



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

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Visits to Afghanistan & Azerbaijan

September-October 2013

Report 7



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From the Chairman's Desk



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From the Chairman's Desk

It has been a rather interesting time for the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production since members travelled to Afghanistan on a landmark journey, followed by another informative visit to observe the Presidential polls in Azerbaijan. For the first time, there was a dialogue between the Parliaments of Afghanistan and Pakistan devoted to security and military matters with the two counterpart Committees of both Upper Houses engaged in candid discussions.

During both visits, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan, with six political parties represented, both from the government and the opposition, there was a tremendous degree of cohesion and camaraderie among the Parliamentarians as they promoted the perspective of Pakistan above any partisanship.

In Afghanistan, the Senate Defence Committee had excellent meetings in a very relaxed, pleasant and friendly environment with the top Afghan leadership, both in government and opposition. President Karzai showed immense warmth towards the Pakistan delegation and he chose to speak in Urdu, talked about the period he had lived in Pakistan as a refugee when the Soviet Union had occupied Afghanistan. He had a personal outreach to each member of the delegation and even chatted in a very friendly manner with the women members of the delegation. In a special gesture of goodwill to his Pakistani guests, he climbed down two flights of stairs and saw off the delegation personally at the front door on the ground floor of the Presidential Palace.

It was the same case with the Defence Minister, General Bismillah Khan, as well as leaders of Parliament while the meeting with Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, who is in the opposition and also a presidential candidate, turned out to be an animated discussion, in fact, almost like a seminar on Pakistan-Afghanistan relations with both sides speaking frankly on the subject on a beautifully manicured lawn at his personal residence in the heart of Kabul.

The Pakistan delegation was made to feel at home at Kabul not just because of the warm and gracious hospitality of the Afghan people but also the dedication and outstanding professionalism of our Ambassador in Kabul, Mr Mohammad Sadiq, who has shown his diplomatic prowess wherever he has served, be it in Washington or in Kabul.

The result of the visit of the Senate Defence Committee to Afghanistan was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which institutionalised the parliamentary dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan on defence and security issues. This MOU was signed with our counterpart committee in the Meshrano Jirga. It was agreed that the next Dialogue would be in Islamabad in May 2014, after the Afghan Presidential polls in April 2014. We are thankful to PILDAT for sponsoring the visit since this made a positive contribution to better understanding between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The visit to Azerbaijan was on the invitation of the Election Commission of Azerbaijan and Pakistani Parliamentarians were



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invited as Observers for the Presidential Elections. Azerbaijan is one country with whom Pakistan has very close ties, just like China and Turkey, and both support each other's causes, Pakistan on Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijan on Kashmir. Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of Azerbaijan in 1991. Azerbaijan is a land of immense beauty and riches, largely because of oil wealth. The response given to the Pakistan delegation was equally warm, at the highest political level, with Pakistan being the first delegation that was received by the newly re-elected President Ilham Aliyev. The delegation also met the Speaker of the Azerbaijan Parliament.

Both visits have demonstrated that parliamentarians, working through an institutionalized framework like the parliamentary standing committees, in this case, the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production, can play a key role to promote the national interests, to work together as a team and to build bridges while at the same time trying to project a better image of a democratic, vibrant and pluralist Pakistan.

We often talk of supremacy of parliament, but that is possible not through legality or merely paying lip-service to articles in the Constitution; such supremacy can emerge only if Parliament performs and shows leadership with ideas, issues and initiatives, an endeavour on which our Senate Defence Committee has taken some modest strikes. Here I would also like to welcome the new Secretary of the Senate Defence Committee, Mr Sharifullah Wazir, who also deserves congratulations on performing Hajj. I also remain grateful to my SPS, Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan and Research Associate, Miss Zahra Belal for their hard work they put in, in preparation of this report and, of course, thanks to PILDAT for publishing our Committee's Reports.

Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman

Executive Summary



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Executive Summary

The highlight of this issue is the Senate Defence Committee's visit to Afghanistan to conduct bilateral dialogue on key issues from 11-12th September, 2013 with their Afghan counterparts, an initiative facilitated by PILDAT. Led by the Chairman, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, the delegation included Senator Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain, Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel, Senator Sahar Kamran, Senator Aitzaz Ahsan, Senator Farhatullah Babar, Senator Najma Hameed, Senator Dr. Jahangir Bader, Senator Afrasiab Khattak, Senator Saeed Mandokhel and Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani.

Taking the cue from President Karzai's last, successful visit to Pakistan, the two-day dialogue process is deemed path breaking in enhancing bilateral relations. The parliamentarians from the two countries graced the round table with warm words and unequivocal commitment to bilateral relations. The MOU signed by the two sides is also included in this report. The President himself personally met with members of the delegation in a meaningful session during which, amid frank discussions, he renewed his commitment to strengthen ties with Pakistan. Undoubtedly, recommendations and policy formulations from such overtures of dialogue will assist in establishment of regional peace and security.

Enclosed is also a report on Azerbaijan's presidential polls which, to the great honour of Pakistan, were observed by a senate delegation, led by the Chairman of the Defence Committee and also included many distinguished members of the committee. This was the first ever delegation from Pakistan, specifically invited by Azerbaijan's President, to observe the presidential poll in the country. The President met with the delegation members, first one from any country after his electoral victory, to receive their felicitations. The two sides, on this occasion, expressed continuing, veritable support on each other's stance on disputes of Nagorno-Karabakh and Kashmir.

Sharifullah Khan Wazir
Secretary Committee

*Minutes of Dialogue between Senate Committee
on Defence & Defence Production and Defence,
Internal Security and Local Administration
Commission of Meshrano Jirga, Afghanistan
September 10-11, 2013*



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Minutes of Pakistan-Afghanistan Defence Committees' Dialogue

Kabul, Afghanistan – September 10-11, 2013

Proceedings of Day-I (September 10, 2013)

The Pakistan-Afghanistan Defence Committees' Dialogue started with recitation from the Holy Quran, by Moulana Mohammad Khan Sherani and was followed by national anthems of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The delegation from Pakistan included:

1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman, Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production
2. Senator Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, Member Defence Committee & former Minister for Interior
3. Senator Aitzaz Ahsan (PPPP), Leader of Opposition in Senate & former Minister of Law and Minister of Interior
4. Maulana Mohammad Khan Sherani, former Senator & Chairman Council of Islamic Ideology
5. Senator Afrasiab Khattak, Member Senate
6. Senator Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Bader, Member Senate & former Minister for Petroleum.
7. Senator Ms. Sahar Kamran, Member, Defence Committee
8. Senator Najma Hameed, Member Senate
9. Senator Saeed-ul-Hassan Mandokhel, Member Senate
10. Senator Haji Adeel, Member Defence Committee
11. Mr. Hassan Khan, Additional Secretary

Senate/Secretary Defcom

12. Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan, SPS to Chairman, Defcom

Following members from Afghanistan participated in the dialogue:

1. Senator Mohammad Daoud Asas, Deputy Chairman, Defence, Internal Security and Local Administration Commission of Meshrano Jirga
2. Senator Sayed Farukh Shah Jenab, Member/Secretary General, Meshrano Jirga
3. Senator Ms. Gulalai Akbari, Secretary/Member Defence Committee
4. Senator Abdul Ahad Sultanzoy, Member, Defence Committee
5. Senator Hafiz Abudl Qayyum Nooristani, Member, Meshrano Jirga
6. Senator Hazrat Shah Noorisitani, Member, Meshrano Jirga
7. Senator Arifullah Pashtoon, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee of Meshrano Jirga
8. Senator Haji Allah Dad Andar, Member, Defence Committee
9. Senator Mrs. Saleha Mehrzad Barikzai, Member, Defence Committee
10. Senator Mohammad Amin Safi, Member Defence Committee
11. Senator Nisar Ahmad Haress, Member, Meshrano Jirga
12. Senator Abdul Wahab Irfani, Member, Meshrano Jirga





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The first session was co-chaired by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Leader of Pakistan Delegation and Senator Mohammad Daoud Asas, Deputy Chairman, Defence Committee of Afghanistan.

Senator Mushahid Hussain introduced all the members of Pakistan's delegation, warmly welcomed the Afghan delegation members and appreciated the role of PILDAT in taking this crucial initiative. He deemed this dialogue crucial due to the following three factors. Firstly, the recent and extended visit of President Karzai to Pakistan that is promising for greater Pak-Afghan friendship; this friendship is considered absolutely necessary, given the upcoming US withdrawal from the region. Secondly, the unique relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan since 1979; a relationship that is characterized by tremendous people to people contact, evident by a volume of 50 thousand people crossing the country daily. Thirdly, the shift in the balance of power from the West to East which is sprouting new avenues of regional cooperation in energy, commerce and economy e.g. SAARC, Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Afghanistan is believed to play a pivotal role in all the developments that can lead to peace, security and progress in Asia.

Senator Farrukh Shah Jenab, Member/Secretary General, Meshrano Jirga warmly welcomed the Pakistan delegation

and introduced members of Afghanistan delegation.

Senator Mushahid Hussain thanked Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Executive Director, PILDAT for facilitating the dialogue between the Defence Committees of Pakistan Senate and Meshrano Jirga. He also expressed his gratitude to President Karzai for his recent and successful visit to Pakistan and meeting with the newly established government in Pakistan.

Senator Chaudhry Shujat Hussain expressed his pleasure in visiting Afghanistan for the third time and underlined the importance of Pak-Afghan Dialogue.

Mr. Ahmad Bilal Mehboob, Executive Director, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development & Transparency (PILDAT) conveyed his sentiment on initiating this dialogue process between the parliamentary committees of Pakistan and Afghanistan. He also mentioned that so far, seven rounds of talks have taken place in Islamabad and Kabul alternately while the eighth round is expected on 24th September, 2013 in Islamabad

Senator Sayed Farrukh Shah Jenab, Secretary General of Mashrano Jirga, highlighted the important role of Members, Parliament of Pakistan, in shaping policies that can strengthen the relations between the two countries





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which can lead to cooperation in many fields, including economic security. He stated that currently, Afghanistan is in the limelight of international community which should compel them to resolve our bilateral issues, take supplement all aspects that can bring us together and transform ourselves from an economy of war to good neighborly relations. He cited the example of EU and expressed his desire of a similar bilateral cooperation on issues of mutual benefit that can lead to regional prosperity and security, e.g. TAPE Project in which Afghanistan can act as an energy corridor to South Asia which is faced with energy shortages.

Senator Hafiz Abdul Qayyum Nooristani proposed that instead of playing a blame game, it is better to sit among ourselves and discuss our current problems. Contrary to the past, he said that future ties should be based upon mutual respect, as also demonstrated by President Karzai's recent visit.

Senator Haji Mohammad Daoud Asas, Deputy Chairman, Afghan Defence Committee called for prayers for the Chairperson of the Committee who was injured in a recent terrorist attack. He stated that people from both sides are hopeful that relations between the two countries will improve as their people are naturally inseparable. He highlighted the various changes expected till 2014 which would include initiation of a peace process, transfer of

power and departure of foreign forces; all these factors make it imperative for the two countries to cooperate with each other and avoid confrontations.

Senator Afrasiab Khattak highlighted how war and instability in Afghanistan has negative externalities in Pakistan, via the adjacent FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region, as evident by the huge price paid by this region. This, he said, proves that both countries should collude in defence and establishment of peace. Strengthening of democracy in Pakistan, he emphasized, would sustain the peace process between and within the two countries since democratic leaders in Pakistan desire mutual cooperation. This cooperation could be enhanced by greater interaction between the youth of the two countries through exchange programs or otherwise, as currently 15000 Afghan students are pursuing education in Pakistan

Senator Nisar Ahmad Haress presented the biggest challenge of the two countries to be insecurity; a challenge that has persisted despite his ten visits to Pakistan with President Karzai. This is why he considered this dialogue with the parliament committee members of Pakistan to be very important since all recommendations accepted here could be adopted by the respective government. He further cautioned that post-2014 Afghanistan would be a great challenge for the whole world, not just the country itself,





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which has already suffered tremendously, from war and poverty, over the last thirty years.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Pashtoon and highlighted the historical background of the current conflict which can be traced back to the Afghan Jihad days, when various countries, including US and Saudi Arabia, covertly pumped in five billion dollars in this region solely for arms and war.

Maulana Mohammad Khan Sherani proclaimed his support for all such bilateral talks that could build peace in the region. He opined that the center of power in the world today is one and all opposition and governments originate from that center. He argued that after defeating the communist threat, the US and liberal forces perceived Islam as the new threat which led to the fourth world war, to fight terrorism with terrorism and pit one Muslim against another. He emphasized on greater unity among Muslims in order to withstand this attack on Islam and its followers, rather than propagating materialism to solve such problems.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel reminisced about the Pak-Afghan historical relations that gave rise to numerous cultural, linguistic and heritage similarities. He stated that both Defence Committees should discuss defence issues

since Afghanistan can defend Pakistan and Afghan defence is possible from Pakistan.

Senator Gulalai Jan Akbari said that she is hopeful that this effort will open a window for cooperation and friendly relations with Pakistan, a country with which she has deep personal ties. She hoped that this delegation from Pakistan along with the Afghan parliamentarians would lay foundations of friendly relations and peace building in Afghanistan, which would ensure stability in Pakistan, and must resist and overcome attempts to create hostilities between the two countries.

Senator Aitzaz Ahsan expressed his gratitude for Afghan brothers for such a warm welcome. He termed this discussion as very important in terms of defining a joint course of action for challenging times ahead. He reiterated the correlation between Afghanistan and Pakistan which places the issue of 2014 NATO withdrawal as the emerging regional challenge. The power vacuum expected post 2014 should be filled by a strengthened democratic government and civil society which can lead to exploration of new and diverse avenues of cooperation and mutual interest e.g. extension of railway up to Mazar Sharif and Central Asia from Pakistan, pipeline projects, trade linkages via Karachi and protection of women's rights. He believed that such measures would ensure stability in both





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the countries

The chairman endorsed Senator Aitzaz Ahsan's statement as a vision statement that does not restrict security to only military but also includes human security, a factor in which transport linkages and education reforms would play a vital role. He proposed a joint education curriculum to bring the two societies closer.

Senator Dr. Jehangir Bader claimed that such a breakthrough would impact all of South Asia. He said that peace in South Asia has to start from them and its attainment is a war of survival for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The international community, he argued, is observing how they fare in this war and their support can only be obtained if they prove themselves strong enough for combat. Citing the example of post WWII Europe, he proposed practical steps, along with enhancement of fraternal ties and common interest, to ensure peace and prosperity in post-2014. In this effort, a South Asian Parliament, and Friendship Association created by Afrasiab Khattak could play an important role with the support of the international community.

The chairman apprised the members of Asian Parliamentary Summit to be held in Islamabad from 8-10 December, 2013 to discuss different aspects of Asian

society, economy and energy.

Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani suggested an MoU to be signed between the parliamentarians of the two countries which can enhance cooperation in defence and build upon the recent successful visit of President Karzai. Senator Daoud Asas agreed that with the notion that Afghanistan can connect three countries of the world through a railway and that this would open Afghanistan to the rest of the world. He also endorsed a possible MoU between the parliamentarians.

The chairman commented that the basic understanding has been achieved. The basic understanding is that the two countries need each other in ensuring peace in the region, which has to come through extensive bilateral cooperation. In order to strengthen and sustain this dialogue process, a basic MoU needs to be drawn up and duly signed.

Senator Asas added that this MoU should be more specific, contrary to the last one which was too general and vague to be very effective.

Senator Haress pointed out that the previous meetings raised many differences between the two sides on a number of issues. The statement announced was not





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conceded by the Afghan side. However, a MoU would advance the dialogue process and bilateral relations.

A lady Senator from Afghan side echoed the sentiments of all speakers by stating that Pakistan and Afghanistan are basically one nation and Pakistan, despite many mistakes, has always acted with good intentions towards Afghanistan.

The chairman concluded the first session by laying emphasis on an MoU and added that narcotics should also be included in the agenda as this issue has defamed this region across the globe.

After a lunch break, the meeting resumed proceedings with Senator Mushahid Hussain as the Chair.

Mr. Mohammad Alam Eizedyar, Deputy Chairman of the Mesharano Jerga, opened the dialogue session by reiterating all the commonalities between the two countries.

Mr. Ahmad Bilal Memboob, ED, PILDAT expressed the hope that this meeting would produce practical outcomes which can mitigate the suffering of those living in the war-torn areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan. He believed that the parliamentarians, particularly the distinguished

members present here, would play a positive role in bringing the two nations together and shaping favourable government policies. In this regard, he pointed out that the gas pipeline would play an important role in bringing stability and peace which would provide opportunities to explore the market of the central Asia. He concluded by alluding to unity and stability among the European countries which could be emulated in this region by highlighting the common faith, i.e. Islam.

The chairman reinforced that there are limitless fields of opportunities that could be explored.

Senator Najma Hameed extended her full support for Senator Mushahid Hussain in bridging the gaps between the two countries. She stated that Pak-Afghan bond used to be very strong, bound by a common religion, however, external factors have played a part in severing the ties. She extended an invitation to Afghan members to visit Pakistan to hold such discussions and called for higher frequency of such inter-country meetings.

The chairman took notice of complaints registered by Ms. Gulalai and expressed his hope that such issues could be resolved for the betterment of the two countries. He stated that Afghan refugees in Pakistan are now completely assimilated in to the society and this absorption is not





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restricted to common linguistic and ethnic areas e.g. Afghans have established businesses even in Karachi. He said that the policy makers on both sides owe it to their conscience to resolve outstanding issues between the two countries.

Senator Allah Dad Andar expressed his gratitude towards Pakistan for peacefully hosting 3 million Afghans when their country was going through tough times and relayed his belief that Pakistan is Afghanistan's friend and all problems between the two countries should be resolved by the true representatives of the people

Senator Bibi Haji Rohgul imparted her impression that there is nothing extraordinary about Pak-Afghan problems as all countries have problems and she argued that such problems could be resolved if recommendations from this meeting are put in to practice. Pakistan, she asserted, also

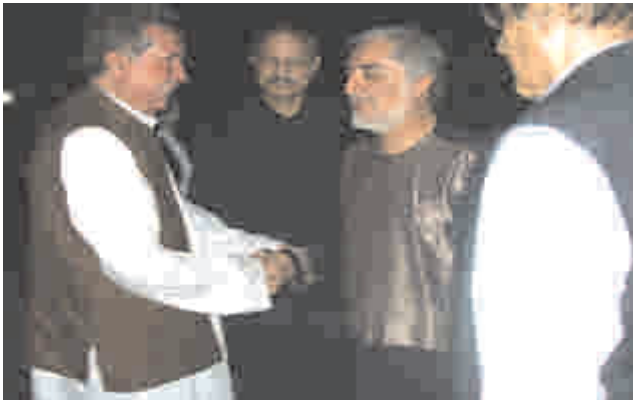
feels like her own country since she had lived there. She added that instead of expending exorbitant sum on war, the funds should be utilized in establishment of peace in the region.

Senator Haji Mohammad Amin Ahmadi reinforced the sentiments of Bibi Haji and Mr. Andar, welcomed the members from Pakistan and added that the two countries should work on peace as the number one priority to build an environment of trust. This, he said, would pave the way for cooperation in education, business and economy Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed concluded that despite a long history of ups and downs, he believed that the two countries will rise to tackle the challenges of 2014. With this, the session was concluded for next day.





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Proceedings of Day-II (September 11, 2013)

The Dialogue started with recitation from the Holy Quran. The second meeting of Pak-Afghan Friendship Group (People to People Group), held on 11th September, 2013, was chaired by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Defence Committee. The chairman opened the debate by stating his conviction that such dialogue processes have bearing on current and future course of action. He appreciated the manner in which the previous day's meeting was conducted, the positive impact of which is supplemented by the delegation's meeting with President Karzai. He apprised the members of the positive conclusions from meeting; the President appreciated PM Nawaz Sharif's leadership and the role of Pakistan's Senate Defence Committee in launching such initiatives, and expressed his support for decisions made by All Parties Conference. The chairman also mentioned that President Karzai was particularly receptive of his suggestion to hold tri-lateral talks between think-tanks of China, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, Pakistan's female parliamentarians received special attention from the President, who inquired their impression of their Afghan counterparts. The President also engaged in a long discussion with Moulana Sherani and presented pure Saffron as gifts to all the members.

Senator Abdul Wahab Erfan welcomed the Pakistan delegation and described his own personal ties with the country. He declared Afghans and Pakistanis as brothers who have been victims of international policies and politics. He proposed that political issues should be independent of economic and commercial relations since Afghanistan is in dire economic straits; a situation in which cooperation with Pakistan would be helpful. Lauding Pakistan's people and military strength, he emphasized that all policies and strategies formulated by Pakistan should safeguard the interest of both the countries, contrary to the practices in the past. For this purpose, he said, the two countries should work together, independent of external influences.

The chairman agreed that they must not repeat the mistakes of the past and no further complaints or differences should occur from now on.

Senator Afrasiab Khattak further reinforced that all mistakes should be accepted and criticism is welcome as it would always lead to correction, however, we must all be forward-looking. There have been many positive developments, for instance, democracy is being strengthened in Pakistan which would strengthen Afghanistan since peace in both the countries is interconnected. Despite suggestions to put an iron bar on





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the borders, Pakistan's government never agreed to it which is why there are 124 border crossings. Contrary to prior practices, he said that both governments should take the border in their control like Bar kunar and endeavor to build confidence and good will in the region. He explained that the first step should be to sign an MoU that translates all the aspirations and good intentions expressed in this meeting. He said that the parliaments of both countries are working effectively through the committee which is exactly what is needed to improve the current state of affairs. As head of the Senate Afghanistan-Pakistan Friendship Group, he would be looking forward to welcoming the Afghan delegation in Islamabad on 24th-26th of September.

Senator Daoud Asas initiated a discussion on refugees and prisoners on both sides. He also proposed that a MoU should be signed and put in to effect in order to sustain this dialogue process, the outcome of which is eagerly awaited by the Afghan people.

Maulana Mohammad Khan Sherani appealed that the two countries must not be susceptible to foreign hegemonic designs; in this regard, the governments, elders, religious leaders and political parties from both sides should expose the truth and reality to the world, and their actions and words must not contradict each other as this would not benefit either side. He reasoned that there should be

creation of mutual trust and all actions that violate it should be avoided e.g. holding Fazlullah. He contended that the Defence Committee with its expertise and in-depth knowledge could help in this effort, for instance, by devising goals and plans for continuation of this dialogue, in addition to, as suggested earlier, a possible tri-lateral dialogue; all such measures can bring these countries together.

The chairman endorsed the sentiments of Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani and informed the members that work is in progress to create Pakistan Afghanistan Peoples' Friendship Association. He invited all the members present to be part of the delegation that would be visiting Pakistan. He shared his conversation with the British Ambassador in which he had clearly indicated that the British had supported fundamentalism in Afghanistan in the first place and are now making similar endeavors in Syria. He supported Senator Sherani's suggestion to carry out a dialogue between Muslim scholars and the West.

Senator Haji Adeel affirmed his unequivocal commitment to peace and condemnation of violence and terrorism. ANP, he said, is a party that understands the dynamics of what is happening in Afghanistan. He expressed his apprehensions about a possible agreement between the government and Taliban. He pointed out that the Taliban





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had put forth conditions on negotiations which included release of their prisoners and withdrawal of government's writ from FATA. The government, he proclaimed, has already announced its plans to release the prisoners and had softened its stance against them e.g. Lashkar-e-Tayyabah is now referred as a "fundamentalist" group, instead of the previously used term of "terrorist". He argued that these forces are ideologically different from our societies with their desire to establish Khilafah, restrict women and compel their practices on the society. He concluded that meeting their conditions would be detrimental to the democratic systems of the two countries.

The Afghan delegate declared its lack of knowledge about existence of any Baloch who was supported by their government. They pointed out the presence of Taliban in Pakistan which signifies that both Afghanistan and Pakistan should work together on this as the Afghans do not want to harm Pakistan in any way. Furthermore, they referred to the article of the constitution of Afghanistan which forbears all practices that may be against the Islamic law and Shariah; this implies that democracy in the country is in accordance with those principles. They also proclaimed that Afghans will talk to those Taliban who accept the constitution of Afghanistan.

Senator Adeel retorted by asking about the nature of peace

that will be negotiated with the Taliban, a group which insists on Islamic rule. Although the constitution states that anything against Islam is unacceptable, the real issue is who can interpret Islam, true scholars or those who have read a few books. He further said that the Taliban wanted the foreigners to leave and since now these foreigners are leaving, the Taliban should accept the constitution of this country. He again highlighted his apprehensions about peace talks with the Taliban in Afghanistan since they have also permeated Pakistan's cities of Quetta and Peshawar, moreover, there is talk that Mullah's brother would be released and granted residence in Peshawar. The Taliban did not shy from massacring innocent people, including women and children, in public places like schools and markets. He proposed a joint forum of Ulema who can decree if such killings are lawful in Islam.

The chairman informed the members that President Karzai had also agreed to a meeting between Afghan and Pakistani Ulema.

Mr. Ajmal Wazir, a Pakistani delegation member from Waziristan, also participated in the debate and stated that Taliban should not be seen in one perspective since it consists of people with varied understandings. Instead of wasting time in determining what to call them in forums like All Parties Conference, they should work with a





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broadened tribal Jirga and *ulema* to determine if this is terrorism or insecurity.

Senator Sehar Kamran raised the question of women; whose role, she believed, has not been clarified. She called for empowerment of women and improvement in female literacy and employment rate.

Senator Akbari negated the popular belief that women and parliamentarians in Afghanistan are under the influence of Taliban and that the latter rule 40 or 60 percent of Afghanistan. She clarified that the Taliban have no dominance in their country. They would only make peace with those among Taliban who accept the Islamic

constitution of Afghanistan and assent to empowerment of women in this society. The *ulema* can play an important role in enlightening these people. She added that the Afghan side would discuss these issues in greater detail when they visit Pakistan.

Both Committees, after detailed discussions and deliberations, agreed on a Joint Statement and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the conclusion of 2-day dialogue.

The meeting concluded with a prayer made by Senator Moulana Mohammad Khan Shirani.



*Joint Declaration
&
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)*



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Pakistan-Afghanistan Defence Committees' Dialogue

September 10-11, 2013
Kabul, Afghanistan

Joint Declaration

The first-ever Dialogue between Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Pakistan and Defence, Internal Security and Local Administration Committee of Meshrano Jirga of Afghan Parliament took place in Kabul, Afghanistan on September 10-11, 2013.

The two-day Dialogue focused on issues including Security and the Defence cooperation between the two countries; existing and emerging challenges in Pak-Afghan Relations; Cross-Border Terrorism; Narcotics Smuggling; Border Management; Challenges of 2014 NATO Withdrawal and Afghanistan Peace Process and Institutionahising Pak Afghanistan Defence Parliamentary Dialogue.

Parliamentarians from both sides agreed to enhance the Defence Cooperation between the two countries while developing bilateral cooperation between the Armed Forces and Security Agencies of Pakistan and Afghanistan. They agreed that, in the best interest of both countries' people, the two brother nations should move forward with a joint approach on important national and regional issues, and should have a joint strategy on security issues affecting the both countries. It was stressed that by connecting with each other and, with the region and outside world, full economic potential of this area and the people can be actualized.

MPs at the Defence Committees' Dialogue agreed that if Pakistan and Afghanistan join hands together the two armed forces can manage their respective internal security problems in a more reasonable and effective way. They stressed that the Security Establishments of Pakistan and Afghanistan should identify and isolate the common threat. It was stressed that there is a need to keep all the channels of communication open between the two countries.

MPs agreed that after withdrawal of US and ISAF Forces from Afghanistan in 2014, there may be possibility of a sense of a vacuum, which can only be filled if the Civil Society in Afghanistan and Pakistan given a chance to be strengthen while strengthening State and Democracy in both Countries. It was stressed that both countries should look for ways and means to establish better communication between the younger generation of the two countries in all fields. It was also agreed that both countries should also cooperate with other to ensure protection of Women Rights in their respective Countries.

In order to institutionalize the Dialogues between the Defence Committees of the two countries, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also signed at the Dialogue.




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**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
between the Defence, Internal Security and Local Administration Commission
of Mishirano Jirga, Afghanistan and Standing Committee on Defence & Defence
Production of Senate of Pakistan
Kabul, September 11, 2013**

Following the highly successful maiden meeting, the first time in the history of Pakistan and Afghanistan, between Defence, Internal Security and Local Administration Commission of the Mishirano Jirga of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Standing Committee on Defence & Defence Production of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, both the Committees are unanimously agreed upon on the following steps for the future:

1. The two Committees hereby agreed to institutionalize the dialogue between the elected representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan with a view to promoting a better understanding of each other's perspectives on matters of security, defence and more broad based relations between the two countries, peoples and parliaments in such spheres as: the economy, trade, investment, youth, education, health, women's rights, energy, peace process so that people to people relations are cemented;
2. The elected representatives, representing the Defence Committees of both countries parliaments agreed that this dialogue should take place annually by rotation in each other's capital, Kabul and Islamabad respectively;
3. The next dialogue of the Defence Committees of Afghanistan and Pakistan will be convened in Islamabad in May 2014 on a date to be specified later in which the Defence Committee of Afghanistan will be invited by the Defence Committee of Pakistan Senate for the second phase of the dialogue; and
4. PILDAT will provide all support to facilitate the dialogue in Islamabad.


H. Mohammad Dawood Asass
Acting Chairman, Defence, Internal Security
and Local Administration Commission,
Mishirano Jirga, Afghanistan


Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman, Standing Committee on
Defence & Defence Production
Senate of Pakistan

Meeting with President Hamid Karzai
September 10, 2013



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Meeting with President Hamid Karzai

The Senate Defence Committee delegation held a productive meeting with President Karzai on September 10 in the afternoon. The meeting took place at Presidential Palace in Kabul in a very friendly and relaxed environment. The delegation was warmly received by President Karzai and all the members were very impressed by the gracious and warm welcome from the Afghan leadership. President Karzai preferred talking in Urdu and he stated that the Afghanistan government fully supports the decisions of the All-Parties Conference held in Pakistan on September 9 regarding talks with Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan. He also talked about his recent visit to Pakistan and explained why he extended his visit for a day. He expressed the hope that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has the capability to overcome the challenges faced by Pakistan. He appreciated Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's vision with regard to the Pakistan-Afghanistan relations and termed his visit and talks with Pakistani leadership very successful and fruitful. He said he had great expectations from the newly elected government in Pakistan and felt it was sincere in its desire for a good, cooperative relationship with Afghanistan.

Senator Mushahid Hussain briefed President Karzai on the dialogue process between Afghanistan-Pakistan Defence

Committees of Upper Houses. He extended full support to the process of dialogue between the two committees. Senator Mushahid Hussain also apprised him about a MOU signed by the two parliaments to institutionalise these dialogues, which was signed at the end of the bilateral dialogue and President Karzai appreciated it as positive for both countries and parliaments.

Senator Mushahid Hussain, who is also Chairman of Pakistan-China Institute, informed the President about Afghanistan, China and Pakistan's Think Tanks Dialogue which was held on August 6 in Beijing, China under the auspices of Pakistan-China Institute, in collaboration with the China Institute of International Studies, a think tank belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The next Tripartite Think Tanks Dialogue will be held in Pakistan next year in May 2014, followed by one in 2015 in Kabul. The basic purpose of this dialogue was promotion of people to people contacts and interaction between the parliaments, political parties and think tanks of the three countries, who are neighbours of each and share a common vision for peace, security and stability. President Karzai also welcomed this new initiative and fully supported it.

President Karzai also talked to women Senators of Pakistan delegation and appreciated their role in Pakistan's parliament. He recalled his relations with Senator





SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Chaudhry Shujat Hussain, Senator Mushahid Hussain, Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani, Senators Aitzaz Ahsan, Haji Adeel and Dr. Jahangir Badr. Senator Mushahid Hussain thanked him for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to the delegation. Pakistan's Ambassador in Kabul, Mr. Mohammad Sadiq, was also present on the occasion.



*Meeting with General Bismillah Khan
Minister for Defence
September 11, 2013*



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Meeting with General Bismillah Khan, Minister for Defence of Afghanistan

The Senate Defence & Defence Production Committee, under the leadership of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, met General (R) Bismillah Khan, Minister for Defence of Afghanistan on September 11, 2013 in his office. General Bismillah Khan welcomed the delegation and appreciated the efforts of parliamentarians to strengthen relations between the two countries. He highlighted the sacrifices of forces in fight against terrorism and extremism in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. He said that although there were some political tensions in the past between our two countries but at defence level, we have regular bilateral visits and he set the recent example of the visit of Chief of Army Staff of Afghanistan to Islamabad. He also mentioned visits of the Head of States of two countries during the past 10 years to strengthen our relations.

The Afghan Defence Minister said that of course, both of our countries suffered from terrorism and extremism and sometimes we blame each other but the terrorists are the enemies of our people and our government. He said that the solution to fight against this joint enemy is sincere cooperation between our two countries. He emphasized the need to take practical actions against terrorism and extremism which is in the interests of both Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen and reinforce our relations. General Busmillah Khan fondly recalled the active role of Senator Mushahid Hussain as a journalist covering and visiting Afghanistan, particularly noting the fact that Senator Mushahid was the first Pakistani journalist to interview the legendary Afghan Mujahideen leader, Ahmed Shah Masood, when he came on his maiden visit to Pakistan in

1990 after the defeat of the Soviet Red Army.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed thanked General Bismillah Khan his very warm, gracious and sincere welcome. He said that we have come to Kabul on a very historic visit and this is first time that both parliaments of Pakistan and Afghanistan are having dialogue on defence, security and military related issues. He said that we have a very high-powered and representative delegation, comprising all major political parties and representing all the provinces of Pakistan which shows our commitment that Afghanistan is Pakistan's number one priority and that peace in Afghanistan means peace in Pakistan.

Senator Mushahid Hussain apprised the Defence Minister of Afghanistan of 2-day dialogue between the Defence Committees of Afghanistan and Pakistan wherein the two committees have discussed all the issues pertaining to cross-border terrorism, border management and the exit of NATO forces from Afghanistan in 2014 and the role of Afghan National Army during and after NATO exit. We have also signed a MOU and a joint statement signed by both Committees to continue the process of dialogue.

Speaking on the occasion, Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani said that it is always a pleasure to visit Afghanistan and he said he always come here for peace and reconciliation between our Afghan brothers. He recalled his first visit during President Rabbani's tenure for reconciliation between President Rabbani and Gulbadin Hikmatyar, for which he was very thankful to the Afghan government. And this time he, as Chairman of Islamic Ideology Council, had invited Ulema from Afghanistan for a dialogue with Pakistani religious leaders. He also said that he invited the British and the US Ambassadors in Kabul for





SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

an interfaith dialogue on the theme 'Islam and the West' under the auspices of the Council of Islamic Ideology in Islamabad.

During the meeting, issues relating to challenges faced by Afghan army, presidential elections, the Taliban insurgency and role of neighbours after NATO withdrawal were also discussed.



*Dinner hosted by Ambassador of Pakistan,
H.E. Mr. Mohammad Sadiq
September 9, 2013*



SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Dinner hosted by Ambassador of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Mohammad Sadiq
September 9, 2013





SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production





SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Press Clippings



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT	
Name of Newspaper:	The NATION
Place of Publication:	ISLAMABAD
Date of Issue:	9-9-13
<h3>Senate body leaves for Kabul today</h3> <p>ISLAMABAD DAILY STAFF REPORTER</p> <p>A high-powered delegation of the Senate Defence and Defence Production Committee led by Sen. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (PML-Q) left for Kabul today to engage Afghanistan in talks over various parliamentary dialogue points with Pakistan on critical issues of security and stability.</p> <p>The visit will last for five days and the delegation will be meeting with various officials of the Afghan government and leaders of Afghanistan including President Hamid Karzai and his National Security Advisor.</p> <p>The delegation is also expected to form a working group comprising all the NATO/Alliance forces in Afghanistan General Dinkels.</p> <p>The visit of this parliamentary defence delegation comes just after the visit of President Hamid Karzai to Islamabad and the initiative to bring Pakistan and Afghanistan closer together on key issues concerning stability in the border region.</p> <p>The delegation led by Sen. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, Chairman, Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production, will discuss various issues concerning the role of parliament in providing support to the government in the form of financial and technical assistance.</p> <p>The delegation will also discuss the role of parliament in the form of financial and technical assistance.</p> <p>The delegation will also discuss the role of parliament in the form of financial and technical assistance.</p>	



9.9-13

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neighboring neighbors lived with each other in huts in a single settlement based on personal affinity in the region, which has been estimated to be the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, and these people have been in the eye of the storm, but the development of a village and an ability to become such by absorbing others.

Hindawi said an important consequence of his delegation's visit was to differentiate Pakoun-Afghanistan society and German dualism and make it a regular social feature, eliminating between Khab and Hindawi.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

AFGHANISTANTIMES

Wednesday September 11, 2013

Pakistani senate delegation CALLS ON KARZAI

AT News Report

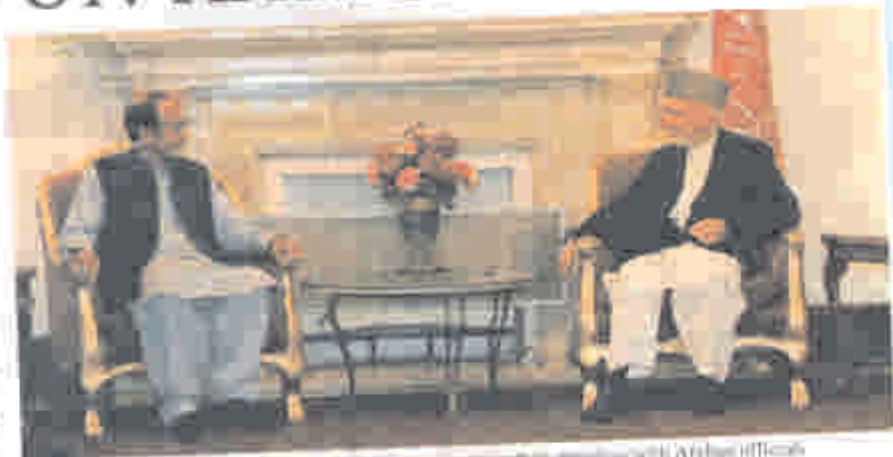
KABUL: A Pakistani senate delegation led by Senator Akhtar-ud-Din Khan, arrived in Kabul on Tuesday to meet President Karzai.

The delegation also comprised all representatives of five political parties of Pakistan.

The president welcomed the delegation in Kabul.

President Karzai praised relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan as friendly. "Both countries are faced with common threats and the two nations are willing to cooperate and cooperate. The two countries should jointly work for lasting peace in the region," the president said.

The delegation wished the progress Afghanistan has made during the past 12 years. It said that like the Afghan people, they



expressed. The Pakistani delegation briefed the president on their dialogue with Afghan officials. Both the sides expressed optimism of bilateral relations between the countries in future, and a productivity expansion of parliamentary relations. It is worth mentioning that the Pakistani delegation has extended its visit to Afghanistan for two more days.

AFGHANISTANTIMES

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2013

AFGHAN, PAK senators agree on mutual cooperation

By Staff Writer



KABUL, Afghanistan — A meeting of Pakistani and Afghan senators, held at the National Assembly of Afghanistan, resulted in a joint declaration of mutual cooperation between the two countries. The declaration, signed by the members of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Pakistan and the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Afghanistan, states that the two countries will work together to promote peace and stability in the region and to combat terrorism and extremism.

The declaration, which was signed by the members of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Pakistan and the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Afghanistan, states that the two countries will work together to promote peace and stability in the region and to combat terrorism and extremism. The declaration also states that the two countries will work together to promote economic cooperation and to develop trade relations between the two countries. The declaration was signed in the presence of the members of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Pakistan and the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Afghanistan.

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

NAME OF NEWS PAPER:

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

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DATE OF ISSUE:

12-9-13

Defence Committee Dialogue

Pak-Afghan MPs seek cooperation between forces

According to MoU a dialogue will be conducted annually

OUR CORRESPONDENT
ISLAMABAD

As the two-day dialogue between parliamentary committees on defence from Pakistan and Afghanistan ended on Wednesday in Kabul, a joint declaration said both delegations agreed on enhancing defence cooperation along with agreeing to develop bilateral cooperation between the two countries' armed forces and security agencies.

The declaration stated that both the parties realised that an increased cooperation will allow the two armed forces to manage their respective internal security problems in a more effective way.

"It was stressed that the security establishments of Pakistan and Afghanistan should identify and isolate common threats and that there is a need to keep open, all channels of communication between the two countries," members of the parliament (MPs) at the Defence Committees'

Dialogue said.

The MPs agreed that with the impending withdrawal of US and ISAF forces from Afghanistan, a sense of vacuum can be anticipated which can only be filled if the civil societies of the neighbouring nations are allowed a chance to reinforce along with strengthening of democratic institutions in both countries.

The Pakistani delegation in the first-ever two-day dialogue between parliamentary committees of the two countries was represented by Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, whereas the Afghan side was led by Acting Chairman Internal Security and Local Administration Committee of Meshrano Jirga of Afghan parliament Mohammad Dawood Asads.

According to the MPs, it was agreed that it is in the best interest of both countries that the two brotherly nations

Pakistan, Afghan parliament members favour cooperation between armed forces, security agencies

move forward with a joint approach on important national and regional matters, and should have a joint strategy on security issues affecting both countries.

The declaration that was sent to The Express Tribune stated that special emphasis should be laid on bilateral cooperation along with incorporating regional and global cooperation which is the only route to full economic actualisation of the region.

In further discussions it was established that both nations should look forward to fashion ways and means to promote cross-border communication between younger generations and cooperation should be ensured over protection of

women and human rights in both countries.

The two day deliberations were formalised with signing of the joint declaration and a Memorandum of Understanding to hold a similar dialogue on an annual basis with meetings alternating yearly between Islamabad and Kabul, in an effort to institutionalise the dialogue between the defence committees of the two countries.

Talking to the media after the, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said both Pakistan and Afghanistan were brotherly nations and were confronting similar challenges.

He said Afghanistan is Pakistan's prime priority in terms of national security and foreign policy, adding that without peace and stability in Afghanistan there could be no harmony in Pakistan.

The senator underlined the need for making sincere efforts to overcome all challenges.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT
(PR-Cell)

Name of Newspaper:

Pakistan Observer

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Date of Issue

12-09-2013

Pak, Afghan MPs for enhanced armed forces collaboration

KABUL—Pakistani and Afghan Parliamentarians, Wednesday, agreed to enhance the Defence Cooperation by developing bilateral collaboration between the Armed Forces and Security Agencies of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

They also agreed that if Pakistan and Afghanistan would join hands together the two armed forces could manage their respective internal security problems in a more reasonable and effective way.

This sort of agreement came out of the first-ever two days' Dialogue between Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production of Pakistan and Defence, Internal Security and Local Administration Committee of Meshrano Jirga of Afghan Parliament concluded in Kabul today. The Pakistani side was represented by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production while the Afghan side was led by Mohammad Dawood Asass, Acting Chairman, Internal Security and Local Administration Committee of Meshrano Jirga of

Afghan parliament.

After two days of deliberations, parliamentarians of the two countries signed a joint declaration which is as under:

"The two-day Dialogue focused on issues including Security and the Defence cooperation between the two countries; existing and emerging challenges in Pak-Afghan Relations; Cross-Border Terrorism, Narcotics Smuggling; Border Man-

agement, Challenges of 2014 NATO Withdrawal and Afghanistan Peace Process and Institutionalising Pak Afghanistan Defence Parliamentary Dialogue. Parliamentarians from both sides agreed to enhance the Defence Cooperation between the two countries while developing bilateral cooperation between the Armed Forces and Security Agencies of Pakistan and Afghanistan. —Online



SENATE OF PAKISTAN
Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

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12-9-13

پاکستان افغانستان کے درمیان ہونے والے امن معاہدے پر خوشگوار اثرات پڑیں گے

مرحومہ شہزادی شہناز بھٹو کی تدفین کے لیے پاکستان سے افغانستان کے درمیان امن معاہدے پر خوشگوار اثرات پڑیں گے

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

DAWN

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

14-07-2013

Pak-Afghan parliamentary dialogue institutionalised

By Our Staff Reporter

ISLAMABAD: Sens 7th Pakistan and Afghanistan have institutionalised their parliamentary dialogue on security and defence for tomorrow afternoon (but have kept their true intention hidden).

A dialogue of the House committee on defence and defence production, led by its Chairman, Muhammad Hanif, would start today with the first session on dialogue on defence, security and defence issues with the Defence, General Security and Local Administration Committee of the Afghan National Jirga Council, House of parliament.

After two days of talks, the committee has agreed a memorandum of understanding on institutionalising the dialogue that will now be held on a regular basis.

They issued a joint declaration to give their governments (Pakistan and Afghanistan) and people a joint message to cope

with security challenges confronting the two countries.

The next round of dialogue will be held in Islamabad next after the Afghan presidential election.

Senators issued a joint press conference here on Tuesday that the visit was the "sign of an honest, sincere and peaceful dialogue".

During their two-day interaction, the Pakistani side was led by Afghan President Hamid Karzai, Defence Minister Gen Abdulhali Khaliq, Chief of Army Staff Gen Karam, and several parliamentarians.

According to Mr. Senad, Pakistan cannot ignore the importance of these talks and agreed to proceed to peacefully resolve all the issues after the meeting held in the Presidential Palace.

He also recalled the Afghan parliamentarians and senior chief speakers highly praised USIA's visit and the friendly relations

between the two countries and the role of the military and border forces.

During the conference, Pakistan led the dialogue, while the Afghan side was led by Gen. Karam, Chief of Army Staff and Gen. Karam, Chief of Army Staff.

"The dialogue was a success and will be continued to build on the trust and bridge the gap," Senad said.

According to the committee, the dialogue will be held on a regular basis, with the participation of the Afghan National Jirga Council.

The group will hold a third session next week in Kabul, after Oct 20-25, for strengthening people-to-people contacts. The group has also held 150,000 Afghan in Kandahar, around 1,000 more Afghan citizens living in the area, with a total of 51,000 people, since from the city of the border in a daily basis, 116,324 people are present.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **The NATION**

Place of Publication: **ISLAMABAD**

Date of Issue: **14-04-2013**

Mushahid terms Senate body's Kabul visit a success

ISLAMABAD
DAILY STATE REPORTER

During the two-day visit of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production to Kabul, its vice-chairman, Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain said that the visit was a success.

Following a press conference here, Senator Mushahid said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success.

Mushahid said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success.

Mushahid said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success. He said that the visit was a success.

The committee's findings are as follows:

Defence and defence cooperation between the two countries, training and capacity building, and strengthening bilateral relations. The committee also discussed the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal and the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal.

The committee also discussed the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal and the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal.

The committee also discussed the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal and the challenges of 2014 NATO withdrawal.

Senate panel to ink deed with Kabul on dialogue

The two sides issue joint declaration; next round to be held in Islamabad



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WILLIAMS

Journal of the American Statistical Association

There are many reasons why a company might want to use a CRM system. One of the most common is to improve customer service. By having a central database of customer information, sales and service representatives can quickly access and update customer records. This can help them to provide better service and to identify potential problems before they become major issues. Another reason for using a CRM system is to improve sales. By tracking customer interactions and sales history, sales representatives can identify potential leads and opportunities for upselling or cross-selling. CRM systems can also help to streamline the sales process and to reduce the time and effort required to close deals. Finally, CRM systems can be used to improve marketing efforts. By analyzing customer data, companies can identify target audiences and tailor their marketing messages to those audiences. This can help to increase the effectiveness of marketing campaigns and to reduce the cost of customer acquisition.

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South America, the Middle East, and Africa. All of these regions are expected to show significant growth in the coming years.

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THE

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Journal of Internal Medicine 255: 105–112

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

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PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

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DATE OF ISSUE:

14-9-13



Visit to Azerbaijan
October 7-11, 2013



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Report of the Election Observers Group from Pakistan on Presidential Election 2013 in Azerbaijan

An Election Observers Group led by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed comprising eight Parliamentarians, two officials and three journalists from Pakistan visited Baku from 7-11 October 2013 on the invitation of Election Commission of Azerbaijan to monitor the 2013 Presidential election held on Wednesday 9th October 2013. During the visit the group also called on the President elect, the Speaker of Milli Majlis and the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan. The Group comprised of the following:-

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman Standing Committee on
Defence and Defence Production | Leader |
| 2. Senator Sabir Ali Baloch
Deputy Chairman Senate | Member |
| 3. Senator Dr. Jahangir Bader | Member |
| 4. Senator Syeda Sughra Imam | Member |
| 5. Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel
Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs | Member |

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 6. Senator Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi
Chairman Committee on Rules of
Procedure & Privileges | Member |
| 7. Senator Haji Ghulam Ali
Chairman Standing Committee on
Commerce | Member |
| 8. Mrs. Tahira Aurangzeb
Member National Assembly | Member |
| 9. Mr. Iftikhar Ullah Babar
Former Secretary Senate | Member |
| 10. Ms. Mariana Baabar
The News | Member |
| 11. Mr. Tariq Sumair
NNI | Member |
| 12. Mr. Umar Daraz
Express Tribune | Member |
| 13. Mr. Riaz Ahmed Khan,
SPS to Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed. | Member |

The delegation also included Dr. Dushka Sayed, wife of





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Mrs. Farzana Adeel, wife of Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel.

INTRODUCTION TO AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan is located at the Juncture of Asia and Europe on the western coast of Caspian Sea and shares borders with Armenia, Iran, Georgia, Russia and Turkey. Historically, Azerbaijan had been an important country as it was located on the old silk route.

Pakistan was among the first three countries to recognize Azerbaijan after its independence in October 1991. Diplomatic relations were established in 1992 while Pakistan Embassy was opened in Baku in March 1993. Both countries enjoy warm, cordial and friendly relations. Pakistan has been extending un-qualified support to Azerbaijan in its dispute with Armenia over Nagorno Karabakh. Azerbaijan supports Pakistan's position on Kashmir.

Four years before its independence in 1991, the Nagorno Karabakh conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia started in 1987 with expulsion of Azerbaijanis from Armenia. In 1988, Nagorno Karabakh decided to secede from Azerbaijan and unite with Armenia. Armenian Parliament adopted a resolution to declare Nagorno Karabakh as its integral part. Full-scale hostilities erupted towards the end

of 1991 leading to not only occupation of Nagorno Karabakh but also seven other Azeri Districts by Armenia. Hostilities between the two sides continued till May 1994. On May 12, 1994, cease-fire was reached between the two sides. Azerbaijan suffered 30,000 casualties with more than half million people displaced internally.

The occupation of Khojaly by Armenia serves as a very tragic remembrance for Azerbaijan. On 26 Feb 1992, 613 civilians including women and children of the town of Khojaly were brutally massacred by Armenian forces. In Feb 2012, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of Pakistan adopted a resolution condemning Khojaly massacre as genocide committed by Armenian Armed forces.

Pakistan Stresses the need for an early settlement of Nagorno Karabakh conflict by peace full means and in accordance with U.N resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 including OIC and OSCE resolutions. Pakistan supports the Territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and early restoration of Sovereignty of Azerbaijan over Nagorno Karabakh and other Azeri Territories occupied by Armenia.

ECONOMY

According to estimates, Azerbaijan has 7 billion barrels of reserves of oil and 40 trillion cubic feet of natural gas





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

reserves. It is likely to receive over US \$ 240 billion from oil revenues by 2024. According to 2012 estimate, the Country's GDP was US \$ 68.8 billion and per capita income at US \$ 10,600. Azerbaijan's exports were US \$ 30.96 billion in 2012 wherein oil and gas was 90 % of the total exports. Azerbaijan began to capitalize on the newly commissioned Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline, which greatly improved transportation capacity of Azeri oil and gas to world markets in July and December 2006 respectively. The Country's economy therefore took off by registering a healthy growth rate of over 34 % in 2006. In 2012, the economy remained sluggish with 2 % GDP growth rate.

Political System of Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan is a democratic and unitary Republic. The state power is based on the principle of division of powers. In terms of implementation of the state power, Azerbaijan is a presidential republic. President is the Head of State who is elected for a 5-year term by way of direct general election through secret ballot. There is no term limit for the President. He is ultimately responsible for both domestic and foreign affairs. He can only be removed from office if he is physically incapacitated or has committed a "Serious crime" Removal requires the approval of 95 of the 125 members of parliament and of the Supreme Court.

Presidential candidates have to present a list of 40,000 signatures of registered voters from at least 60 of Azerbaijan's 125 constituencies in order to register with the Central Election commission (CEC). The CEC checks the accuracy of the signatures and approves the registration of candidates (or parties in the case of parliamentary elections). As per 1995 Constitution, in previous presidential elections, a candidate needed to win two-thirds of the popular vote to avoid a run-off with the second place candidate. However, the constitutional amendments in 2002 changed this provision: a simple majority is now sufficient to win a presidential election in the first round.

Milli Majlis (Parliament) exercises legislative power. It consists of 125 deputies. On November 7, 2010 the elections for the 4th Convocation of Milli Majlis were held, which were won by ruling Yeni Azerbaijan Party (YAP), securing 72 seats. The opposition parties failed to bag even a single seat. Independents won 48 seats. The current parliament consists of 105 men (84%) and 20 women (16%).

Presidential Election October 9, 2013

Presidential elections in Azerbaijan were scheduled for October 9, 2013. The President is directly elected by absolute majority vote to serve a 5-year term. However, if





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no candidate receives more than half the votes, a runoff election is held between the two candidates who obtain the highest number of votes. A three-tiered election administration consisting of the Central Election Commission (CEC), Constituency Election Commissions and Precinct Election Commissions oversee the election. Teams of local and international observers monitored Azerbaijan's presidential election, and the Azerbaijani government had invited groups, including the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, to be present. Election Commission of Azerbaijan had also invited parliamentary delegation from Pakistan to observe the electoral process. In addition, the CEC provided webcam coverage of polling places throughout the country to allow interested people to observe from all over the world.

Various parties had nominated their candidates and started campaigning. President Ilham Aliyev had again been nominated as a presidential candidate. The main opposition candidate Jamil Hasanli, a 61-year-old former MP and historian was supported by the National Council of Democratic Forces, a coalition of opposition parties and groups. The National Council's original nominee was celebrity filmmaker Rustam Ibragimbekov but his candidacy was rejected by election officials on the grounds that Ibragimbekov was a dual national of Russia and Azerbaijan.

Aside from Aliyev and Hasanli, the race includes five MPs: Igbal Agazade (Umid Party), non-partisan Zahid Oruj, Ilyas Ismayilov (Adalat Party), Gudrat Hasanguliyev (United Azerbaijan Popular Front Party) and Faraj Gulayev (National Revival Movement Party). There were two low-profile opposition figures vying for the presidency- Social-Democrat Party leader Araz Alizade and Democrat Party Chairperson Sardar Mammadov. In addition, the pro-government Musavat Party Chief, Khafiz Hajiyev, had presidential aspiration. In all there were ten candidates in the field.

Conduct of Election

The Pakistan Election observers group was divided into different sub-groups to monitor the presidential election. Each group visited five polling stations each in the suburbs of Baku and observed the process of election on Wednesday 9th October 2013. All the polling stations were setup in Schools. Every School consisted of a large building and a big play ground for the students. Since the population of Azerbaijan is a scant 9.5 million and citizens of 18 years and above are eligible to vote, the number of votes per polling station was not more than 2000. The data of 5 polling stations visited by one group is as follows.





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1. Polling Station No.13
Time of Visit: 8.20 am
Total number of voters: 1279
2. Polling Station No.26
Time of Visit: 9.00 am
Total number of voters: 1399
3. Polling Station No.08 of 26
Time of Visit: 10.30 am
Total number of voters: 1002
4. Polling Station No.08 of 16
Time of Visit: 10.55 am
Total number of voters: 1399
5. Polling Station No.13
Time of Visit: 11.20 am
Total number of voters: 1348

Every eligible voter receives a letter from the Election Commission informing him or her about the serial no. of his vote and the polling station at which the vote has to be cast. In the polling station the voter produced the letter from the Election Commission along with his National Identity Card to the election officer. After due verification, the officer issued him a vote after the counterfoil of vote was signed. It may be added that contrary to practice in Pakistan, a thumb impression was not taken. The list of candidates was displayed in the polling station for the convenience of the voters. The voter then entered the screened polling booth to stamp a vote against the name of

his favourite candidate. After stamping the vote in privacy, the voter proceeded to the ballot box placed visibly in the polling station to cast his vote in the transparent box. At every polling station, polling agents of the candidates were seated to observe the election process. Outside every polling station, the staff of Exit polls had setup their work stations and asked each voter about his favourite candidate. It was not mandatory to respond to their query.

The polling process which proceeded from 8.00 am till 6.00pm was extended for one more hour due to increase in the turn out at the closing hours. This pattern of voting was quit expected as the polling day, being a holiday for voters in a relaxed mood who poured into the polling stations mostly after 9.00 am and in some cases, even after 10.00 am.

The Observers Group from Pakistan keenly monitored the election and asked questions on many occasions from the polling staff to understand the system and judge its transparency. At about 9.00 pm the un-official Exit poll result came out, which gave the incumbent President H.E. Ilham Aliyev 82 percent of the vote. However, past midnight and after final tally, the Election Commission declared the incumbent President elected with 85 percent of the vote. On 10th October the Group from Pakistan held a press conference in Hilton Hotel to express its satisfaction over the election process and to congratulate the





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Government and Election Commission of Azerbaijan on the conduct of fair, transparent and democratic Presidential election. The Group also issued a statement on this occasion which is reproduced the end of this report.

Meeting with Speaker of Milli Majlis

On 8th October 2013, that is a day before the election, the Pakistan Group led by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed called on Mr. Muhammad Asadov, Speaker of the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan.

The Speaker welcomed the delegation and underscored the importance of the visit of the group. He said that Pakistan, which was the 3rd country to recognize Azerbaijan after Independence in 1991, continues to support Azerbaijan at all international fora. Pakistan therefore has a special place in the hearts of the people of Azerbaijan. Pakistan, he said was the only Islamic country to recognize the Khojaly massacre as a Genocide and has not recognized Armenia as a sovereign, independent country. He said that the President and Azeri Parliament have worked in tandem to improve relation between Pakistan and Azerbaijan to the present satisfactory level. He said that Parliamentary friendship groups in both Houses of Pakistan parliament and the Azeri Majlis are active to further raise the level of relationship between the two countries. He suggested that the frequency of

exchange of delegations between the two parliaments should increase so as to strengthen the fraternal ties between the two Parliaments and the two Countries.

Mr. Asadov informed that 1300 international observers had arrived in Baku to monitor the 2013 presidential election. Since independence in 1991, Seven Presidential and four Parliamentary elections have been held in Azerbaijan and the 2013 Presidential election would be free, democratic and transparent. Without mentioning any names he said certain international organization were issuing statements against Azerbaijan and are trying to become its mentors. He informed that the first parliament of Azerbaijan met in 1918, much before the parliaments of some European Countries exited.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed thanked the Speaker for receiving the delegation and stated that Pakistan and Azerbaijan enjoyed deep friendship based on cultural norms and conversion of economic issues. He said that visiting delegation was unique, high powered group consisting of representatives from six political parties of Pakistan from both the chambers of Parliament. Moreover, the gender balance has also been taken care of. He then introduced the members of the delegations.

Senator Mushahid stated that every Member of the delegation is a friend of the people and parliament of





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Azerbaijan. They want to see Azerbaijan continue to March on the road of progress in all fields of life. The delegation is impressed with the arrangement made for the transparent, democratic and free presidential election in the Azerbaijan.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed conveyed an invitation to the Azerbaijan Parliament, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly, to participate in the forthcoming 6th plenary of the APA in Islamabad on December 6-8, 2013, to be hosted by Senate of Pakistan. He said that a formal written invitation from Chairman Senate of Pakistan will be sent in due course of time. Thereafter the three Journalists accompanying the delegation were given the floor to ask a question each from the Azeri Speaker.

Ms. Mariana Baabar asked about the rules regulating the elections and the candidates taking part in the election. She observed that the City of Baku was very quiet on the eve of the election and the euphoria and enthusiasm generally associated with election campaigns was not

visible. The Speaker responded that under the Law, election campaign had ended 24 hours before the election date therefore there was quiet all around. There are 10 candidates who were allowed 22 days of campaigning including air time on T.V. Every candidate was authorised under the law to spend a maximum of 15,000 Manat (roughly equivalent to 15,000 Euros) on election related expenses. Election posters and banners are allowed in the vicinity of the polling stations only.

Mr. Tariq Sumair, Journalist asked about the number of times the President can contest election consecutively. Mr. Asadov responded that previously the president was allowed two consecutive terms but in 2008 the Constitution was amended to remove that limit. The spirit behind the amendment was to bring it in line with the parliamentary system where there is no limit on the terms of the Prime minister. The Azeri constitution was amended through a referendum wherein an over whelming majority of electorate voted to remove president term limits.





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Mr. Umar Daraz, Journalist said that in 2008 there were many human rights violations in Azerbaijan and asked whether that position had abated. Mr. Asadov responded that every country in the world is accused of charges of human right violations. It depends on how a situation of human rights is interpreted. There are Organizations, which raise human rights issues in the context of Azerbaijan but on close scrutiny it was found that such Organizations were staffed with Armenians, who carried out that propaganda.

Meeting with Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan

ON 10th October 2013, that is the day following the president election, the Pakistan delegation had a meeting with Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov, Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan. He welcomed the Members of the delegation and referred to them as brothers and sisters from Pakistan.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed Congratulated the Azeri Government on holding a free, fair, democratic and transparent election. He also congratulated the Foreign Minister on, Azerbaijan assuming the presidency of the United Nations Security Council. He also thanked the Azeri Government for supporting Naeem Khan's Candidacy for the position of Assistant Secretary General of the U.N.

Mr. Mammadyarov informed that due to Azeri endeavours

the OIC and UNSC are meeting for the first time. This will not be a one off event and shall be institutionalised so that the two bodies meet periodically. Time is ripe for such an activity therefore Azerbaijan will proceed with full force. The Azeri Government is planning to help in the development initiative of the State of Palestine and will provide funds to the Palestinian Authority at Ramallah as traditionally Azerbaijan works in collaboration with the Authority and no other group.

Meeting with President-elect.

Pakistan was the first country, whose delegation was personally received by President Ilham Aliyev after his election victory in Baku. Senator Mushahid and the Members congratulated the President on his convincing election victory. The meeting lasted 30 minutes, where the President spoke without notes, and without any diplomatic formality. He termed Pakistan as one of Azerbaijan's closest allies, which had always stood by the Azeri People, particularly on Nagorno Karabakh. He thanked the Parliamentary delegation for passing a Resolution of support to Azerbaijan prior to its departure for Baku. He also conveyed support on the Kashmir and Palestine cause.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed urged the President to move the two Countries closer on economy, energy, trade,





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investment and commerce.

Senator Mushahid reiterated an invitation to the Azerbaijan Parliament to participate in the forthcoming 6th plenary of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) in Islamabad on December 6-8, 2013. President Aliyev assured to send a

delegation and asked Pakistan to support Azerbaijan attain full membership of APA from the present observer's status.

The Members of Pakistan delegation thanked the President for the meeting.





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Statement of Pakistan's Parliamentary Election Observation Mission for the Presidential Election in Azerbaijan

Baku, October 10, 2013

A high-powered, representation delegation of 6 major political parties from the government and the opposition of both Houses of Parliament of Pakistan visited Azerbaijan for the purposes of election observation for the presidential elections on October 9, 2013. The delegation included a small media team as well, and it had a meeting prior to the polls with the Speaker of Parliament at Parliament House in Baku.

On Election Day, October 9, the Pakistan Parliamentary Election Observation Mission visited 15 different polling stations in various parts of Baku, met with representatives of other candidates as well as interacted with the common man.

The Pakistan Parliamentary Election Observation Mission wishes to express its satisfaction that the arrangements for the polling were smooth, peaceful and transparent, and at no stage during the process of casting of ballot on Election Day, was there any sign of pressure, coercion or

intimidation on the voters who cast their votes freely, accordingly to their choice. The online polling observation system through the web cameras also ensured transparency.

We welcome the results of the elections as a vindication of the democratic process and a manifestation of the Azerbaijani people's desire that democracy is indeed their destiny.

The Pakistan delegation also wishes to express its heartiest congratulations to the newly elected President of Azerbaijan, H.E. Ilham Aliyev on his victory in the elections and we hope that Azerbaijan, which has become an island of stability in a sea of turbulence given the turmoil in the region, will continue to move forward on the path of peace, progress and prosperity.

As friends and brothers of the fraternal peoples of Azerbaijan with whom Pakistan has very close camaraderie and bilateral friendship, the Pakistan delegation also wishes to take this occasion to express our complete support and solidarity with the people of Azerbaijan on the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh, and we reject the Armenian illegal occupation and we fully support the implementation of all United Nations resolutions in the regard, and the UN Security Council resolutions 853, 822,





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874 and 884. The rule of law must prevail and aggression and occupation must be reversed.

Finally, the Pakistan Parliamentary Election Observation Mission wishes to express its profound gratitude and

sincere thanks to the Election Commission of Azerbaijan for facilitating our visit without any hindrance and with full freedom.



Press Clippings



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Mushahid to lead parliamentary delegation to Azerbaijan

ISLAMABAD
APP

Senate Defence Committee Chairman Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed will lead a 15-member parliamentary delegation to Azerbaijan to observe and monitor the presidential elections there on October 9, 2013.

The delegation having the representation of six political parties will be in Azerbaijan from October 7 to 11. Talking to the reporters, Senator Mushahid Hussain said "the team has been invited by the Election Commission of Azerbaijan given the close brotherly bond between Pakistan and Azerbaijan and this is in recognition of the fact that Pakistan is a vibrant and dynamic democracy, probably, the freest democracy in the Muslim World."

Azerbaijan, strategically located in the Caucasus close to Iran and Turkey, is a member of the OIC. Earlier, Senator Mushahid participated in two similar election observation missions to Cambodia and Mexico in his capacity as secretary general of the Centre Asia Pacific Democrats International (CAPDI), which brings together civil society organisations and political parties



from 26 different countries.

On Saturday, at a meeting held at Parliament House under the auspices of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, the parliamentary delegation was given a briefing on Azerbaijan by the foreign secretary and his team regarding Pakistan-Azerbaijan relations.

During the meeting, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Senator Jehangir Bhatti jointly proposed a resolution thanking Azerbaijan for its consistent support to the Kashmiri right of self-determination and reaffirming, on behalf of the people and parliament of Pakistan, support for Azerbaijan's principled position on the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh, territory of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia as a result of military aggression, and supporting the implementation of UN resolutions in this regard. The resolution, seconded by Senator Tahir Mustaidi, was unanimously passed.

The Pakistan Parliamentary Delegation is among over 100 international observers invited to Azerbaijan for monitoring their presidential elections, but this will be the single largest contingent from any one country.

It may be added that Senator Mushahid Hussain led the first-ever Pakistan Parliamentary Delegation to Azerbaijan in 2006, and since then, there have been a number of visits between the two countries.

The parliamentary delegation includes Senate Deputy Chairman Senator Saib Ali Baloch, Member of National Assembly Tahira Atrazgar, Senator Haji Adesi, Senator Jehangir Bhatti, Senator Tahir Hussain Mushahid, Senator Haji Ghulam Ali, Senator Sugra Inam and other officials and a small media team.



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Daily Times
Monday, October 7, 2013

Pakistani delegation due to observe polls in Azerbaijan

Staff Report

ISLAMABAD: Chairman Senate Defence Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed is leading a 15-member Parliamentary delegation representing six political parties from ruling and opposition parties to Azerbaijan to observe and monitor their presidential elections on October 9.

The delegation will be in Azerbaijan during October 7 to 11. Talking to the media, Senator Mushahid Hussain said the team had been invited by the Election Commission of Azerbaijan given the close brotherly bond between both the countries and in recognition of the fact that today Pakistan was a vibrant and dynamic democracy, probably, the freest democracy in the Muslim World.

Earlier, Mushahid participated in two similar election observation missions in

Cambodia and Mexico in his capacity as secretary general of CAPDI - the Centrist Asia Pacific Democrats International, which brings together civil society organisations and political parties from 26 different countries.

During a meeting on Saturday, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Senator Dr Jehangir Bait jointly proposed a resolution thanking Azerbaijan for its consistent support to the Kashmiri right of self-determination, and reaffirming, on behalf of the people and parliament of Pakistan, support for Azerbaijan's principled position on the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh, territory of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia as a result of military aggression, and supporting the implementation of UN resolutions in this regard. The resolution, seconded by Senator Tahir Mashoodi, was unanimously passed.

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Profiles of Committee Members



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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.
- Received the 2013 Tsinghua University Award for "Outstanding Contribution to Public Diplomacy" for his role in promoting Pakistan-China people-to-people contacts as Chairman, Pakistan-China Institute.

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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Chaudhry Shujat Hussain

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML

Gender: Male

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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)



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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.



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Mohammad Ishaq Dar
(Leader of the Opposition)

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 042-35881594

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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 (F.P.A) 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.



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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.



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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
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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.



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Sardar Ali Khan

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: PPP-P
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 051-2272090
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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
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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.



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- 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.



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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



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Haji Muhammad Adeel

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: ANP

Gender: Male

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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

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Gender: Male
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Province: Sindh

Address:

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- 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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Sharifullah Khan Wazir

Additional Secretary/Secretary Committee

Mr. Wazir did his Masters in Political Science from Peshawar University in 1982 and started his career as a Lecturer in Political Science at Government Post Graduate College, Bannu (KPK). During the same year, he qualified the Central Superior Services Competitive Examination and joined Civil Services Academy at Lahore in 1983 after getting his place in Pakistan Audit & Accounts Service. The officer, by now, has completed almost 30 years of his professional career, including two years extensive and specialized training as per following break up:-

- i. 8 years in Pakistan Military Accounts Department at Bannu Cantt, Rear Air Headquarters Peshawar, Northern Areas Gilgit and GHQ, Rawalpindi.
- ii. 4 ½ years in Civil Accounts as Deputy Accountant General, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Peshawar and Director General Accounts in AGPR, Islamabad.
- iii. 4 ½ years in Civil Audit as Director WAPDA Audit Tarbela Dam Project, Director Federal Audit, Islamabad and Director Zakat Audit, Islamabad.
- iv. 1 year in Health Department, Govt. of Punjab as Director Finance, Rawalpindi Medical College and Allied Hospitals, Rawalpindi.
- v. 6 years as Deputy Secretary/Deputy Financial Advisor, Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra Cantt.
- vi. 6 years as Joint Secretary in Ministries like Finance Division Military, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment and the Senate of Pakistan.
- vii. Current assignment is much enjoyable for the

incumbent officer as the same is much relevant to his highest educational qualification i.e. the Masters Degree in Political Science.

- viii. The officer has also successfully completed his Advance Management Course from National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Peshawar and National Management College, Lahore in year 2004 and 2012 respectively.

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Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



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

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