseeing a staff of 8 teacher trainers and social mobilizers.

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, LLP (2005 to 2007) *New York, USA*

Legal Associate: Advised Fortune 100 consulting firm on state of each contract with its major clients, undertaking a legal and business review with a view to determine leverage, scope and flexibility to renegotiate all major contracts. Assisted large retail, financial and manufacturing institutions in the structuring and negotiation of major, complex and strategic technology transactions including offshore transactions, business process outsourcing, human resources outsourcing, applications



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development & maintenance outsourcing. Engaged in contract negotiation, deal restructuring and evaluated potential vendors. Gained experience in drafting and negotiating a range of technology agreements including application service provider, web hosting, and software licensing agreements. In addition, drafted aircraft lease agreements, litigation briefs representing pro-bono asylum-seeking clients, assisted in stock options back-dating investigation in advance of prospective litigation against client. Served as member of the Committee for Summer Associates and mentor advisor to summer associates.

Network 20/20 (2005 to present) *New York, USA*

Committee Member and Fundraiser: Organized fund-raising and speakers for Network 20/20, an organization that helps prepare next generation leaders in the U.S. to participate meaningfully in public diplomacy and in the creation and execution of policies promoting global public security. Joined the Network 20/20 Entrepreneurial Diplomacy Delegation visiting Pakistan and India, conducted interviews with senior government, political, business leaders and member of civil society and contributed to report titled "A Different Kind of Partner: A Paradigm for Democracy and Counter-Terrorism in Pakistan".

Research for Judge Merit Janow of the Appellate Body of the WTO (2004-05) *New York, USA*

Research Assistant: Conducted research for Professor Merit Janow, judge on the WTO's Appellate Body; assisted with cases appearing before the Appellate Body, related to agricultural subsidies and anti-dumping.

Legal Justice Initiative at the Open Society Institute (Spring 2004) *New York, USA*

Intern: Undertook research on the use of and challenges to racial profiling in the U.S. and the U.K. Analyzed use of methodologies of testing for racial discrimination in realm of housing in the U.S. as a template upon which to model testing programs in Spain and Russia, and maintain the integrity of testing evidence to render it admissible in court.

International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (INTERIGHTS) (2003) *London, UK*

Summer Intern: Conducted comparative law research for freedom of expression and due process cases in India, surveying corresponding legal doctrines in North America, Europe and the Commonwealth. Drafted memos on the viability of anti-discrimination suits.

Corporate Executive Board (2000-2002) *Washington, DC, USA*

Strategic Research Analyst: Researched and drafted two best-practice studies on process management and customer relationship management in the financial services industry. Conducted over 150 interviews with senior-level operations executives at Fortune 500 companies as part of the research endeavor.

Senior Research Associate: Conducted extensive research on best-practice marketing strategies in cross-industry literature, trade press and industry databases. Authored briefs on topics including viral marketing, new product development, brand extensions and market forecasting. Received "Quality Award" for a research brief on women and ethnic groups online.

American School of Tangier, (1998-1999) *Tangier, Morocco*

English and History Teacher: Taught high school Ottoman history, seventh and eighth grade English and World History. Served as seventh grade homeroom teacher and dormitory supervisor.

Institute of Strategic Studies, (1996) *Islamabad, Pakistan*

Summer Intern: Conducted research on the rise of Hindu fundamentalism in India, the success of the BJP, studying its links to pro-Hindutva organizations including the RSS, Shiv Sena, and Bajrang Dal. Evaluated various strategic and diplomatic options for Pakistan, in the event of a pro-Hindutva or BJP Government in New Delhi.

Board Memberships

LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PAKISTAN; AND ASR RESOURCE CENTER, LAHORE.

Trainings & Conferences

Attended the Advanced WTO Dispute Resolution Training at the WTO (November 2009) *Geneva, Switzerland*

Represented the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce at the UNCITRAL Working Group II Session, Revising the 1976 UNCITRAL Rules of Arbitration (September 2009) *Vienna, Austria*

Attended a training course in Trademark Law in Pakistan at the Intellectual Property Academy (IPO-Pakistan offices) (October 2009) *Islamabad, Pakistan*

Bar Admission & Legal Practice

Admitted to practice in the State of New York, United States of America since November 2006. Member of the Punjab Bar



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Council; admitted to practice in Pakistan since March 2009.

Languages

Fluent English, Urdu and Punjabi; proficient French and Persian; introductory Spanish and Mandarin.



Dr. Saad Zafar

Dr. Saad Zafar is currently working as Director, Riphah Institute of Systems Engineering and Dean, Faculty of Computing at Riphah International University (RIU), Islamabad, Pakistan. He has been affiliated with the field of Information Technology for more than twenty years. His area of specialization is Information Security.

He has received his PhD from Griffith University, Australia. His research is in the area of Information Security. He has received Masters in Software Engineering from Griffith University Australia. He was awarded Academic Excellence Award for his educational performance at the Griffith University. Dr. Zafar is a Certified Information System Auditor (CISA) and a Certified Information Security Manager (CISM). He is a trained as ISO27001 Lead Auditor from SGS, UK, and ISO27001 Lead Implementer from Business Beam, Pakistan. Dr. Zafar has professional memberships with ISACA®, IEEE, and IEEE Computer Society. He is also member of Pakistan Information Security Association.



Brig (R) Dr. Ashraf Masood

Brig (R) Dr. Ashraf Masood joined Pakistan Army in 1978. He graduated from Pakistan Military Academy Kakul with Prime Minister's Gold Medal. He earned Chief of the Army Staff Gold medal for his distinguished position in Telecommunication Engineering at UET Lahore in 1985. He did his MS and PhD in Electrical Engineering from Michigan State University, USA in 1992. Since then, he is actively involved in R&D of communication and information security products at Signals R&D Establishment which has led to the development of several ICT security systems currently being used across the country in armed forces and other government agencies. In recognition to this work, he was awarded National IT Excellence Award in IT R&D for two consecutive years in 2004 and 2005. He has also been member of Technical Evaluation Committee of National Telecommunication and Information Security Board for 15 years. He is on the faculty of National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST) since its inception and spearheaded the development of postgraduate program in information security at MCS campus of NUST in 1996. So far, he has produced 12 Masters and 2 PhD scholars with over 40 publications in international journals and conferences. Currently, he is Dean of MCS Campus of NUST. He is also active member of PISA, Computer Society of Pakistan and Chair IEEE Communication Society Islamabad Chapter.



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Mr. Wahaj us Siraj



Wahaj us Siraj is CEO and co-founder of Nayatel which has installed Pakistan's first fiber to the home network in 2006 in Islamabad and Rawalpindi to provide ultra broadband Internet, high definition TV and telephony services to business and home users. Earlier, Mr. Siraj has been part of teams that launched Pakistan's first broadband network in 2002 and Pakistan's first country wide ISP in 1996. Mr. Siraj worked with the Government of Pakistan for fifteen years before switching his career as entrepreneur.

A founding member of ISP Association of Pakistan (ISPAK) and strong activist for reforms in the IT and telecom sector, Mr. Siraj holds a Masters Degree in Engineering from University of Melbourne, Australia and a Bachelors Degree in Mechanical Engineering from UET, Lahore

Press Clippings



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

DAWN

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

26-6-13

Call for steps to counter US surveillance

By Amir Wasim

ISLAMABAD, June 25: Latest disclosures about surveillance of electronic communications worldwide by the US secret agencies demand that Pakistan should take counter measures to check the online espionage, said Mushahid Hussain Syed, chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence.

Talking to *Dawn* after his meeting with a delegation of the Pakistan Information Security Association (Pisa) headed by Ammar Jafri on Tuesday, Mr Syed said he was preparing the draft of a private member's bill to be presented in parliament after consultation with all stakeholders suggesting measures to check online espionage.

Mr Syed, who is also PML-Q's secretary general, said his proposal seeking allocation of funds for establishing a cyber task force and devising a cyber security policy strategy had been approved by the Senate's finance committee and included in recommendations sent to the National Assembly, which is expected to pass the budget in a couple of days.

The senator said he had requested Pisa to help draft the cyber security policy strategy since it had the required

skills and experience. He also sought Pisa's help in establishing a national Computer Emergency Response Team.

He said the US had been involved in cyber war with China and Iran for many years and Pakistan was facing a serious security threat in the wake of a recent report that Pakistan was second among the countries subjected most to US intelligence surveillance with almost 13.5 billion reports in just one month - March 2013. Most of the intelligence had been gathered from computer and telephone networks, he said.

Given the security threat posed by snooping and spying by the US through its agencies like the Central Investigation Agency and National Security Agency, Mr Syed said a cyber security task force should be set up immediately to propose counter measures.

Pakistan has sought explanation from the US over reports that it has been a major target of intelligence surveillance, asking it to respect the privacy of its citizens.

The apprehensions were conveyed to US Charge d'Affaires Richard Hoagland at a meeting held at the Foreign Office earlier this month.



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SENATE SECRETARIAT (PR-Cell)

Name of Newspaper:

Daily Times

Place of Publication

Islamabad.

Date of Issue

9-7-13

Plan to ensure country's cyber security presented

Staff Report

ISLAMABAD: The Senate Standing Committee on Defence on Monday proposed an action plan for cyber security in Pakistan, especially after the theft of information by US intelligence agencies.

The committee proposed the plan at a symposium entitled "Defending Pakistan through Cyber Security Strategy" held at Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services (PIPS). The action plan calls for relevant legislation to preserve, protect and promote Pakistan cyber security, drafting for which has already begun. "We will present bill in the Parliament for Cyber Security", the chairman committee Syed Mushahid Hussain Syed said while presenting this action plan.

It noted that cyber security threat should be accepted and recognized as new, emerging national security threat by the government, similar to the threats like terrorism and military aggression as well as establishing a National

Computer Emergency Response Team (PKCERT). It called for establishing a Cyber-Security Task Force with affiliation with Ministry of Defence, Ministry of IT, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, Ministry of Information and our security organisations plus relevant and leading professionals from the private security so that Pakistan could take steps to combat this new emerging threat and formulate 'Cyber Security Strategy' for Pakistan. Under the office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, an Inter-Services Cyber Command should be established to coordinate cyber security and cyber defence for the Pakistan Armed Forces. Within the framework of SAARC, Pakistan should take the initiative to initiate talks among the 8-member states particularly India to establish acceptable norms of behaviour in cyber security among the SAARC countries so that these countries are not engaged in cyber warfare against each other. If Pakistan and India can have an agreement not to attack nuclear installations, why not an agreement seeking prevention of cyber warfare against each other be reached, Mushahid asked. He said soon after the Eid, the Senate Defence Committee, in cooperation with the Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA), will have a special media workshop to promote awareness among the public and

educate opinion leaders on the issue of cyber security.

He said that since last year, the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production had identified cyber warfare as a new, non-military security threat to Pakistan given Pakistan's location and strategic role. "Already in the region, there is an ongoing cyber 'war of words' between the United States and China and outright cyber warfare between Iran and the United States/Israel" he said. According to the revelation by Edward Snowden, the American National Security Agency (NSA) was spying on Pakistan through internet and online communication systems with 13.5 billion pieces of email, phone and fax communications intercepted, making Pakistan the second highest country to be watched by the NSA after Iran, he added.

He noted that cyber security threat can affect Pakistan's national defence, security, intelligence, diplomacy, nuclear and missile programme, economy, energy, education, civil aviation as well as industrial and manufacturing units both in the private and public sector. So cyber security is an issue of paramount importance for Pakistan's stability and progress.



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SENATE SECRETARIAT

NAME OF NEWS PAPER: THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE
PLACE OF PUBLICATION: ISLAMABAD
DATE OF ISSUE: 9-7-13

Defending off threats

Call for fortifying cyber defences

Panelists recommend forming an inter-services cyber command

● PEER MUHAMMAD
ISLAMABAD

Experts on Monday underlined the looming cyber threat to national security and proposed proper legislation, cyber security strategy, and establishment of a taskforce at the ministry concerned.

These recommendations came at the end of a seminar 'Defending Pakistan Through Cyber Security', organised by the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production, led by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed in collaboration with Pakistan Information Security Association (PISA).

It was also recommended that under the office of the chairman joint chiefs of staff committee, an inter-services cyber command should be established in order to coordinate cyber security and cyber defence for the Pakistan armed forces.

The seminar was attended

The seminar was attended by parliamentarians, security agencies and ministry of defence officials

by a large number of parliamentarians, officials from security agencies and ministry of defence, and information technology experts, who collectively acknowledged the threat posed to cyber security.

Senator Mushahid Hussain said that since last year the Senate's defence committee had identified cyber warfare as a new, non-military security threat to Pakistan, due to the country's strategic role and location.

"There is an ongoing cyber 'war of words' between the US and China and outright cyber warfare between Iran and the US/Israel," he maintained.

He cited Edward Snowden's revelations that National Security Agency (NSA) was spying on Pakistan through the internet and online communication system.

Minutes of Meeting held on July 17, 2013



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION HELD ON 17th JULY, 2013.

An in-house consultative meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 17th July, 2013 at 11:00 a.m. in Committee Room No. 1, Parliament House, Islamabad. The Meeting was presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman SSC on Defence and Defence Production. Following Members attended the meeting:-

- 1) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman
- 2) Senator Sabir Ali Baloch, Deputy Chairman
Member
- 3) Senator Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq, LOH
Member
- 4) Senator Farhatullah Babar
Member
- 5) Senator Ch. Shujaat Hussain
Member
- 6) Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel
Member
- 7) Senator Sehar Kamran
Member
- 8) Senator Sardar Ali Khan
Member
- 9) Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi
Member

- 10) Senator Syeda Sughra Hussain Imam
Special Invitee

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran.

The agenda before the Committee was as under:-

- i) To formulate work plan of Senate Defence Committee for the next 6 months (August 2013 – January 2014)
- ii) Discussion on the visits of the Committee to:
 - a. Afghanistan – September, 2013
 - b. Germany – January 2014
- iii) Discussion on the Abbottabad Commission Report.
- iv) Discussion on the news item regarding separation of Aviation Department from Ministry of Defence published in Daily Dawn dated 7th July, 2013.
- v) Next steps by the Committee on the basis of the Policy Seminar on "Defending Pakistan through Cyber Security Strategy".
- vi) Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

This was an in-house, in-camera consultative meeting in which Ministry of Defence was not asked to be present. However, the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Defence Air Vice Marshal Arshad Qudus who had come to attend an earlier meeting of the Working Group on Cyber Security was allowed to attend the meeting. For an authentic and first hand account of the leaked Abbottabad Commission Report, Ambassador (R) Ashraf Jahangir





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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Qazi, a Member of the Abbottabad Commission, was invited for testimony before the Committee.

Taking up the agenda item No. (i) and (ii), the Committee approve the draft work plan with addition of one meeting on the pending issues before the Committee on the proposal of Senator Farhatullah Babar. Following is the work plan of the Committee for the next six months:-

Work Plan of Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production August 2013 – January 2014

August 2013: Public Hearing on intelligence reform and reorganization. Presentation of bill on Cyber Security

September 2013: Defence of Pakistan Day: Visit to the Grave of Maj. Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (Nishan-e-Haider) – September 6.

Visit to Kabul (Sept. 10-11), sponsored by PILDAT.

Visit to Defence Production facilities in Wah/Taxila/NTC, Haripur, Presentation of Cyber Security Strategy as part of national security strategy.

September 2013: Meeting on the pending issues of earlier / requisitioned meetings.

October 2013: Visit to Karachi Shipyard invited by Pakistan Navy.

Presentation of proposals regarding intelligence/national security reform and reorganization.

Visit to Defence Production Facilities Defence Reporters Workshop

October 24, 2013: Policy Seminar on Nuclear Weapons & Foreign Policy PIPS Auditorium, 3-5 pm. Keynote Speaker: Gareth Evans, former Foreign Minister of Australia Centre

for Nuclear Non-proliferation & Disarmament, Canberra November 25, 2013: Policy Seminar on National Security – Keynote Speaker: Professor Hassan Abbas, Director of South and Centre Asia Programme, National Defence University, Washington, D.C.

Policy Seminar on Civil Military relations in light of the leadership transition in the armed forces (after appointment of new Army/Air Force Chiefs and Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

December 2013: Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) meeting in Islamabad (8-10 Dec) hosted by the Senate with Chairman, Defence Committee as Chairman of the Organizing Committee on behalf of the Senate.

Policy Seminar on Pakistan, Afghanistan and the NATO/US withdrawal of Afghanistan in 2014.

January 2014: Visit to Germany and EU/NATO Headquarters in Brussels, sponsored by Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung (KAS).

The discussion on the remaining agenda items especially Abbottabad Commission Report was completely in-camera and all the staff including verbatim recording staff was asked to leave. The discussion is thus not recorded. However, the written testimony of Ambassador Ashraf Jahangir Qazi is being made part of the record.

After a detailed discussion, questions and answers as well as heated debate on divergent view points, the Committee decided to urge the Government to make the Full and Final Report officially public and lay the recommendations in the Parliament which had taken up the issue in a joint sitting after which the Commission was set up.





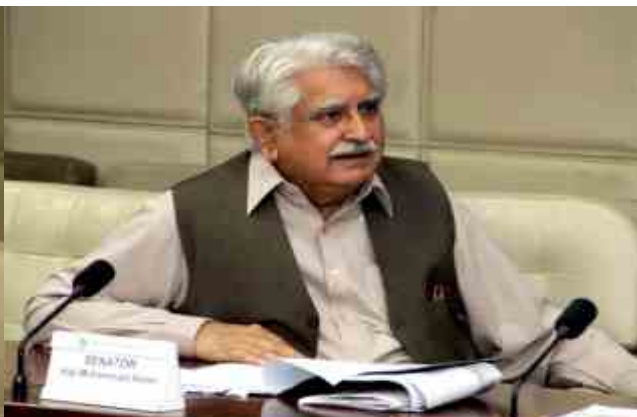
SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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On the agenda item regarding uncertainties and difficulties created due to separation of the Aviation related departments including PIA, Civil Aviation and ASF from the Ministry of Defence, the Leader of the House in Senate, Senator Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq said that he will convey the concerns of the Committee to the Prime Minister. The Chairman of the Committee was of the view that it is a vitally important decision taken in unprecedented haste without consultation with the stakeholders. Referring to the news item and other information, he said that the appointment of a person with dual nationality as head and inclusion of some Members in the PIA Board who were potential buyers or business partners tantamount to conflict of interest which will create negative perceptions about the government. The Leader of the House and Member of the Committee Senator Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq said that he will bring the matter into the notice of the government.

On the last agenda item regarding Cyber Security Strategy, the Chairman of the Committee informed that just before the Committee meeting, 1st meeting of the Working Group was held in which all the stakeholders including from the defence quarters (M/o Defence and JS HQ), academia (HEC, LUMS, NUST and other universities), professional bodies (PISA, CSTF) Ministries of Law, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and IT as well as FIA and Police were present and it was decided that a Bill will be drafted to be laid in the two Houses besides preparing a comprehensive strategy document.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and for the Chair.



Press Clippings



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

THE NEWS

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Isbd. / Rawalpindi

DATE OF ISSUE:

18- 7- 13

Senate body wants Abbottabad report made public

ISLAMABAD: Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production has decided to hold public hearing on the Abbottabad incident and the Abbottabad Commission report after Eidul Fitr.

In camera meeting of the committee headed by its chairman Mushahid Hussain Sayed was held here Wednesday in the Parliament House. Finance Minister Ishaq Dar and Senator Muhammad Khan Sherani did not attend the meeting.

Former ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, who was a member of the Abbottabad Commission, gave detailed briefing to the participants of the meeting.

Talking to journalists after the meeting, Mushahid Hussain said the committee had described leakage of the Abbottabad Commission report as a vital national issue and demanded of the government to make the report public besides

presenting it in the parliament to guard against recurrence of the Abbottabad like incidents in future.

He said the committee also demanded that a 40-page confessional note given by Ashraf Jehangir Qazi be also made part of the report and the recommendations given therein be made part of the national policy.

He stated that committee had decided to hold public hearing on matters of national importance including the Abbottabad incident and the leakage of the report.

He said the committee had decided that anyone institution should not be blamed for the Abbottabad incident nor it be targeted as all the institutions are responsible to ensure national security.

The Senate committee paid tribute to women paratroopers of the Pakistan Army on successful training — Online



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE SECRETARIAT

NAME OF NEWS PAPER:

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

ISLAMABAD

DATE OF ISSUE:

18-7-13

Bim Laden raid

Senate panel wants Abbottabad report made public

Urges govt to implement the commission's recommendations as well

QAMAR ZAMAN
ISLAMABAD

The Senate panel on defence has demanded that the government make the findings of the Abbottabad Commission public and place them before the Parliament for discussion.

Discussing contents of the commission's leaked report on Wednesday, the Senate standing committee on defence also asked the government to explore ways to implement the recommendations of the commission urgently.

Members of the panel, while calling for making the report public, noted that the information made available should include the 40-page 'note of dissent' prepared by Abbottabad Commission member Ashraf Jahangir Qazi.

Following the discussion, the committee members decided to hold a public hearing on 'intelligence and intelli-

gence reform' soon after Eidul Fitr.

The classified 337-page report was leaked by Al Jazeera TV last week. Apart from several revelations pertaining to the nature of Osama bin Laden's stay in Pakistan, the report contained a scathing indictment of the country's law enforcement, security and intelligence apparatus for their ignorance of both the al Qaeda chief's presence in the country and the subsequent raid by US special forces that led to his death.

Officials have played down the leak, insisting the report obtained by Al Jazeera was a draft and not the final version. Information Minister Pervaiz Rasheed, meanwhile, had announced the government's intentions to investigate the leak.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, committee

“We should endeavour to examine the causes of what the commission termed a ‘collective failure’ to ensure such wrongs do not recur.”

Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed

chairman Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed announced the panel will prepare its own set of recommendations pertaining to national security and counter-terrorism after deliberating thoroughly the Abbottabad Commission's findings.

“There should not be any blame game or finger-pointing against certain individuals or institutions,” he stressed. “Instead, we should endeavour to examine the causes of

what the commission termed a ‘collective failure’ to ensure such wrongs are reversed and do not recur.”

Meanwhile, the committee passed a resolution lauding the induction of female paratroopers in the Pakistan Army and termed it a ‘positive step in promoting gender equality within the armed forces’. Women will now play an active role, alongside men, to defend the motherland, the committee members noted while passing the resolution moved by Senator Behar Kamran.

The committee also expressed its concern over the controversy surrounding the head of the newly-created Aviation Division. Taking up the issue based on media reports, the panel also expressed displeasure over allegations of a conflict of interest in the creation of the division.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

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OBL security lapse 'collective failure'

Senate defence panel to demand Abbottabad Commission report release

ISLAMABAD
SIKANDER SHAHEEN

Appeared to have overlooked the role of security institutions regarding Osama bin Laden's nine-year stay in Pakistan followed by his killing in the United States-launched operation, the Senate's defence panel has termed the particular security lapse as a 'collective failure' while 'deciding' to demand of the government to make the Abbottabad Commission's report public.

After extensive 'in-house' consultations on formulating a future course of action with reference to the Abbottabad Commission's report on the OBL episode, the Senate's Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production finally decided on Wednesday to demand the report's official release but this demand would be formally made to the ruling brass in the committee's meeting that is scheduled after Eid.

Chairman of the committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed chaired the panel's session participated by all the committee members with the exception of Finance Minister Senator Ishaq Dar.

"The Senate committee on defence and defence production has decided to demand that the government make public in a formal and official manner the contents of the Abbottabad Commission report, and place it before the parliament for debate and discussion," a statement issued after the defence panel's meeting said.

"The committee also voted in categorical terms that in the context of the Abbottabad Commission report, there should not be any blame game or finger pointing targeting individuals or institutions rather the endeavour should be to examine the causes of what the Commission has called was a 'collective failure' and to ensure that wrongs are reversed so that such failures do not recur," according to the media release.

The committee also demanded to incorporate into the original report, the 40-page dissenting note authored by Ambassador (r) Ashraf Jihangir Qazi, one of the commission members.

Talking to media after the committee meeting, Senator Mushahid said that the defence panel would hold public hearings on the strategic and security issues including the Abbottabad Commission report after Eid. Although, much has been said and written about the Abbottabad incident, I think a sincere effort is required to discuss this issue in an open and candid manner so as to avoid such happenings in future.

Keeping this in mind, we would take up discussions on the prevalent strategic and security scenario in the coming weeks," he said adding that Pakistan was facing multiple challenges and pointing fingers on one another was 'simply unaffordable.' "As a country and as a nation, we are entrapped in a mess of challenges, it's time to face these challenges with unity and with a sense of collective responsibility instead of getting into the blame game."

The committee would hold a series of public dialogues under the theme "Intelligence reform and re-organisation," to devise its recommendations for the preparation of national security and counter-terror policies after discussing the Abbottabad Commission report in detail, Mushahid said.

Furthermore, despite that the issue in-

volving the allegedly dual-nationality of Prime Minister's Aviation Advisor Shujaat Azem is sub judice and pending in the Supreme Court, the Senate defence committee expressed its "concern over the induction of a controversial individual as the head of the newly created Aviation Division since that person's credentials as a citizen of Pakistan have been questioned by such a high forum like the Supreme Court of Pakistan." The committee, in its official statement, cited some media reports to express its "disquiet over allegations of a conflict of interest involved in creating the Aviation Division after its separation from the Ministry of Defence."

Irrespective of the opinion the Senate's defence panel holds about pulling out Pakistan's commercial aviation sector from the apparently undue and excessive influence of the MoD, several employees unions of the Pakistan International Airlines and Civil Aviation Authority have welcomed the establishment of a separate aviation division free of MoD control. These bodies that have issued welcoming statements in this regard include the Joint Action Committee Pakistan International Airlines Employees (JACPIAE), Pakistan Airlines Pilots' Association (PALPA), Civil Aviation Authority Officers Association of Pakistan (CAAOAP) and Civil Aviation Authority Employees Association of Pakistan (CAAEPAP).

Meanwhile, the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production passed a resolution lauding the role of female paratroopers in the Pakistan armed forces and termed this as a positive step forward in promoting gender equality within the armed forces and a good step towards nation building.



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By Our Staff Reporter

Initial draft of May 2 probe report leaked

ISLAMABAD, July 17: Journalist Abdul Qadir, a member of the Abbottabad Commission, submitted the Senate Committee on Defence on Thursday that the inquiry report carried by Al Jazeera had used the first draft and not the final version submitted to the prime minister.

The final copy is said to be a watered down version of the initial draft that was highly critical of the armed forces, particularly the ISI, but only for its failures, but also for pointing the growth of civilian intelligence organisations.

The final report comes with a 40-page strongly worded letter of dissent by Mr Qadir and observations on the study by coalition's Chairman Justice Javed Iqbal. Mr Qadir was summoned by the Senate committee to testify in its in-camera session.

The committee also heard the views of Additional Secretary Defence Air Vice Marshal Arshad Qudus. Mr Qadir and another member of the commission, retired Lt Gen Saiboom Ahmad, separately scripted the initial drafts. The reconstructed and final version was submitted by Justice Iqbal.

The leaked copy was prepared in October last year, while the final report was presented on Jan 2 to then prime minister Raja Pervez Ashraf by the chairman. The committee was informed that officers once had cropped up among the members over the issue of taking responsibility after the preparation of the first drafts.

The chairman then had to come up with the "reconciled" copy, but Mr Qadir disagreed with the chairman over his alleged attempt to "play safe" in his findings and expressed his mind in his note of dissent.

The phrase "collective failure" was included in the report on the suggestion of Justice Iqbal who did not want any particular individual or institution to be blamed and suggested that all pillars of state shared the responsibility for having contributed in one way or another to the situation that culminated in the May 2 carnage at neighbourhood.

According to a statement issued by the Senate Committee's Chairman, Makhdoom Hussain Sayyid, the members urged the government to make public in a formal and official manner the contents of the Abbottabad Commission report and place it before parliament for a debate.

Senator Sayyid called for avoiding a blame game in the aftermath of the report and for focusing on correcting the mistakes of past.

"There should not be any blame game or finger pointing amongst individuals or institutions, rather the emphasis should be to examine the causes of what the commission has called was a collective failure and to ensure that wrongs are corrected so that such failures do not recur," he said.

The committee then has been working on civil military ties since last year decided to hold a public hearing on "intelligence reform and re-organisation" sponsored by Senator Sayyid said the committee would give its own recommendations regarding national security and counter-terrorism strategy after thorough deliberation on the contents of the report.



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ایبٹ آباد آپریشن تمام اداروں کی ناکامی پور پالیٹکس کی جانے سینٹ کمیٹی

کوئی ایک ادارہ ذمہ دار نہیں، اشرف قاضی کے اختلافی نوٹ رپورٹ کا حصہ بنا کر تیار کر کوئی پالیسی کا حصہ بنایا جائے، مشاہد حسین

مید کے بعد واقعہ، کمیٹی رپورٹ پر عوامی سماعت کا فیصلہ، تین بیرونی کامیاب ترانیت پر سٹاکش کی قرارداد منظور

اسلام آباد (خبرنگار خصوصی) ایبٹ آباد کی ناکامی پور پالیٹکس کی جانے سینٹ کمیٹی کے ایک ادارہ ذمہ دار نہیں، اشرف قاضی کے اختلافی نوٹ رپورٹ کا حصہ بنایا جائے، مشاہد حسین

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قائمہ کمیٹی دفاع

52

جہاں تقریباً ہی شریک ہوئے، اجلاس کے بعد میڈیا سے

واقعات کی مشین میں روک تھام کیلئے کمیٹی کی رپورٹ

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سجایبٹ لکچر شریک کی تھی کہ پیش روپ ریا اور عوام کو پیش کی جائے

مشاہد حسین کی زیر صدارت اجلاس کمیشن کے ممبر جہانگیر اشرف قاضی کی برقیات 30 صفحاتی اختتامی نوٹ سے بھی آگاہ کیا
ریاست لکچر ہونے سے ملنے والے تجزیوں پر توجہ ادا کر کے ان کے خلاف کارروائی کی جائے، نظام میں خرابیاں دور کرنا ہوگی، مشاہد

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سجایبٹ لکچر شریک کی تھی کہ پیش روپ ریا اور عوام کو پیش کی جائے
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Meeting with Special Representative of Secretary General (SRSG) in Afghanistan and Head of United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Mr. Jan Kubis on June 27, 2013 at Parliament House.

A 3-member delegation of United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, under Mr. Jan Kubis, Special Representative of Secretary General (SRSG) in Afghanistan and Head of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan met Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman, Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production at Parliament House, Islamabad. Mr. Jan Kubis was assisted by Mr. Vadim Nazarov - Chief Political Officer UNAMA, Ms. Colombe de Nicolay, Special Assistant to the SRSG and Ms. Raana Rahim, Head of UNAMA Islamabad Office.

During discussions, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, urged the United Nations to promote an intra-Afghan dialogue and consider forming a UN- OIC Peacekeeping Force to prevent a vacuum in 2014 following the NATO

military exit. The UN leader, who is former Foreign Minister of Slovakia, appreciated Pakistan's role and contribution in hosting some 3 million Afghan refugees for over 3 decades. He also referred to Pakistan's pivotal role in promoting the peace process, especially the opening of the Taliban office in Doha.

Senator Mushahid Hussain said Pakistan always faced the direct consequences of turmoil and instability in Afghanistan, and Pakistan had been in the 'eye of the storm' since 1979, hence, Pakistan had the biggest stakes for stability and peace in Afghanistan. He urged the United Nations to have a 3-pronged approach for peace in Afghanistan.

First, all the six neighbours of Afghanistan must be brought on board the peace process, since they faced the fallout from Afghanistan directly. Second, United Nations should also play a proactive role in promoting an intra-Afghan dialogue amongst all the Afghan political forces and factions, including the government of President Karzai. Third, in order to prevent an action replay of 1989, when the West left the region in a lurch following the Soviet





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military defeat in Afghanistan, there is need for a UN-OIC Peacekeeping Force comprising countries that are not neighbours of Afghanistan, so as to prevent a vacuum in Afghanistan.

Senator Mushahid presented the UN Special Envoy with 2 reports of the Senate Defence Committee, including one on NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan.



Minutes of Meeting held on May 17, 2013



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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION HELD ON 17th MAY, 2013.

A meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 17th May, 2013 at 11:00 a.m. in Committee Room No. 4, at the Parliament House, Islamabad. The Meeting was presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman SSC on Defence and Defence Production. Following Members attended the meeting:-

- 1) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman
- 2) Senator Farhatullah Babar
Member
- 3) Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel
Member
- 4) Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi
Member

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran.

The agenda before the Committee was as under:-

- i) Sale of KPT and PQA land to DHA for a pittance as reported in daily the News of April 28, 2013.
- ii) Issue of AFV Ranges Nowshehra in the light of court verdicts and earlier deliberations.
- iii) Issue of Building rights by CB Rawalpindi to owners of plots near old jail in the light of court verdict and earlier deliberations.
- iv) Briefing on CSD shops; setting up and operational procedures, appointment of staff procedures and staff status. Whether CSD shops pay income tax & sales tax and/or these shops are allowed to sell to civilians?
- v) Any other item with permission of the Chair.

Before the Committee took up the agenda items, Senator Farhatullah Babar drew the attention of the Chairman and Members of the Committee to the fact that the Working Paper containing official position on issues to be taken up





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during the meeting was provided just before the start of meeting despite his visit to the Secretary Committee office two days back asking for the same. The Secretary and staff of the Committee had been continuously pursuing with the Ministry of Defence for timely submission of Working Paper but it has become a regular feature that the Ministry does not provide working paper before the meeting which denies Members the time to prepare themselves for meaningful discussion.

The Chairman of the Committee taking note of the genuine and serious issue pointed out by Senator Farhatullah Babar directed the Ministry to submit working paper timely to the Senate Secretariat. The Additional Secretary MOD accepted the view point on delayed submission and assured that in future working papers will be submitted in time. He however said that delayed submission was not by design as this time many departments were involved and the Ministry wanted to submit consolidated working paper. The Chairman and Members of the Committee reiterated the need and importance of timely compilation and submission of working papers in future.

The Chairman Committee decided to first take up the agenda items and issues already under consideration of the Committee and asked for an updated briefing by the relevant organizations representatives. The Director General of the Military Land and Cantonment Maj. Gen. Tahir Masood gave a brief background of the AFV Rangers Newshehra issue and said that as per the view point of Senator Farhatullah Babar the issue has attained finality in the light of Peshawar High Court December, 2012

decision. However, since the Department / Ministry has filed four petitions / appeals regarding the matter in the Supreme Court which has neither accepted nor rejected the petitions, in their view the matter was yet to be decided by the Court and has therefore not attained finality. The Director General agreed that no stay order has been granted by the Supreme Court but said that the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court has been issuing Notices to the parties involved which means the case was still alive and under process.

Senator Farhatullah Babar based on the understanding that the DG MLC&S had stated that the PHC verdict of December 6, 2012 had acquired finality appreciated the clear position taken by DG ML&C. However the DG MLCS denied having made such an admission clearly stating his position that the said verdict had not attained finality and the matter was before the Supreme Court. Senator Farhatullah Babar insisted that DG MLCS had indeed admitted in his opening remarks and demanded a copy of tape of the proceedings. The Chairman said that a copy of tape be provided to him.

Contesting the official position that the PHC verdict had not attained finality Senator Farhatullah Babar demanded copy of the order of the SC staying the PHC verdict of December 6, 2012. The DG MLCS admitted that there was no stay order against this particular verdict of PHC which he said was an execution order while the basic case regarding rate of the private land acquired by the army for the AFV ranges was yet to be finally decided at the Supreme Court level in which the parties involved were not appearing despite





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notices. The DG MLCS stated that a number of related cases / issues were pending in the Supreme Court involving different aspects ranging from the 6% interest, the 25 % solatium and the applicability of the verdict to those who were initially not a party to the petition. He said that it could be inferred from this that the case was subjudice and had not attained finality as averred by Senator Farhatullah Babar.

Senator Farhatullah Babar contended that it was besides the point as to whether and how many petitions had been filed either by the department or by anyone else in the Supreme Court on any aspect of the issue. The critical issue, he said, was whether the PHC verdict of 06-12-2012 had been stayed or suspended or vacated by the Supreme Court or not. In the absence of any stay order the PHC verdict had attained finality unless the department proved otherwise. He also referred to the minutes of the last meeting held on March 4, 2013 on the subject. The meeting had expressed shock over the delay in making payment and had called for urgent action for allocation of funds either by the government or through some other internal adjustments to for payment to the affectees to settle the issue.

After discussion on the matter, the Committee concluded that it was clear that the PHC verdict was the final standing judicial decision in the matter and in the light of that decision the Ministry and Department should move towards closure of the case so far as compensation of principal amount was concerned as other related matters of solatium, interest etc. may be decided in due course.

The Committee was of the view that the law should be upheld and orders of the Courts should be implemented by all organizations and individuals.

Taking up the third agenda item regarding denial of building rights by Cantonment Board Rawalpindi. The DG ML&C gave a historical background of the case to which Government of Punjab was one of the main parties both in allotment of plots as well as Court cases. He mentioned in detail the Lahore High Court Rawalpindi Bench decision dated 4th July, 2000 whereby the land of Block-“C” was to vest with the Ministry of Defence and the owners were to be duly compensated along with 12-1/2% markup by the Housing and Physical Planning Department, Government of the Punjab. He said that Punjab Government is delaying compensation and also asking for alternate land. He said that in an other order which was for Execution / implementation the Court had passed some directions to allow construction to the owners who still remained uncompensated but the main case was decided and disposed off as mentioned above.

Senator Farhatullah Babar however focused on the Court Verdict directing that owners be allowed to build houses on their plots and cases be registered against those obstructing it had still not been implemented. He said that the weakness in the legal position of the department came to light during last meeting of the Committee in which the official brief also contained a letter from the QMG to the Ministry proposing that the land be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.





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Both the DG MLC&S and the Additional Secretary Defence however assured the Committee that the letter by QMG on the subject notwithstanding, there was no move to acquire the land/plots under the Land Acquisition Act and that any apprehensions on this score should be set aside. The Committee members welcomed this categorical statement. DG MLC&S and the AS Defense stated that the issue related more to the Punjab government which, they contended, should refund the money to the allottees and pay compensation to them also to settle the issue. DG MLC&S also said that it had become a humanitarian issue and that the Punjab government should settle the issue at the earliest. Contesting this position Farhatullah Babar pointed out that in the last meeting of the Committee the department had stated that there were more than one court decisions which had resulted in some misunderstandings and that the department had sought clarity in the matter from the court. He expressed surprise that ignoring its stated position the department, disregarding the LHC verdict was now trying to throw the ball in the court of the Punjab government.

After discussion in the matter, it was decided that the representatives of Punjab government be also invited to the next meeting of the Committee to give their point of view.

On the 4th agenda item Maj. Gen. © Anwar Saeed Khan, Managing Director, Canteens Stores Department (CSD), gave a detailed presentation about the historical evolution of the Organization which he said was currently purely a non governmental commercial organization since 1995

although previously it had been treated as a public sector organization and the decisions / policy in this regard had been changing. He said that no subsidy was being given to the Organization and it was facing losses because of operating in totally non commercial areas such as Khuzdar, Kashmir and other far flung areas in the country because its primary objective was to serve the defence forces personnel and their families. He said that mostly in focus were the CSD shops in highly commercial areas in some provincial capital cantonments but these were only a few of the 126 shops majority of which was in those areas where no private commercial entrepreneur will invest. He gave an overview of the organizational structure and management of CSD, emphasizing on the private competitive nature of the job especially the status of the staff which was private and not civil servants or defence personnel. He said that shops are primarily established for the Armed Forces personnel these are generally located in the Army Garrisons/Navy Establishment/Air Bases. At present CSD has 126 such shops, spread all over the country (including AJK & GB). He further said that the CSD shops are set up after approval by the Chairman Board of Control CSD (Quartermaster General, General Headquarters). He said that the staff of CSD is appointed after detailed scrutiny and elaborate procedural formalities / selection process, as per the best Human-resource Management practices. CSD being a Non-Government Commercial Organization, the staff has the status of employment in a private enterprise. CSD is exempted from Income Tax by the Govt. of Pakistan, however, sales tax and all other Government taxes / levies are paid by CSD in full, without any concession / relief, he added.





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Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel pointed out that he had been living in areas where CSDs have flourished and were doing great business. He asked that whether the land on which these were established was purchased by CSD or rent was paid. The MD explained that mostly those lands / buildings were provided to CSD which were of no use to the Forces in cantonment / Garrisons and in case of some infrastructure development investment, rent was paid which was not purely market based. Senator Haji Adeel was of the view that since in this way CSDs were subsidized they should not be allowed to sell to the civilians because other private business owners would have a disadvantage. He said that as originally envisaged the CSDs should preferably be selling to the Armed Forces only on which no one had any objection. The MD, CSD was however of the view that to bear the losses in the non profitable, non commercial areas increased marketing and economies of scale were important.

Senator Farhatullah Babar asked whether the setting up of the Department was rooted in any executive order or it had some legislative basis. He said that in a letter of February 10, 2010 addressed by the Defence Ministry to the Zakat and Usher Division it had been stated that the "CSD is wholly owned by the federal government working under administrative control of the Ministry of Defence". He asked for copies of the relevant executive order and the rules and regulations framed there under for the running of the department of CSD. The MD CSD stated that the CSD was a non- governmental venture created as a result of an executive order and promised to provide a copy to the

members. On a question the MD said that he would prefer suitable legislation to regularize the department.

• Senator Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq, who could not attend the meeting, conveyed in writing following observations / recommendations regarding CSD:-

- CSD be given a status of Federal Government Department.
- Its statutory rules be formulated and be published in Government Gazette
- Its service, promotion, pension, retirement rules and proper procedure for right / downsizing be devised and adopted.
- All service rules for regular and contractual employees be clearly defined and be followed in letter and spirit.
- Till the formulation of service rules as mentioned above, no employee should be removed / weeded out nor any fresh induction be made as a replacement.
- An independent Audit Team be tasked to look into the present Financial Health of the Department with regard to its bank overdraft, loans, stocks held, expenses to be incurred and projects to be completed to avoid any bankruptcy and default.
- The court cases if decided in favour of employees be adhered to in letter in spirit by the Department instead filing appeals in the next court of law.

The Chairman of the Committee appreciating the concern and recommendations of Senator Raja Mohammad Zafar-ul-Haq asked the Ministry and the MD, CSD to seriously





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look into all these recommendations as other Members have also spoken about the need for legislation. It was decided that the CSD will provide details about the executive orders and other instructions regarding its legal cover and may propose legislation in this regard through the Ministry of Defence.

The Committee took the first notified agenda item as the last item of the meeting. Brig. Mohammad Abdullah, the Administrator DHA Karachi briefed the Committee about the purchase of land by KPT and PQA which he said was done through the normal procedure and process and as a result of agreement between parties. He said that if there was an issue of sale on lower prices then the PQA and KPT should be asked to explain but so far as the whole process is concerned DHA can only provide information on its part. He said that one reason the price appeared very low was that it was a lease deed and payment had to be made in installments.

Senator Farhatullah Babar, quoting from the 2007 lease deed agreement said that the KPT and PQA had leased several thousand acres of land to DHA for a pittance of Rs 2.50 per square meter. He said that land belonged to the provincial government and both KPT and PQA had to explain as to how they could transfer land not belonging to them to another federal government department. He said that it was most discomfoting to note that the KPT and PQA agreed to lease out the land at such low price in return of assurance of getting plots to their officers. This he said was evident from the lease deed itself. On its face it appeared an underhand deal in which one party sought to buy land at a pittance and the other party, which was not even the rightful owner, agreed to sell it on the promise of getting developed plots for its officers. He said no one would have come to know of it if the issue had not come to the fore as a result of the suo moto case of law and order in Karachi by the Supreme Court. He demanded a thorough investigation into the matter. Senator Farhatullah Babar also pointed out that a meeting was held last month in the office of Deputy Commissioner South Karachi to consider implementation of the order of the SC in the suo moto case directing that information be provided regarding allotment of Sindh government's property by the KPT and PQA to the DHA. The representatives of KPT, PQ and MEO Karachi did not attend the meeting which seemed to indicate that they were at a loss for appropriate explanation, he said.

It was decided that presence of all the stakeholders including KPT and PQA as well as the provincial / district

administration was essential for a meaningful debate and inquiry into the matter. The Committee will either invite all stakeholders for a meeting at Islamabad or may take up the issue during visit to Karachi in the presence of all stakeholders.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and for the

Profiles of Committee Members



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Mushahid Hussain Sayed

Education:

- Bachelor of Arts from Forman Christian College, Lahore.
- Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) from School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Organizations:

- President, Punjab University International Affairs Society, 1973.
- President, Pakistan Students Association in America, 1974-75.
- Co-Chairman, Conference of the Non-Aligned Media (NAMEA), 1993.
- Member of Federal Cabinet, served as Minister for Information and Culture, 1997-1999.
- Founder/Chairman, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), 1998.
- Member, Commission of Eminent Persons, Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), one of 15 persons nominated by their respective governments to reform the OIC, 2004-05.
- Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 2004-2009.
- Secretary General, Pakistan Muslim League, 2005 onwards.
- Elected Member of Eminent Persons Group of Think-Tanks of the Islamic World, during meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan, March 2012.
- Chairman, Pakistan-China Institute, 2009 onwards.
- Secretary General, Centrist Asia-Pacific Democrat International (CAPDI).
- Special Rapporteur, International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP).

Award and Honours:

- Awarded Congressional internship by the US Congress in Washington, Summer of 1974.
- Represented Georgetown University at the prestigious Student Conference on US Affairs (SCUSA), US Military Academy, West Point, November 1973, and the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference (NAFAC), April 1974.
- Youngest Editor at age 29, of any major national English daily in the region, as Editor of "The Muslim".
- Leader of Pakistan Delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva, 1993.
- Declared 'Prisoner of Conscience' by Amnesty International, world's leading human rights organization as political prisoner without any charge for 440 days.
- Awarded the Congressional Medal of Achievement by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Philippines, January 2006.
- Awarded Honorary Doctorate by the Royal Academy of Cambodia in Political Science, 2010.
- Awarded The Star of Achievement for Service to Humanity by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), 2011.
- Received highest Cambodian award, Grand Order of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for contribution to Asian causes, May 2011.

Current Status:

- Author of 3 books on Pakistan's Foreign Policy and domestic politics as well as issues of governance.
- Currently a Senator, Member of Parliament. Chairman, Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production.
- Member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Standing Committee on Rules of Privileges, Function Committee on Human Rights, Senate Finance Committee, Parliament Committee on National Security and Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir.

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www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Chaudhry Shujat Hussain

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2253335-6

Mobile Phone: 0321-4471123, 0300-5264291

Fax: 051-2262221

Province: Punjab

Address: H.No.9, St-72, F-8/3, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control
- Standing Committee on Religious Affairs

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

- Chaudhry Shujat Hussain, President of Pakistan Muslim League and former Prime Minister of Pakistan, has been playing a leading role in the politics of Pakistan for nearly twenty-four years.
- Born on 27th January, 1946 in Gujarat, Pakistan, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain is a graduate of Forman Christian College, Lahore. He went to London for further studies in Industrial Management. Thereafter he returned to Pakistan and joined the family business comprising of industrial units in textiles, sugar, flour milling and agricultural farms. The eldest son of the late Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi, he is married, with three children, a daughter and two sons.
- His late father was a highly respected parliamentarian who played a prominent role in the restoration of democracy and human rights in the country. A firm believer in democracy, he was imprisoned by various

governments for nearly eight years for his stance on restoration of political institutions. He was declared "Prisoner of Conscience" by Amnesty International. Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi's life came to a tragic end when he became the first political victim of terrorism in Pakistan.

- Upon his father's assassination in 1981, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain entered politics. He became a Member of the Federal Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) in 1982. Since then, he has had an illustrious political career, although he himself underwent political imprisonment for a second time in 1994 by the then government in power. During his political life, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain has held several important positions: Throughout his political career, he has remained in the Pakistan Muslim League, a party which created Pakistan.

- Member of National Assembly four times (1985, 1988, 1997, 2002)
- Minister for Information and Broadcasting (1986)
- Minister for Industries and Production (1987-1988)
- Leader of the IJI Parliamentary Party, National Assembly (1988-1990)
- Minister for Interior (1990-1993)
- Member of Senate of Pakistan (1993)
- Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Defence, Production and Civil Aviation (1993-1997)
- Minister for Interior and Narcotics Control (1997-1999)
- Parliamentary Leader of Pakistan Muslim League in the National Assembly (December 2002)
- Chairman Standing Committee on Defence of National Assembly
- President, Pakistan Muslim League (January, 2003)
- Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (June 2004-August 2004)
- Chairman National Sufi Council (2006)

Awards:

- Awarded "Sitara-e-Isaar" by Government of Pakistan (for his contribution for Earthquake Relief 2005)
- Awarded highest diplomatic award "HEUNG-IN MEDAL" from the President of Republic of Korea.
- Honourary Consul General of Republic of Korea (1982- till date)



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2891515, 2891414

Mobile Phone: 0333-5451515

Fax: 051-2891616

Province: Punjab

Address: H.No.36, St-39, G-7/4, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Industries and Production (Chairman Committee)
- Standing Committee on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
- Standing Committee on Religious Affairs
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

- Born in November 1935.
- Graduated from, Government College, Lahore in 1956.
- Master Degree in Political Science from Punjab University.
- LL.B from Punjab Law College 1958.
- Practised Law from 1958 to 1981 and from 1987 to-date as Advocate Supreme Court.
- Elected President Rawalpindi Bar Association 1977-78. Elected Vice President High Court Bar 1981
- Placed on the Panel of Experts for Pakistan Law Commission
- Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Religious Affairs 1981-85.
- Served Ambassador of Pakistan to Egypt 1985-86.
- Political Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan with the status of a Federal Minister 1986-87.
- Represented Pakistan in the United Nations General Assembly in the 45th Session in 1990-91.

- Elected Member of Pakistan Senate in 1991 for a term of six years.
- Elected Chairman, Standing Committee on Law and Religious Affairs of the Senate 1991-94.
- Appointed Member Board of Trustees, Islamic International University, Islamabad in 1992-97.
- Elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islam (World Muslim Congress) in 1992. The oldest International Organization of Muslims, established in 1926 which is a Class-I Consultative Status Observer with the UN and its allied bodies and Observer Status with the O.I.C.
- Elected Leader of the Opposition, Senate of Pakistan from May 1994-1996.
- Elected Leader of the House, Senate of Pakistan in 1997-99.
- Appointed Federal Minister for Religious Affairs in July 1997-October 99.
- Re-elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami in 1997-2002
- Elected Chairman, Pakistan Muslim League (N) 2000-todate.
- Again elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami in December 2002 for another five years.
- Re-elected Secretary General of Motamar 2007-2012.
- Elected Member of the Senate 2009-2015 term.
- Elected Leader of the (Six Parties) Independent Opposition Group 2009.

Visited the following countries to attend International Conferences:

(1)United Kingdom,(2)United States of America,(3)Kuwait,(4)Japan,(5)Indonesia,(6)Egypt,(7) Libya,(8)Morocco,(9)Tunisia,(10)Maldives,(11)Nigeria,(12)Switzerland,(13)France,(14)Austria,(15)Malaysia,(16)Bangladesh,(17)Thailand,(18)Korea,(19)IvoryCoast,(20)UAE,(21)Oman,(22)Iran,(23)Azerbaijan,(24)Uzbekistan,(25)Kazakhstan,(26)Turkmenistan,(27)Tajikistan,(28)China,(29)Turkey,(30)Jordan,(31)Lebanon,(32)Guinea,(33)Chad,(34)Benin,(35)Sudan,(36)Canada,(37)Sri Lanka and (38)India.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Mohammad Ishaq Dar

(Leader of the Opposition)

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 042-35881594

Office Phone: 051-9223503

Mobile Phone: 0333-5493610 (PA)

Fax: 051-9223505 (Office)

Province: Punjab

Address: i. 7-H, Gulberg-III, Lahore.

ii. Chief Minister Wing, Punjab House, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan
- Standing Committee on Commerce
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization

Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

Achievements:

A leading financial-cum-economic expert, Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar holds the important portfolio of Leader of the Opposition, Senate of Pakistan.

A senior leader of Pakistan Muslim League (N) from Punjab, Senator Dar bears an impressive profile detailing an unprecedented track record finely bedecked and evenly interspersed with illustrious achievements and services on various fronts of human endeavor.

From his enviable educational record to professional acumen, and from his peerless political career to holding various important portfolios, Senator Dar stands out par excellence, and is widely recognized as

a technocrat-politician.

His commitment to national interests, democracy, rule of law, profession, and humanitarian pursuits, combined with impeccable knowledge of finance, economy, trade and industry, has resulted in numerous accolades and achievements during his career.

On the academic front, Senator Dar has had renowned institutions among his alma maters, including Government College (now Government College University), Lahore, and Hailey College of Commerce, University of Punjab, Lahore (1966-69).

He was awarded two Gold Medals and a Roll of Honour for First position in B. Com. (Hons) at the University of Punjab.

Senator Dar's professional acumen and remarkable understanding of complex financial, economic, social, trade, investment and industrial issues are his forte, which not only earned him wide acknowledgment, but also helped him earn his spurs as a thorough professional.

He has 42 years of professional experience in audit profession, financial advisory, management consultancy, business, commerce and industry, both in private and public sectors, in Pakistan and abroad. Making a career start as a Trainee Chartered Accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) in 1970, he became an Associate Member (ACA) of ICAEW in 1974, and of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) in 1975.

His post-qualification professional experience earned him Fellowship (FCA) of ICAEW in 1980 and of ICAP in 1984. Subsequently, he also became a Fellow Member (FPA) of the Institute of Public Finance Accountants of Pakistan. Currently, Senator Dar has been bestowed Life Membership of ICAEW in January 2012.

After having worked as Director Finance of a British Textiles Group in London during 1974-76, Senator Dar accepted an offer in 1976 of the Government of Libya, and joined as Senior Auditor in the Auditor General Department at Tripoli.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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On returning to Pakistan in December 1977, he became National Partner in a Chartered Accountants firm, having offices at Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi, dealing with Tax, Corporate and Financial Management, Audit and Consultancy matters of the clients, including public sector and public-listed companies. In 1980, he became Financial Advisor to a multinational construction company having operations in Pakistan, Libya, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. From 1989 till 1997 (except when a Minister), Senator Dar acted as Chairman/Chief Executive and/or Director of a Non-Banking Financial Institution (Public-Listed) in Pakistan.

From February 2002 till March 2008, he acted as Financial Advisor to a Member of the Ruling Family of the United Arab Emirates. In addition, he has also served till date as Director of World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank. Senator Dar has been a Parliamentarian in the last 20 years, currently serving fifth term as Member Parliament. He was elected Member National Assembly twice (1993–96 and 1997–99), and, subsequently, for three consecutive terms, he has been elected Senator and appointed as Parliamentary Leader of PML (N) in the Senate. His current term as Senator expires in March 2018.

He held first public office (1992 – 1993) as Minister of State/Chief Executive of Pakistan Investment Board (PIB). He served as Federal Minister for Commerce & Investment (1997–1999). He was twice Federal Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics (1998–99 and 2008).

Senator Dar Served as Convener (Punjab Government's Committee), National Finance Commission (NFC). He is also Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms, which finalized 18th, 19th and 20th Constitutional Amendments.

He is also a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Judges Appointment in the Superior Courts as well as Parliamentary Committee on National Security.

In Senate, Senator Dar has held the important portfolio of Chairman, Standing Committee on Industries and Production, in addition to working as

Member of a few Standing Committees, including Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Planning and Development, Commerce and Investment.

He is also a Member of Senate Finance Committee, Executive Committee of Senate Employees Welfare Fund and Board of Governors, Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services (PIPS). In recognition of his Parliamentary services, the Government of Pakistan conferred on him Nishan-e-Imtiaz (the highest civil award for Pakistani nationals) in 2011.

Senator Dar's engagements on the political front go a long way back. Since late 1980's, he has been a Member of the Central Executive Committee of PML-N. He has also been President, International Affairs, PML (N), since 2002.

He is a former President of Lahore Chambers of Commerce and Industry and former Vice-President/Council Member of ICAP. Currently, he is Chairman of Board of Governors, University of Health Sciences, Punjab, which has been ranked Number 2 among top medical universities in Pakistan by the Higher Education Commission.

Senator Dar's praiseworthy contributions to the social sector are rooted in his humanitarian and philanthropic zeal and commitment, which is the driving force behind the two charitable trusts that he heads and runs in the name of Hajveri Trust and Hajveri Foundation. While the former is widely known as a shelter home for over 100 orphans, who are being provided complete boarding, lodging and educational facilities for the last many years; the latter institution has been actively involved in arranging pool marriages of destitute couples, helping needy students through scholarships and financial assistance, and providing medical assistance to non-affording patients requiring dialysis and other medical treatment.

Senator Dar also holds the unique distinction of being the biggest individual donor who provided assistance to the victims of the cataclysmic earthquake that devastated the northern areas of Pakistan in 2005, and also to those Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by the ravaging flash floods that swept through the country in 2010 and 2011.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Sabir Ali Baloch
(Deputy Chairman Senate)

Position: Dy. Chairman, Senate of Pakistan
Party Affiliation: PPP-P
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 021-5371383, 0855-621799,
051-9213583
Office Phone: 051-9223482-83
Mobile Phone: 0300-3482879
Province: Balochistan

Address:

- i. F-403, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. 209-B, West Wind, Clifton Block-2, Karachi.

Committee(s):

- House Committee (Chairman Committee)
- Standing Committee on Ports and Shipping
- Standing Committee on National Regulations and Services
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Resources

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

- B.A
- President, District Punjgoor, PPP: (1973-1975)
- President Makran Division, PPP: (1975-1980)
- Vice President Balochistan, PPP: (1980-)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1973-1977)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1977-1977)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1988-1990)
- Minister: (1988-1989)



Farhat Ullah Babar

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: PPP-P
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 051-2827578
Office Phone: 051-2202837
Mobile Phone: 0300-8552543
Fax: 051-2202835
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Address: H.No.24-A St-52, F-7/4, Islamabad.

Achievements:

B.A Peshawar 1963,
B.E (Civil Engg) Peshawar 1965, M.I.E 1985, Honors in Pushto Peshawar, 1963, French Language Course 1981, Islamabad, PR Management, PIM Karachi, Pakistan Engineering Council 1983, Certificate, Pakistan Computer Bureau Islamabad 1994, Journalism and Mass Communication, Information Academy Islamabad.

Professional positions including,

- Managing Editor of English National daily The Frontier Post
- Speech Writer to the Prime Minister
- Press Assistant to Prime Minister
- Manager Royal Saudi Air Force Project, Transarabia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Participation/presentation of papers in scores of national/international seminars, UN meetings and conferences on multilateral and bilateral issues including the following

- United Nations Regional Conference on Disarmament, Beijing, China
- International conference on Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia, ISS
- Third Bilateral Pak-US Forum at Berkeley, USA.
- 7th OIC summit Casablanca,
- Global Forum Singapore,
- UN General Assembly Session,

Publications: Ten volumes of press articles, columns, research monographs.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Sardar Ali Khan

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: PPP-P
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 051-2272090
Mobile Phone: 0301-8582540
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Address:

- i. A-009, Parliament Lodges Islamabad.
- ii. H.No.26, St-52, F-6/4, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Human Rights
- Standing Committee on States and Frontier Regions
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015



Sehar Kamran

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: PPP-P
Gender: Female
Home Phone: 9216664
Office Phone: 9207920
Mobile Phone: 00-92-306-292-5507, 0301-2925507,
Fax: 9202461
Email: saherkamran@hotmail.com
Province: Sindh

Address:

Apartment No.5, Block-A, Minister's Enclave, F-5/2, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

- Library Committee
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Human Resource Development
- Standing Committee on Overseas Pakistanis
- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan

Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

Achievements:

- Mrs. Sehar Kamran Muddassir (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz)
- Objective : To serve and promote my beloved country Pakistan, using all my abilities, position and status with true dedication, devotion and commitment.
- PROFILE
- Recipient of the National Civil Award "Tamgha-e-Imtiaz" in recognition of the contributions in the field of education, social work and for promoting Pakistan in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

- Experienced Educationist with an extensive background in School Management, Student Guidance, Career Counseling and Administration. Specialized in maintenance of Statutory Records, Financial Controls, Procurement, Personnel and Public Relations.
- Strong communication, leadership, management and problem solving skills. Dedicated professional who enjoys the challenge of identifying and solving working problems.
- A Team Leader and Confident person with diversified experience, highly capable of handling multinational staff, grooming students and youth to build their personalities as a responsible citizen and successful person.
- Extensively engaged in research and study being the member of various International Think Tanks.
- A respected social worker, who has commendable skills and passion for successfully carrying and accomplishing social and philanthropic projects.

- General Information:
- Member International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS)
- President PPP Human Rights Wing (Overseas) Middle East
- Member of Pakistan Kashmir Committee Jeddah
- Associated with the Pakistan People's Party since 1984.
- 1987 - 1988 : President of Peoples Student Federation (PSF-Girls Wing) Karachi University.
- Accompanied Shaheed Bibi during her last Umrah on 18th June 2007.
- Also accompanied Shaheed Bibi on 18th October 2007 during her return journey from Dubai to Pakistan, and was among the victims of that bomb blast, got injury in the left limb.
- Presently working as the Principal of Pakistan International School, English Section Jeddah (PISJ-ES). PISJ-ES is a British Curriculum School, founded by Shaheed Bibi in 1995.

Contributions for the School

- Processed and acquired License for the Pakistan International School (English section) Jeddah in the Year 1999 and played a major role in uplifting of this institution. Over the years, this institution has grown extensively, and today, it occupies a prominent and unshakeable position in the fields of academics, co-curricular activities and sports. It is recognized as one

of the best educational institutions in the Middle East. PISJ-ES is a British Curriculum school, Cambridge International Examination (CIE) registered & British Council attached centre, Affiliated Member of Cambridge Primary Programme (CIPP) and Provisional Member of (CIS) Council of International Schools. The School offers Undergraduate Programme through the University of London. The institution endeavours to impart quality education through latest techniques in a healthy and stimulating environment. We pay high emphasis on the overall grooming of the students; their personality building is an integral and vital part of our educational endeavours.

- Introduced IGCSE, A Level and Undergraduate Education Programmes at the School.
- Established Elected Student body (PISJ-ES Student Council) in the Year 2008.

Social and Humanitarian Work:

- Actively participated in all National Events and Welfare Projects.
- Worked as "Overseas Coordinator" for Pakistani Women in Saudi Arabia.
- Represented Pakistan in various Saudi and International Social and Cultural Event held in Jeddah.
- Was appointed Coordinator Overseas Pakistani Women Network-Saudi Arabia in 2005.
- Attended Regional Conference on Violence against Women in Islamabad-Pakistan (September 2005).
- Carried Fund raising and collecting donations for victims of Earth Quake 2005.
- Purchased of tickets for 11 Pakistani women left abandoned in Saudi Arabia 2006 and arranged their safe dispatch back home.
- Contributed and carried the Fund raising campaign for the rehabilitation of the displaced people of Bajour.
- Adopted needy children and launched scholarships for students of Bakhtawar School Nodero.
- Carried fund raising campaign for Internally Displaced People of Swat and Buner in 2009.
- Member Kashmir Committee-Saudi Arabia, worked for highlighting Kashmir cause and projecting Pakistani point of view.
- Organized Pakistan corners and cultural displays to promote Pakistan in Saudi Arabia.
- Participated in Pakistan Investment Conference-2009.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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- Professional and Educational Accomplishments
- (Sub editor-Reporter) at PPI News Agency, Islamabad, Pakistan.
 - Reporter & Stringer at Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Karachi, Pakistan.
 - News Reporter at VIS News (Division Of BBC International)
 - Attended a Course on "American Literature" the Novel conducted By American Center, Islamabad, Pakistan.
 - Attended And Participated in Technical Seminal of W.T.O.'S Commission in South Asia.
 - Conducted & Coordinated Visit and study for the delegation of project "PECHAN" from Nottinghamshire U. K, headed by Sheriff of Nottinghamshire.
 - Attended First Educational Forum of Arab Countries held in Dubai in 2006 and represented Pakistan International School (English Section) Jeddah).
 - Participated in the IISS Annual Conference the Global Strategic Review (GSR)-2011, held in Geneva 9-11 September 2011.
 - Participated in the Council of International Schools (CIS) forum-2011 on Student Guidance and Admissions in Lisbon, Portugal.
 - Participated in The Gulf Forum-2011, The Gulf and the Globe held in Riyadh, 3-5 December 2011) organized by the Gulf Research Council and Diplomatic Institute KSA.
 - Participated in lectures and forums organized by the King Faisal Research Center.

Articles & Publications

- Pakistan and Gulf Relations
- Public Relations in Private Commercial Organizations in Pakistan.
- Practice of Public Relations.
- Public Relation in Government Organizations.
- Write-up for Newspapers and Magazines.



Col (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: MQM
Gender: Male
Province: Sindh

Committee(s):

- House Committee
- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan
- Standing Committee on Human Resource Development
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges (Chairman Committee)
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Haji Muhammad Adeel

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: ANP

Gender: Male

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Mobile Phone: 0333-9136667

Fax: 091-5278887

Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Address:

- i. F-412, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. Gunner Lane, Ziarat RD. The Mall, Peshawar Cantt. Pakistan.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan (Chairman Committee)
- House Committee
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

B.A

Haji Muhammad Adeel s/o Hakeem Abdul Jalil (Hakeem Sahib) was actively involved in the non violence movement against the British Empire in the Sub continent and was the president of All India National Congress Committee Peshawar District and a close colleague of Bacha Khan and Mahatma Gandhi, & Member of Central working committee of Congress, in 1919 jailed at INDEMAN (Kala Pani) for three years.

Current Position:

- i. Senator
- ii. Parliamentary Leader in Senate of Pakistan
- iii. Senior Vice President, Awami National Party (ANP) Pakistan.
- iv. Chairman Election Commission of ANP.
- v. Coordinator ANP Lawyers.
- vi. Member Central & Provincial Executive Committees of ANP.
- vii. Member, National Executive Committee, Pakistan India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy.
- viii. Member of National Steering Committee INSA (Imagine a New South Asia).

Previous Positions held:

- i. Acting President of ANP Pakistan
- ii. Member of Provincial Assembly in 1990, 1993, and 1997.
- iii. Minister Finance in NWFP Provincial Cabinet in 1993.
- iv. Deputy Speaker NWFP Assembly in 1997-1999.
- v. Deputy Parliamentary Leader of ANP in Provincial Assembly.
- vi. Vice President of ANP, Pakistan.
- vii. Additional, General Secretary ANP.
- viii. Information Secretary of ANP/NDP, Pakistan.
- ix. President ANP/NDP/NAP City District, Peshawar.
- x. Chaired Special/Standing Committee in Provincial Assembly on Education, Procuring Rules of Business, Industry, C&W, Health Task Force.
- xi. Remained Member of Public Accounts (1993-97,99) Committee, Finance Committee and Law Reform Committee.
- xii. Senior positions in various organizations like:
 - a. Vice President, Abaseen Arts Council
 - b. Secretary General, Edwards College Student Council Peshawar.
 - c. President Fine Arts Society, Edwards College.
 - d. Chairman Frontier Ghee Manufacturers Group.
 - e. Member Managing Committee All Pakistan Ghee Manufacturers Association.
 - f. Executive Member of Zonal Committee, Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Pakistan.
 - g. Executive Member, Sarhad Chamber of



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- Commerce and Industry.
- h. Founder Director of :
 - a. Khyber Eye Foundation.
 - b. Ittifaq Kidney Centre.
 - c. Children rehabilitation Centre.
 - d. Anti diabetics society.
 - xiii. Man of the year Award (1997) by American Biographical Institute USA.
 - xiv. Country visited (Afghanistan, Iran India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Malasia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, UK, Canada, USA, Japan, Azbukistan etc).



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Syed Faisal Raza Abidi

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PPP-P

Gender: Male

Mobile Phone: 0321-8229275, 0301-8241628

Fax: 021-5879099

Province: Sindh

Address:

- i. Room No.442, P.C. Hotel, Rawalpindi.
- ii. Flat M-2, Karrakuram Enclave, Phase-II, F-11/1, Islamabad.
- iii. B-10, New Rizvia Housing Society, Near Safora Goth, Opp: Kiran Hospital, Karachi.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Overseas Pakistanis
- Standing Committee on Information and Broadcasting
- Standing Committee on Information Technology and Telecommunication
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

- B.A, B.B.A
- Business (Import & Export), (Director & Chief Executive: 1997-To date)
- President Pakistan People Party, Karachi Division: (2008-To date)
- Member Central Executive Committee: (2008-To date)
- Al-Zulfiqar Group of Companies, Karachi. C.E.O: (1997-To date)



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Malik Amjad Pervez

Special Secretary/Secretary Committee

Mr. Amjed Pervez Malik holds the position of Special Secretary (BS-22) in the Senate of Pakistan Secretariat. He is overall in-charge of the Parliamentary Committees of the Senate, besides being ex-officio Secretary of the Senate Standing Committees on Defence and Defence Production and Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan. He has over 28 years service out of which more than 17 years is in the Parliament.

Before joining the Senate Secretariat as Deputy Secretary in 1995, he had 10 years service as a CSS Officer. He had Teaching experience at University and College Level, Research at Development Studies Institute and Systems Limited, Lahore besides work as Assistant Director (Administration) WAPDA, in the early part of career. While remaining in the Parliamentary Service, he worked for about a year each (on deputation / leave) in top positions of Country Program Manager of IFES, a US based international NGO working on USAID Project, Chief Coordinator, Ministry of Information and Joint Secretary (Implementation) in Prime Minister's Secretariat.

He is holder of two post graduate degrees; one in Economics with distinction from Punjab University and one in Mass Communication from Leicester University, UK and is a registered Scholar at Maastricht University, Graduate School of Governance in dual career PhD Program on Governance and Policy Analysis. He is also holder of a graduate (LLB) Degree.

His work experience is divided in Parliamentary and Executive Service as well as Research, Teaching, Project Management and Administration. In Parliamentary service his experience includes; Inter-Parliamentary Relations, Parliamentary Administration and support to the various Committees, Members and Parliamentary Leadership / Delegations. He has worked as team leader in major donor

funded Legislative Strengthening Projects as well as a number of internal Parliamentary initiatives and Projects. He has quite a few articles / papers at his credit besides lead role and contribution in electronic media productions and campaigns.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

- Degrees: M.A. Economics (with distinction) and LLB from Punjab University
M.A. Mass Communication from Leicester University the UK
- Diplomas: Harvard University JFK School of Government, Executive Education Program, 2006.
Diploma in Legislative Drafting, Tulane University, Public Law Centre, New Orleans
Diploma in Research and Legislative Drafting (for Democratic Social Change), Boston University, USA, Distance learning course leader (2005)

Training Courses:

Civil Services Academy, CTP, Information Academy, STP (1st in FPOE) & NIPA

OTHER WORK

- Research Assistant, Development Studies Institute and Systems Ltd.
- Lecturer (Economics) (University of AJ&K and Degree College Murree (PPSC Selectee)
- Assistant Director (Administration / Commercial) WAPDA

Civil Services of Pakistan (1985-1995):

Qualified Central Superior Services (CSS) Examination and worked as Information Group Officer of Government of Pakistan from 1985 to 1995.

International NGO Service (2004):

Worked (on leave from the Parliamentary Service) as Country Representative of IFES, US based International NGO working on US AID funded Legislative Project

Media Development Work (2002-3):

Worked (on deputation) as Chief Coordinator with the Minister for Information and Media Development (2002-



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2003). Besides state level media management on the occasion of National Elections / Referendum, conceived, planned and conducted a national Workshop on Media Development involving print & electronic media in Lahore in 2002.

Public Affairs Wing, Prime Minister Secretariat:
Worked as Joint Secretary (Implementation) Public Affairs Wing, Prime Minister Secretariat on deputation in 2008. Monitored implementation of 100 days Program of the newly elected government, Prime Minister's Directives and MPs Schemes.

Contact:

Tel: 051-9213726 (Work), 0321-5555860 (Cell)

Email: amjedpervez@gmail.com



Riaz Ahmad Khan

Senior Private Secretary

Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan, Senior Private Secretary, Senate Secretariat has been working in the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production since June 2012. Earlier he was posted in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. He holds Bachelor's Degree from University of Peshawar and Master's Degree in Political Science from University of Punjab, Lahore. He is responsible for maintaining the Committee Office, upkeep of record, contact with Members of the Committee and coordinate with Secretary Committee/Senate Secretariat for holding meetings of the Committee. He is also dealing with the work related to preparation of the reports in the book form which involves compilation, proof-reading, coordination with printers and dissemination of the report to various quarters in public and private sectors.

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