



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

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Visit of National Security & Foreign Policy Committee
of Islamic Consultative Assembly (Shura) of Iran

Visits to Naval and Air Headquarters
March 2013

Report 4



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From the Chairman's Desk



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From the Chairman's Desk

It gives me great pleasure to present our first report for the year 2013. This report includes details of the visit of our counterparts in the Iranian Parliament to Pakistan and discussions our members had with them as well as the visit of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production to the Naval Headquarters and the Air Headquarters in Islamabad. On both occasions, the Senate delegation was received very cordially by the respective Service Chiefs who also gave comprehensive and candid briefings to the Members of the Committee.

These activities reflect the vision that the Senate Defence & Defence Production Committee has been promoting, namely, to play role of a bridge between Khaki and Mufti, between the armed forces and the Parliament of Pakistan so that this harmony strengthens national defence through a coordinated response on current and emerging threats to national security and defence.

In the regional context, it is the endeavour of the Senate Defence & Defence Production Committee to promote better ties within our neighbourhood so that we are able to leverage our location and role to protect our vital national security interests. Given the upcoming withdrawal of NATO troops from Afghanistan and the recent agreement on the Pakistan-Iran gas pipeline, which we hope will be a “pipeline of peace and prosperity” in our region, the Senate Defence & Defence Production Committee invited its counterpart Committee from the Iranian Parliament for a visit that resulted in a very frank and fruitful exchange of views. We hope to continue this pattern of cooperation with other countries in the region.

As always I remain grateful to our team headed by Mr. Amjed Pervez, Special Secretary and Secretary of the Defence Committee, my SPS, Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan and our research and website team, Miss Salma Chaudhry, Miss Eaman Ajmad and Miss Ayesha Khan for the hard work they put in on the preparation of this report. I also wish to express our thanks to PILDAT for publishing this report and the UN's SDPD (Strengthening Democracy through Parliamentary Development) for providing necessary support for our research staff.

Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman

Executive Summary



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Executive Summary

This Report covering the months of November and December 2012 has two distinct elements; interaction and deliberations in a Committee meeting and Seminar with the visiting Iranian Parliamentary delegation and the visits of the Defence Committee to the Naval Headquarters and Air Headquarters.

The Iranian Parliamentary delegation led by H.E. Mr. Alaeddin Boroujerdi, Chairman Standing Committee on National Security and Foreign Policy of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Shura) of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited Pakistan on the invitation of Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed. A meeting of the delegation with the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 3rd December, 2012 at the Parliament House wherein the Chairman and Members welcomed the distinguished guest Mr. Alaeddin Boroujerdi who is an important leader of his country. During the discussion the historical dimension of strong relations between Pakistan and Iran in all fields were highlighted. Being the first one to recognize each other, at the time of independence of Pakistan and Islamic revolution in Iran, as well as the reciprocal support to each other in difficult times was mentioned as historic proof of the bond of love and friendship between the people and governments of two countries. The current and future economic and trade relations were also discussed with a focus on the gas pipeline project on which Pakistan stood firm despite pressures. Regional issues especially Afghanistan also came under discussion with a resolve that Iran and Pakistan should together play important role in solving the issues. The Iranian leader explained the position and stand of his country on a number of issues which were being projected negatively. Not only the Members of the Committee took part in discussion, the special invitees also shared their views expressing solidarity with the brotherly country.

The Iranian delegation also participated in the Policy Seminar organized by the Committee on the topic of "Pakistan and Iran in a Changing Region". Besides the Chairman Senate Defence Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and the leader of the visiting delegation, important foreign policy experts took part in the proceedings of the Seminar and shared their views with the invitees of the Seminar including major think tanks, academic and research institutions as well as distinguished scholars and practitioners in the field. Verbatim report of the proceedings of the Seminar held at PIPS Auditorium is included in the Report.

The other two important activities of the Committee being reported are visits to Naval and Air Headquarters. The visits which were part of the Work Plan of the Committee, proved very useful in developing better understanding and goodwill besides detailed presentations about the two Services. Reassuring the Committee about the professional competence and preparedness of the Services for the defence of the country, the two Services Chiefs shared the details of future plans and requirements. The Chairman and Members of the Committee acknowledged and appreciated the professionalism of Pakistan Defence Forces and assured of their support in allocation of required funds besides playing the role of first line of defence in the war of propaganda against Pakistan's defence forces. The Chairman of the Committee reiterated his resolve to play the role of bridge between Khaki and Mufti. Detailed Minutes of the visits / meetings to Naval and Air Headquarters are included in the Report.

*Verbatim Record of Meeting
with
Iranian National Security &
Foreign Policy Committee
December 3, 2012*



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Verbatim Record of meeting with Iranian National Security & Foreign Policy Committee December 3, 2012

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Honourable Chairman: I welcome this special delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of Senate, Parliament of Pakistan and Committee for Defence and Defence Production. The meeting shall formally commence with recitation from the Holy Quran and in this regard I call upon Senator Farhatullah Babar to recite a few verses from the Holy Quran.

Recitation

Honourable Chairman: I would like to begin with introduction of respected colleagues, members of Parliament and Senators. On my left is sitting Senator Moulana Muhammad Khan Sherani, a popular political and spiritual leader of Pakistan. Currently he heads Council of Islamic ideology and represents Jamiat Ulmai Islam (JUI-F) and belongs to the province of Balochistan which is lying in the adjoining areas of Iran. His basic ideology is based on inter-Muslim harmony and possesses a revolutionary mind. He strongly believes in the unity of the Muslims World (Muslim Ummah). Next to him on the left is sitting Senator Farhatullah Babar who represents Pakistan Peoples Party and is a famous scholar and journalist. Presently, he is Press Secretary and Spokesperson of President Asif Ali Zardari. On my right is Senator Sardar Ali Khan who represents Pakistan Peoples Party. He is a

popular leader and heads the party in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Senator Najma Hameed who represents PML-N and next to her is Senator Saeeda Iqbal who represents Pakistan Peoples Party. Both ladies are famous scholars and intellectuals who openly express their opinion on various issues on the floor of the House. Next in line on the right side is Mr. Iftikharullah Babar, Secretary Senate. He was also part of Foreign Affairs Committee as Secretary of the committee that visited Iran under my chairmanship on Your Excellency's invitation. On the left side is Mr. Ghulam Murtaza, Secretary Committee and a senior and prominent staff member of Senate.

It gives us immense pleasure to find my counterpart Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi, a noted personality of Iran among us. We enjoy deep and historical relationship with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting shall commence with 5-7 minutes formal conversation than I shall ask Mr. Broujerdi to share his views with us.

Honorable Alaeddin Broujerdi: Right

Honorable Chairman: Pakistan and Iran have deep-rooted and multi-dimensional relationship—historical, cultural, religious, political and economic. Relationship with Iran is an important pillar of foreign policy. We are conscious of the fact that Iran was the first country to recognize the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Similarly, we were the first to endorse the Islamic Revolution of Iran. We also realize the fact that Iran stood firmly by Pakistan in





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difficult times—during the wars of 1965 and 1971. Similarly Pakistan stood by Iran in difficult times. I still remember that Ayatullah Syed Ali Khamnai was warmly welcomed when he visited Pakistan in 1986. His historical address in Lahore in which he presented the philosophy of Allama Iqbal, is still fresh in the minds of the people of Pakistan. His speech indicated the fact Mr. Khamenai was himself an ardent fan of Allama Iqbal. It is also evident that Pakistan did not succumb to intense pressure from the US while signing Pakistan-Iran-India gas pipeline agreement. Unfortunately, India succumbed to such pressure and distanced itself from the said deal. In return India secured a civilian nuclear cooperation from US and consequently signed a civilian nuclear agreement with USA. We believe that the said Pakistan-Iran gas pipeline agreement is in the larger interest of both Pakistan and Iran and ensures peace and prosperity in the region. Hence we fully support the said project and Insha'Allah will move ahead with it.

Our stance is absolutely clear regarding nuclear matters. We do not endorse any kind of double standards rather we oppose and criticize them. We believe that all disputes could be resolved peacefully by building up mutual trust and confidence without the use of force. Similarly Iran explicitly believes in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes but not for developing an atomic bomb. Iran pursues the use of nuclear energy under the auspices of IAEA which is its internationally recognized right, therefore, we believe that building up any political pressure on Iran in this connection is against the norms of international law and may endanger peace. We oppose such double standards and any intimidation to use force against Iran if it

do not comply with the dictates of super power. Pakistan believes that after military intervention in Iraq and Afghanistan there is no room for any further military intervention in the region. Pakistan strongly opposes military action against Iran and fully supports Iran's principled stance to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under international law.

I am going to conclude after touching briefly two or three further important issues. Pakistan and Iran also share a collective interest as neighbors of Afghanistan. Iran has provided refuge to 2 to 2.5 million Afghan refugees whereas Pakistan is hosting 3.5 million Afghan Refugees 2 million of whom still live in Pakistan. Along with Pakistan and Iran all neighbors of Afghanistan such as China, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan have central role to play for establishing peace and stability in the region

Currently reconciliation is desperately needed in Afghanistan. Elections will be held in Afghanistan in 2014 and we sincerely want these elections to be free and fair and strongly support the right of the Afghan people to choose their own representatives. We want to hold talks in free and friendly environment; therefore, given the fact, we should discuss a few issues in a frank and open manner.

Today the Muslim world finds itself in multiple crises which can affect the unity of the Muslim world. Therefore, this issue must be discussed on priority basis. Currently Pakistan is particularly concerned over the possibility of another proxy war in the region which may cause even a greater division. I express this concern with reference to





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the prevailing situation in Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon and Bahrain. King Abdullah has rightly suggested the existence of a centre of dialogue between the Muslim countries. I hope Iran is above all bias and will play positive role to bring the Muslim world in close togetherness.

In the end I would like to tell you that Pakistan Iran relationship is based on a strong and solid foundation. I hope your current visit will further consolidate our existing relationship. Towards the end of this week President Asif Ali Zardari is visiting Iran. Recently Iranian President Mehmoed Ahmedi Nijad visited Pakistan. These visits are arranged on reciprocal basis and certainly enhance harmony among the two nations and consolidate our relationship. I had also written an essay that Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan should create a joint organization named as PIA. The three nations have common interests and each country have its due role to play. We believe that the committee you are heading is an important committee of Iranian Majlis as you are related to matters of defense, foreign affairs and security. I suggest that our two committees should initiate a process of regular dialogue so that we may remain in consultation on parliamentary level. This will help us better understand each other and promote reconciliation among the two countries.

I want to make it clear that there is no fundamental conflict of interest between Pakistan and Iran and the two countries share mutual regional and international interests which can result in greater cooperation in different fields, particularly in the fields of economics, politics and security. I hope that your visit will strengthen our past relationship and will

promote such cooperation.

His Excellency Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi: In the name of Allah the most merciful and beneficent Thank you. It is a matter of great honor and happiness for me that I have been visiting my neighbor country Pakistan. In the beginning I extend my gratitude to Mr. Mushahid Hussain, Chairman Senate Defence Committee for inviting us to visit Pakistan which is indeed a matter of honor and happiness for us. As stated earlier our existing committee was earlier divided into three separate committees—political affairs, defense affairs and security but presently the three committees have merged into one. Experts on defense, who are retired armed officers, are also included in the said committee. It consists of 29 members. Session of our parliament has started after 10 days off and as per our parliamentary norms our presence is necessary there but even then we preferred our visit to Pakistan over all official business at home. I think this is enough to tell how much important our visit is. I am accompanied by Mr Ismaeli, a member of parliament from Zanjan. He belongs to Azarbaijan province and a popular commander of Sipah-e-Pasdaran. My next fellow is Mr Ayazi is a senior ex-parliamentarian and has remained secretary of National Security council several times. He has translated more than thirty books which includes two books by late Benazir Bhutto: “Daughter of the East” and “Reconciliation”. Fifth edition of the first one is translated into Persian. My other honorable fellows are, H.E. Mr. Haghighian, Ambassador of Iran to Pakistan and Mr. Saeed Nikanian, an outstanding expert of our embassy.





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In fact there are a number of factors that make us feel the fact our two countries are locked together in close relationship. We are neighbors and share a common creed and enjoy old cultural and political relationships. We stand by each other in difficult circumstances. The people of Iran were highly concerned about the safety of their Pakistani brothers in the wake of floods that occurred in the recent past. It was also felt at the highest level. Tears were seen on very few occasions in the eyes of Hazrat Ayatullah Khamnai but he literally cried when he saw his Pakistani brothers in such a deep trouble. He appealed the Iranians sympathetically to help their Pakistani brothers with heavy hearts.

We can never forget the way our great leader was received in Pakistan. As you stated earlier relations between the two countries are continue to move in positive direction. A number of issues were raised and discussed during Dr. Ahmadi Nijad's recent visit to Pakistan and some important agreements were signed. Similarly the president of Pakistan Asif Zardari is expected to visit Iran shortly. All these point to the fact that Pakistan and Iran enjoy close relationship. So far as our relationship at the parliamentary level is concerned, our existing economic and political relationship is not completely satisfactory and to bring it to a satisfactory level we need to take major initiatives. Serious efforts are underway to materialize Pakistan Iran gas pipe line agreement. By the end of this we will Insha'Allah pipeline will reach till the border.

During the current round of dialogue between the two countries Iran also expressed its agreement to the idea of

laying pipeline in the light of their experience in the field. Pakistan's Minister for Petroleum recent visit to Iran was part of such efforts and in my view an important aspect of his visit was to finalize the said deal. Energy is important for development and by the grace of God we are sitting atop rich sources of energy such as gas and oil. We want our neighbours fully benefit from our rich energy resources so that we may jointly pursue our common interests. America does not want both Iran and Pakistan to develop. But naturally the more America opposes us the more we will gain. We are grateful to Pakistan that it withstood pressure from the US and did not bend.

As far as nuclear issues are concerned America has kept Iran under enormous pressure over the last 10 years but despite all pressure our position is clear. Iran insists that it is NPT member state and that it does not intend to develop atomic bomb but is using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes which is right and which it will never relinquish. We faced pressure and sanctions from the international community but stood firm on principled position. When 10 years back the foreign ministers of France, Germany and England visited Iran we requested them to allow Iran at least centrifuges so that our scientists could continue their research work. Foreign Minister of England insisted that they could not allow even two centrifuges to Iran but today we have more than one thousand centrifuges. That is why the Western harbor extreme anger against Iran.

Almighty Allah states in the Holy Quran: "You cannot please the Jews and Christians until you follow their religion;" but it is not for us to follow them. We are bound to





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observe the commandments of our Lord only. We are supposed to remain firm withstand their might no matter how powerful they are. Mr. Mushahid Hussain knows well about the sixty thousand US advisers we had had before the Revolution who were virtually ruling Iran. There was an American centre in the southern part of Iran and was controlling the then USSR. Once our Iranian rulers expressed their wish to visit the said location but they were not allowed to do so. When revolution erupted in Iran they left the said centre but with a message that they would soon return as the revolutionaries did not know how to operate the machines they were leaving behind but since then 33 years have been passed and have been using the same machines since then and have also a number of similar machines. Currently Iran is preparing a range of missiles and is openly providing weapons Hezbollah and Hamas against the Zionist government. This is a great change with regard to the restoration of balance of power in the region.

The Zionist cancer was brought into the Middle East in 1948 and continues to exist till today but now a number of resistance movements have emerged against Zionism. Muslims stood against the Zionists four times but were defeated every time. In 2000 Hezbollah vacated South Lebanon from Israeli occupation. Hezbollah was not armed either with Tanks or other sophisticated weapons but it gained victory in battles that only continued for days. Technically we have to falsify the thesis that they are superior in might while we are weak.

We have also been trying over the last twenty years to

launch our own satellite but unfortunately no nation is ready to share this technology with us. However, through our own sustained efforts we have developed not only our own satellite but also satellite guided missiles and have conducted the three experiments up till now. There was time when Iran was at sixtieth position with regard to non-technology but by the grace of God we are now at 14th position. We are willing to share our experiences with Pakistan and transfer our technology to Pakistan because we believe in a powerful Muslim world. Shia-Sunni tension cause division among Muslims and result in their weakness. This tension is fueled through a conspiracy. Out of the three groups fighting Israel only one is Shia (Hezbollah) whereas the other two, Hamas and Jihad-e-Islami are Sunni. We support all the three groups. Recently Jihad-e-Islam openly admitted that it obtained every kind of weapons they used against Israel from Iran.

America and Europe must acknowledge the fact now that the decay of the Muslim world has stopped: the Muslims are not weaker anymore. The Muslim world needs an intellectual renaissance for which efforts are under way. There was time when European would come for learning to the Muslim world. Today we need to revive that spirit.

Recently a drone had been sent from Afghanistan to our country for spying but luckily we successfully grounded the said drone which was loaded with ultra-modern technology. Insha'Allah we will show you for examination its Iranian model being prepared through Reverse Engineering. The drones possessed by Hamas and Jihad-





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e-Islami have also been provided by Iran. It means that Iran believes in better equipment and better deterrence. The drone that we had grounded had also captured the pictures of Bin Ladin's residence and contained information in this regard. American experts believed that we will not be able to get feedback of their information but we succeeded in getting excess to some information and they realized the fact that Iran had detected some American information. In fact we are concerned about common neighbor Afghanistan as it is the only Muslim country which has sacrificed 1.5 million lives in Jihad so far. Therefore, we are duty bound to support Afghanistan to gain back freedom in the real sense and restore its sovereignty. We should help Afghanistan in restoring normalcy of life. Pakistan and Iran can play a greater role in this regard.

Presently Afghanistan is amidst serious crises. The western world is pitting one against the other. For instance, Taliban are pitted against their opponents which creates a civil war like situation in Afghanistan. After all Taliban are Muslims, therefore, their force must be spent against the enemies of Islam, the Zionists. Enemies of Islam do not necessarily mean all non-Muslims but those who active against the interests of the Muslims. We are staunch supporters of the unity of Muslim world. Almost every sect of Muslim Faith exists in Iran but the supreme spiritual leader of Iran has stressed the need of inter-faith harmony and reconciliation among them. Unity at the highest level is essential for unity among the masses. In this way we can minimize the menace of sectarianism. Over the last 20 months we are witnessing a civil war in Syria which is

obviously fanned by America and England but Muslim countries such as Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabia have been put on the front line. This is indeed a deplorable situation in which Muslims are being killed on both sides.

we are pleased to know support a political solution to all such crises. Since long Iran has been trying to resolve tension among the Muslims and have held a number of conferences in this regard and also participated in conferences held in Turkey, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Countries like Malaysia and Indonesia can play a significant role in this regard. Similarly Pakistan and Iran can play an important role. The two countries establish contacts on the highest levels and seriously deliberate over such matters. The gist of all what I said is that should never allow the Muslim Umma to weaken.

Honourable Chairman: Thank you. I would like my other colleagues to express their opinion.

Senator Farhatullah Babar: Senator Farhatullah Babar applauded the will and determination and concern of Iranian leadership and Iranian people for the cause of Muslims. He also highlighted the strong bonds of friendship and brotherhood between Iran and Pakistan. He stressed the fact that Iranians are fascinated with Iqbal more than Pakistanis. He also informed the delegation that Pakistan held Iran in high esteem and also valued the position of Iran on international issues. He also recognized Iran's right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes because Iran is a member of NPT and all members of NPT are allowed to use nuclear facilities under IAEA watchdog.





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He said he wanted to avoid detailed discussion on the issue as it may trigger negative reaction from the enemies of Iran and Pakistan. However, he clarified that Pakistan would continue to support Iran's peaceful nuclear program.

Honourable Chairman: thank you.

Senator Maulana Muhammad Khan Sherani: Maulana Muhammad Khan Sharani appreciated the views expressed by his colleagues and suggested a sustained process of dialogue between the two countries. He informed the delegation that Iran had bequeathed us a historical and intellectual legacy. He also stressed that Pakistan and Iran should extend their contacts at different levels—parliamentary, military, political etc. He also warned of the serious implications of war on terror on the Muslim world and referred to Rhode Peter 2006 essay, “Bloody Borders”, published in Pentagon defense review. He said that the Muslims should not ignore the current map of the Muslim world and the suggested map published in the said magazine. He also condemned terrorism and suggested that regional powers needed a sustained and serious dialogue in this regard. He also warned of the dangers of internal strife.

Honourable Chairman: In my opinion a good views were shared with the friends and we deliberated in an open atmosphere. We were greatly impressed upon your statement that when floods engulfed Pakistan then Ayatullah Khamanei appealed personally. We were in Sindh yesterday and Sindh Minister for Relief told us that when

floods came in Sindh, Iran was the first to respond and they provided a lot of relief goods. Their special delegation came here for which we are thankful to you. In this way not only humanitarian sympathy is evident but it highlighted the spirit of Iranian leadership, Iranian Government, Iranian Parliament and Iranian masses. You saw yourself what the people of Pakistan think about Iran and all the political forces have a view about Iran and we think highly about your visit and we shall INSHAALLAH take it forward. Thank you. If you want to say something more, you can say.

Honourable Alaeddin Broujerdi: I once again pay thanks to you, Mr. Farhatullah Babar and Molana Muhammad Khan Sherani what they said I am thankful for them. It is evident from their talk that we have one view on all issues. This indicates our closeness in two things, I am placing before you. First is that as Moulana Mohammad Khan Sherani proposed that there should be coordination between armed forces institutions. I endorse it fully. In this regard I submit a proposal that the visit of the Iranian delegation which was proposed earlier should be expedited. Second interaction should be enhanced between the commanders of armed forces. When I am talking the Iranian ship is at the Sudania-coast. On its first visit it crossed the Suez Canal and reached to Shamil. It is our natural right upon each other that we keep continue our defence and armed cooperation with each other. Second point is that on our return we should hold such a meeting that we should search such ways that through which cooperation with Pakistan may be enhanced. In this regard we want to send one two persons Parliamentary Delegation to see that our determination in to enhancing





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cooperation between both countries is how much firm. We should cooperate with the government as representative of the public to enhance bilateral relationship for public interest. Once again I and on behalf of my colleague offer thanks to have a meeting here and welcomed us. I hope that this meeting will be a step towards the promotion of bilateral relationship.

Honourable Chairman: Thank you. I think the proposals offered by you in connection with the visit of the Iranian Defence Minister to Pakistan and other thing is that the Military leadership of both the countries should hold a meeting. I think this should be special feature of the dialogue. Military and Security Leadership, there should be an exchange of intelligence between you and us. This is very important things. We together should face the situation, particularly with reference to Afghanistan. Our dialogues are going on with Americas and NATO. It should also be held with neighbour countries particularly Iran. You said that a meeting should be convened in Tehran, we will welcome it. INSHAALLAH whenever you people will convene a meeting, there will be a representation from Pakistan side, Parliament. We are thankful for your invitation. Before finishing the meeting, I would ask Senator Kalsoom Parveen as here in Pakistan women rule, they are 52% of the population. She is a very brave women from Baluchistan. She belongs to Baluchistan Awami National Party. She is also the leader of her party and the neighbour of Iran. She is close to your border. I request Senator Kalsoom Parveen to explain herself briefly.

Senator Kalsoom Parveen: Thank you Mr. Chairman thanks for your invitation. I want to explain two things. I belong to Baluchistan and Baluchistan National Party. Iran is on our border like our second home. We easily can go to Iran and considere it as a second home. In addition to it an agreement of 1100 MW electricity was signed between Pakistan and Iran. Another promise of 1000 MW electricity was also made for the provision of electricity from Balochistan to Makran. I hope that these agreements are implemented and relations between the two counties grow.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks.

*Verbatim Record of Policy Seminar
with
Iranian National Security &
Foreign Policy Committee
December 4, 2012*



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Verbatim Report of the Policy Seminar on “Pakistan and Iran in Changing Region” December 4, 2012

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: In the name of the Almighty, the Lord of all mankind. I welcome my honourable Irani guests on my own behalf and on behalf of the Senate Defence Committee and our Parliament. Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi, Chairman of the Committee for National Security and Foreign Policy of Iranian Parliament has come to Pakistan on our invitation. Today's special seminar is an embodiment of our combined efforts and its purpose is to discuss Iran-Pakistan relations in a changing region.

Ladies and gentlemen! I warmly welcome you to this Policy Seminar of the Pakistan's Senate Defence Committee jointly organized with the Iranian Parliament's Special Committee on Security, Defence and Foreign Affairs, whose leader His Excellency Allauddin Brojerdi is here as our honoured guest and this is part of series of Seminars that we have planned on policy issues effecting Pakistan's Defence and Security. As you know, we recently had one on NATO's NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan and how that will impact Pakistan. We have also had public hearings. We have also had different discussions. So, this is in that spirit. I would like to warmly welcome also the Ambassador of Iran, Mr. Haghghian who is accompanying the delegation the delegation of the Iranian *Majlis*, which include Mr. Ismaeili, Mr. Ayyari and other friends especially the members of Parliament. Senators who are present

here, Senator Saeeda Iqbal sahiba, Senator Farhatullah Babar sahib and Senator Maulana Muhammad Khan Shiran sahib, who is also Chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology. We also have other distinguished diplomats, ambassadors, think-tank persons. I would like to recognize the Head of the International Crisis Group, Samina sahiba. She is very active here. She is doing a lot of good work on issues and research and focusing on out of the box solutions to Pakistan's problems and we respect the reports on that account.

We also have activists from the civil society, Tahira Abdullah, last time I saw her, she was demonstrating against the McDonalds and KFC alone but I think, there are other people who have joined her now. I would also like to especially mention Col. Nasir from the National Defence University and his team and also other honourable Ambassadors.

So, the format would be that we will have presentations in the start. I would like to ask the speakers to have only five minutes each because the people are not used to long speeches and long speeches can become repetitive and boring. Speakers should not repeat what has already been said. So, first speaker would be Mr. Khalid Mehmood, former Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran and I look forward to your short and sharp presentation.

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Mr. Khalid Mehmood, former Ambassador in Iran: Bismillah-ir-Rehman-ir-Raheem. Respected Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production, honourable guest Mr. Allauddin Brojerdi, Senator Shirani, His Excellency, the Ambassador of Iran to Pakistan and ladies and gentlemen!

Just five minutes' limit I have got. So, please excuse if I exceed by just a couple of minutes. It is an occasion of special significance for me while warmly welcoming the distinguished members of the Parliamentary delegation from brotherly country, Islamic Republic of Iran. Here I had the honour of serving as Ambassador of Pakistan. I feel particular personal pleasure at seeing again my brother Allaeddin Boroujerdi with whom I had very fond memories of having intimately interacted in his capacity as Vice-Foreign Minister. I found him a person, who sincerely believes in and is committed to the development of friendly relations between Pakistan and Iran.

My stint in Iran from 1994 to 1997 unfortunately coincided with rough patch in our bilateral relations. This period saw the rise of the Talibans which in spite of our two countries' common goal of promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan pitted Pakistan and Iran on opposing sides. Then there was a rash of bloody sectarian incidents in

Pakistan in which among others an Iranian diplomat and a number of cadets lost their lives. The border across Balochistan was as disturbed as now and our bonhomie with the United States starkly contrasted with the running bitter and antagonistic Iran – US relations. This state of affairs naturally puts severe strains on Pakistan – Iran relationship. It is a shining testimony to the resilience of the unbreakable bond between our two countries that their bilateral ties survive this violent buffeting. How does the present prevailing situation differs from the mid ninety's. You are all aware of the developments in the region; in Afghanistan, Iraq and Gulf Region by the Middle East and so on. The situation is indeed grim, fraught with danger. I, however, see both plus and minus points in it. The ouster of Taliban in Afghanistan removed the main divisive issue. Henceforth, Pakistan and Iran were to jointly in harmony to work for peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan.

Pakistan and Iran are the two countries directly affected by the developments in Afghanistan. It is in their interest more than any other country to help facilitate a peaceful an orderly transition in Afghanistan in the wake of the imminent US-ISAF withdrawal from there. We have to be watchful of the size, nature and purpose of the continued albeit limited US presence in Afghanistan and to ensure that no other country tries to gain advantage to our detriment.

The recently established Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan summit level tripartite formed framework provides the useful forum for coordinating the positions and efforts of the three countries. The triple bane of militancy, terrorism





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and sectarian violence regrettably continues to stock the region. However, in the recent unfortunate incidents in Pakistan while the sectarian connotations cannot be totally excluded in some cases, there were more of acts of terrorism. Pakistan cannot afford to let up in its efforts to frontally confront this scourge of terrorism. Pakistan would continue to need the cooperation of Iran and rest of the international community in this difficult endeavour.

The situation across the border in Balochistan fortunately has registered some improvement. The terrorist activities of Jandallah are being effectively countered. To quote President Mahmood Ahminijad: 'the extradition to Iran of the brother of the head of the Jandallah Group in late June 2008 has opened a new chapter in Pak-Iran security and intelligence cooperation. However, there is no room for complacency so long as the terroristic activities are not completely stopped. The two countries should intensify cooperation on security related issues under the existing mechanisms'.

For well known reasons Pakistan and Iran's relations with the United States have followed different trajectories but Pakistan has never become party to any US designs against Iran. It cannot think of ever doing so. The position adopted by Pakistan in the Board of Governors of International Atomic Energy Agency on Iran's Nuclear programme stands in contrast to the pro-US stance, say of India while recognizing Iran's right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy in consonance with its NPT obligations. Pakistan supports negotiated solution of the issue free of any coercive measures.

Now Pakistan is on the UN Security Council. It needs to take extra care that mutual trust and confidence on this score is not affected.

Mr. Chairman! In the best of times even when there were no factors militating against development of close Pak-Iran ties, bilateral trade and economic cooperation have mostly lag behind their strong mutual political and strategic cooperation. The importance of United Nations and US-European sanctions, the imposition of UN and US European sanctions against Iran particularly those targeting Iranian banks and its energy sectors has aggravated the situation. From the total trade volume of US 1.2 billion dollars in 2010 the figure till 30th September, 2012 has just shrunk to mere 254 million dollars. To arrest this decline and to overcome the constraints caused by the sanctions, proposals like barter trade and currency swap arrangements are under considerations. The joint Trade Commission and the Border Trade Committee should expeditiously found solution to problems in the way. Similarly several mega projects like Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline, Taftan-Quetta Transmission line and so many others, they are moving rather slowly, very sluggishly. Greater attention needs to be given to speed up these projects as we explore new areas of cooperation. In the context of economic and cooperation organization, the ECO trade agreement should be implemented without further delay and the ECO container train service launched in August 2009 should be operated more regularly.

The proposed opening of additional borders crossings as well as projected establishment of Pakistan's Consulate





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General at Bandar Abbas and Cultural Centre at Iran is steps in the right direction.

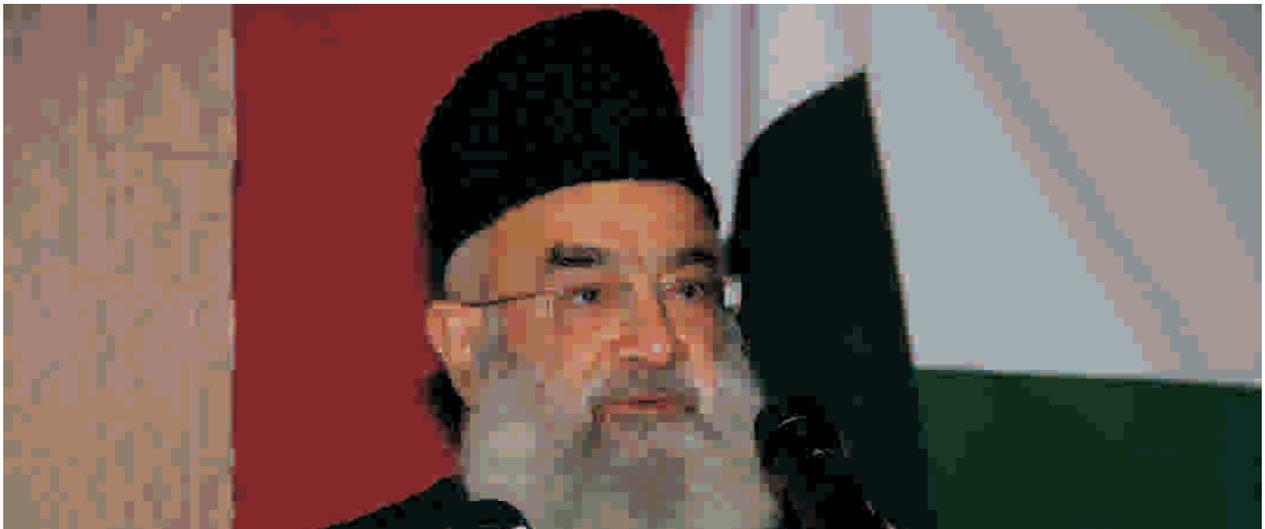
Mr. Chairman! The brotherly ties between Pakistan and Iran predate in fact, the creation of Pakistan. In the pre-partition days the Muslim League had mobilized relief assistance for the earthquake victims in Seestan and Blochistan and the Muslim League under the Quaid-i-Azam had passed a Resolution demanding of the Soviet Union to withdraw from the Iranian territories it had occupied. The ties of mutual love and friendship had deepened after Pakistan gained independence. I have some experiences in Iran and Iraq but I do not think it is possible to narrate here. I would like to conclude by saying that indeed the scintillating Pak-Iran friendship is a very precious friendship. Let us value it, guard it and further build upon it. This is the requirement of the day. This is the demand of our tested friendship. Moreover, it reflects the aspirations of the people of both countries. Pakistan-Iran *dosti* Zindabad.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: Thank you very much Mr. Khalid, you are right, the relationship between Iran and Pakistan goes back to post-independence period of Pakistan. During that period when Iran was threatened by Soviet Union, we extended human support to Iran and stood by it. You have discussed a fundamental point that if our land is used by any of the neighbours and the apprehension arising thereof, those apprehensions should be dealt with and they have resolved upon. You mentioned 2008's event, afterwards our relationship improved. You are right in saying that the economic and cultural relationship are still devoid of strength and tranquility. Your

words carry potential. The most honourable member of the Senate Defence Committee, Senator Sardar Ali Khan, has arrived and I extend my warm welcome to you. Now I would request Mr. Agha Murtaza Pooya to address the Seminar. Somebody asked me that he's a fundamentalist, I assumed, no, he is a friendly fundamentalist, it's ok

He was the publisher of the Muslim Newspaper played a very key role at a very key point in time. That Newspaper is remembered for a lot of things, especially for those who were associated with it including myself, Dr. Maliha Lodhi, Kamran Khan, Rahim Ullah Yousafzai, Nusrat Javed, Mariana Babar, so a lot of new generation of journalists who came into the profession in English journalism, they came via The Muslim. Thank you. Agha Sahib, you are free to deliver your address either in Persian, Urdu or English

Agha Murtaza Pooya: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم Ladies and gentlemen Assalam-o-Alaikum. It's a pleasure and I must congratulate Senator Mushahid Hussain and his colleagues for being able to speak of joint defence in this age and times between Iran and Pakistan. I think, it takes a lot of courage even to hold a seminar in that name. You can be friends but as Kuldip Nayar says, "you can be estranged friends and distant neighbours" or you have a neighbour who comes and imposes on you that I am your neighbour whether you like it or not. But in any case Pakistan-Iran relations you can not confine them to a bilateral pattern. No country has bilateral relations only. They are always multifaceted and multidimensional. Pakistan and Iran's genesis and destiny is the same. The genesis and destiny





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is Islamic. What guides us is *Allah Subhana-ho-Taalah Rab-ul-Alameen* and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) *Rehmat-ul-Alameen*. We are close to one another. Iran has recently become an Islamic Republic only in 1979. So we welcome her to the club of Islamic Republics. We were an Islamic Republic in 1956 and have continued to be so.

In fact, last year when I was asked to speak at a very small colloquium and the Ambassador has gone away, I told him, I said, Ambassador, welcome to Pakistan, I hope during your tenure the battle between CIA and PIA will end. He says, PIA? I said, yes, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, you destroyed three countries with one slay of the hand. So *Insha Allah* things are changing everywhere, there is a dawn of wisdom in Washington and we can look forward to better times.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: I always said that Mr. Pooya is the most creative conspiracy theorist east of Suez and he has lived up to his reputation. Now, I would like to request Senator Saeeda Iqbal. She is a member of the Senate. She is an intellectual representing the Pakistan Peoples Party. She was very close to Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Sahiba.

Senator Saeeda Iqbal: Thank you Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed. I am really thankful to you for calling me here. Defence is not my subject and I have never through over that, because people like you and Farhatulah Babar are there to think over that. I want to say some words apart from this topic and I am sorry for that as well. First of all, I cordially welcome my Iranian guests. I am most thankful to them that they came to Pakistan and developed such a relationship with us as that which exists between the two countries having similar religion, territory and problems. I want to express my thoughts regarding the religious and cultural relationship between Pakistan and Iran, even the language and literary components existing there as well. I belong to a family where I was taught Urdu along with Pashto and Persian as well. As the teaching of Arabic language is compulsory for religion in the same manner, learning Persian is important for language and culture. Now the circumstances have changed but I think this process must continue.

Yesterday, when I met my friends in Senate, there was a talk over the translation of Benazir Bhutto's books that was accomplished by Ismaili Sahib. I am thankful to them that they translated our leader's books. This is a great honour not only for Benazir Bhutto but also for political workers,

that the translation of Benazir's books is of huge significance for us. We owe to Benazir Bhutto, my many sisters and I who are working in Pakistan. I want to say that her role in Pakistan is of huge significance for solidarity, but her relationship with Iran, as on the side of her mother, was very strong, as emphasized upon. The religious education of her children. Benazir Bhutto being a religious lady owes a lot to her mother, her faith upon Islam and Islamic values was so strong that it gave her courage and strength, on account of that she played her part in the politics of Pakistan, for women of Pakistan and Muslim Ummah in such a way that we are proud of her.

Following the footsteps of Benazir Bhutto by building a strong faith in Islamic doctrines, we can work along with Iran and other Muslims as well as neighbouring countries in order to resolve a number of critical issues through magnifying the role of women. And I am of the opinion that it is too late since we ignored our women. Let us pay tribute to Benazir and recognize the work of Mr. Ismaili by taking an oath that we have to perform our role in solving the national issues by following the Islamic values and faith and the courage of which Benazir was a torchbearer. Thank you very much.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: Thank you Madam Saeda Iqbal. The way you mentioned the motherhood of Benazir Bhutto with specific reference to Iran and talking about significance of women's role. Thank you. Now it is Senator Sardar Ali Khan's turn.

Senator Sardar Ali Khan: Mr. Alaeddin Boroujerdi, Chairman Standing Committee on National Security of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and distinguished members of the Parliamentary delegation of Iran, we meet today in an environment of political instability in the region due to the ill-conceived policies of the West. We more than anything else need to know that why the West is more developed than we are. Why they are able to do more things than we can and why western development has risen so high in the last 200 years and for the first time in the history a few countries can dominate the world.

It was Western Europeans who tied the world together in maritime trade and Western Europe expanded overtaking the eastern Mediterranean and in Iraq a new monarchy was established in 1921 under the Hashemite family. The French in Syria established not a monarchy but a series of states which formed the Republic of Syria in 1930. The British established a monarchy in Jordan and supported a



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monarchy in Egypt. The French under the 3rd Republic disposed Faisal – the Iraq future king as King of Syria in 1920.

It was the British who compensated Faisal by making him King of Iraq and yet the events of the summer of 1958 only 37 years after Faisal's coronation revealed the impudence of the British policy which led to the establishment of governments of nationalist regimes who subsequently led to the precipice to fall into the dustbin of history. The present situation in Iraq is more deplorable where high-tech weaponry was used against the unarmed people of Iraq. It brings to mind Churchill's remark regarding the charge of 21st Lancers in the battle of Omdurman on 2nd December 1898 in Sudan when the Dervishes were swept away by the deadly fire of the rifle and the artillery. A constant team of battle was the contrast between what the British believes civilization and the barbarianism. Churchill summed this up when he described Omdurman as the most single tramp of the arms of science over barbarians.

I have stated these facts from history to emphasize that it is due to advancement in technology that ultimately decides the fate of nations and civilizations. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that we should be capable of not only guarding our territorial borders but also our ideological and scientific developments. Due to lack of time, I may not be able to clearly explain to this august gathering the significance of unity and brotherhood between our two great nations but I would still lay emphasize to recall from history the achievements of Muhammad Bin Qasim, Tariq Bin Ziad, Khalid Bin Walid and it would certainly be most

regretful, had I forgotten the name of Salah ud Din Ayubi.

In our times, nothing more would be appropriate than the name of *Shaheed* Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. The illustrious son of the soil, true to his name Zulfiqar, the sword of Islam, he now looms high over the head of his enemies by initiating Pakistan's nuclear programme has earned eternal life in the annals of Islamic history.

It is due to *Shaheed* Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's determination and planning that Pakistan has achieved mastery of Nuclear Science and we can now today stand as honourable members in the comity of nations. This single fact determines Pakistan's position in the region. The land of Iran has since ancient history been the cradle of civilization. Its army has been the first to march into Europe and it has held the Roman Empire at bay even subjugating its Caesars and for hundred of years it has played that role. Its role in the 21st century is as important as has been for centuries. It is now the only country in the world that stood up against western imperialism of the 21st century and I emphasize the only country in favour of Islamic values and the struggle of the Islamic people throughout the world.

On May 14, 1948 at 4.00 pm, 08 hour before the British mandate and Palestine was to end the Jews proclaimed the state of Israel. Early in the morning the British had lowered the Union Jack over the high commissioner's office in Jerusalem. A befitting end of a drama played on the international stage, a plot of the deceit, treachery, betrayal, dishonourable conduct buried under layers of lies signified by the High and Mighty, the financial rulers of the world, Bin





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Gurion, Prime Minister designate read of the declaration of the independence state of Israel. The proclamation said “we members of the National Council representing the Jewish people in Palestine and Zionist movements of the world meet together in solemn assembly on the day of determination of the British mandate for Palestine and by the virtue they laid the foundation of the state of Israel and that has been the major problem in the region and that is the major problem that has been and has been for the last so many years.

I would like to emphasize that the concept of right or wrong in history's blood depending on which side of the spectrum one is looking on. Human relationship is complex and to bring misery and ruin to its own kind has been a fundamental aspect in history and is still their. Therefore, I would say the modern words boost of human rights, civil rights, dignity of labours, religious freedom, and free enterprises in the nation interest believe to be adhering to the rule of the UN. All this is not true, as events....if I had the time I would have narrated here. As events have proved the modern world is not ruled by those we elect, nominate or those who has power or by dictators, it is ruled by multinationals who have no nation, no religion, no scruple playing proxy to their masters the International bankers of the world, who through various multinationals, international institutions World Bank, IMF, UN control and govern the earth being Lords and Master of the money supply of the world and therefore eventually everything. Thank you very much.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: Thank you very much Senator Sardar Ali Khan. Now I request my special guest from Iran to deliver his key note speech. He will talk in Persian and that will be translated into Urdu. We will try to focus upon this region with reference to security policy or foreign policy or whatsoever. The most crucial point in this regard is territorial issue. We had a very pragmatic discussion with them during the meeting yesterday in which we emphasized upon the fact that we are in touch with all over the world. We have been in discussion in Washington, Brussels and in London over the same issue that our basic concerns are rooted in our vested interests, our region and in this regard our relations with the neighbouring countries are of immense significance as we need a close affinity and a depth in mutual dialogue with them. Iran was the first country who recognized Pakistan as an Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in the same way, ours is the first country that recognized Iran as an Islamic Republic of Iran after the Iran's Islamic Revolution. There is no fundamental difference between the two states. Both of us are stakeholders in Afghanistan. There are 2.25 million Afghan refugees residing in Iran where as 3.5 millions are living in Pakistan. In this regard, our mutual consultation and understanding with the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, including Iran, China, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan is of utmost significance. The circumstances prevailing in Afghanistan would have a direct impact on our country as well as Iran. We are counseling over Afghanistan. We reject the the double standard adopted on the nuclear programme of Iran and the Middle East situation. Iranian point of view is clear





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about no possibility of make an atom bomb, but nuclear research and peaceful development is their right which they are using under the safeguard of the IAEA. In order to solve our energy crisis, work on gas pipeline from Iran is about to be completed. The pipeline is a symbol of peace and prosperity. Our Petroleum Minister is still on the visit of Iran and our President is going to be in Tehran on 7th of December. So we look forward to that relationship being forged ahead through economy, through energy and also consultations in the field of diplomacy, defense and security. So I hand over to you Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi.

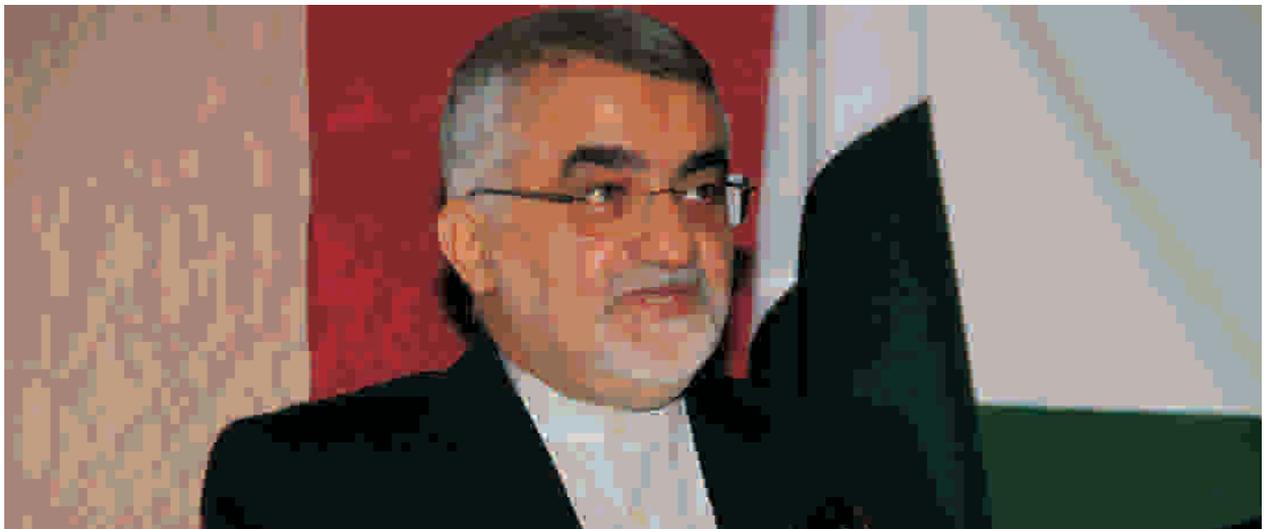
Honourable Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi: Before I start my speech, I would pay tribute to the Quaid-i-Azam and poet of the East, Allama Iqbal. Allama Iqbal is highly respectable not only for Pakistan but also for Iran. Every Iranian house is familiar with his personality. I want to express my thoughts as a representative of Iranian Parliament.

We feel Pakistan as our second homeland. We can never forget the moment when our President received a historic welcome in Pakistan. Similar feelings prevail on the other side as well. Our Rahbar, Ayatullah Khaminai could not resist his emotions during his speech over the most destructive floods in Pakistan. His speech is reflective of the feelings of Iranian people as well as their leaders who hold deep regard for Pakistani people.

We feel that our national and regional interests should be mutually discussed and there should be a cooperation between the two countries. We are of the view that both the countries should jointly cooperate over the security

issues and try to falsify the expansion-oriented aims and undertakings of America. We consider Pakistan's security equivalent to our own. Both the countries have built upon a significant cooperation with respect to Afghanistan and recently over Syria's matter. We are happy over the growing cooperation between the two countries. The cooperation between the two countries would be influential in strengthening Islamic solidarity and we have to work upon that. The issue of gas pipeline is very important for both the countries. A very productive measure is being adopted in this regard and Minister for Petroleum is still in Tehran. Honourable President would also visit Pakistan. We hopefully complete this project as soon as possible, because energy is very important for the development. According to the Iranian Parliament both the countries have low economic and trade ties. We must take steps in order to strengthen the said relationship. In his recent visit to Pakistan, Dr. Ahmadi Nejad, President of Islamic Republic of Iran has made significant decisions and we hope that by following those decisions, we can improve our relations.

Our strategic decisions at the regional and International level are derived at in the light of decrees of God. Quran emphasizes upon the principle of unity and we wish that all the Muslims must follow a common target in the light of that principle. We know that there was a time when European people used to come to our educational institutions in order to seek knowledge. We need a revival of Islamic renaissance and for that purpose, we are proceeding on under the guidance of elders. Despite international pressure, either on the side of Security Council's permanent members or on the part of super power, it is a need of hour that we have to build our capacity





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as a nuclear state and by the grace of God, we have acquired the complete technology of augmenting as well as developing uranium. Today, Iran is making satellites or satellite guided missiles, that is a symbol of our belief in Islamic Renaissance and its revival. By the grace of God our Army has attained that position that no Zionist force and America dare attack us. Today, we forcefully declare our all types of support for Hezbollah, Jihad-e-Islamic and Hamas, especially after their bitter experience of wars with Israel in 1956, 1967 and 1973, in which their opponents were defeated. We extend our fullest support to all these Islamic groups in the wars fought after 2000 in which they got victory. We have assisted Jihad-i-Islamic, Hamas, Hezbollah, Shia group against the imperialistic activities of Israel, here I would add that Shia and Sunni are united to each other having common goal. According to Quranic strategy, we should be all times armed and prepared to face our enemy and we are following the same process, as a manifestation of that, we have got control over a drone sent by America into our aerial boundary on espionage, and preparing its Irani model on the basis of reverse engineering and in a near future that will be operational. The Irani model of Drone is similar to that of Ayub Khani Drone, sent by Hamas over Israel, where the data and information of their installations were provided to Hamas through that drone. Islamic revival has shattered that balance of power in Middle East. Egypt is at the verge of Revolution that at times was considered to be the greatest and powerful base for America and Israel. In order to depressurize the Zionist rule, America has backed a crisis in Syria in order to maintain the balance of power. Unfortunately, some of the countries of the regional re

unconsciously following the same course as is intended by America. Deut to people's participation, governments of Egypt, Tunis, Libya and Yemen are going to undergo a democratic change, whereas Syria has been facing war for the last 20 years, but its government resists as there is no public participation in the government. Pakistan and Iran are of the view that Syria's issue has got a single solution that is political solution. We are striving for a political situation in collaboration with Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey. We wish that our Turk Brethren might review their policy as well. Before I conclude, I would like to say that there is not a room for an Atomic bomb in our defence strategy, i.e. a strategy minus atomic bomb. Today, America and Israel cannot object at our nuclear strategy keeping in view the consequences thereof. Before Mr. Mushahid reminds me, I would conclude and give an opportunity to my friends for any questions.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: His Excellency has made a very wide ranging speech. I just want to mention 3 points which are very important for that.

Firstly, he said that in Iran's defence strategy, there is no room for atom bombs or atomic weapons. Iran has other capabilities, they do not need an atom bomb, they are not building an atom bomb, an atom bomb has no role in the Iranian defence strategy.

Secondly, he said that Iran is supplying arms and ammunition to the Hizbullah in Lebanon and to the Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Palestine because Iran's policy is totally based on principles, not on any considerations of





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religious denominations.

Third, he mentioned was that Iran successfully brought down, not shot down an American drone by hacking into the computer system in last December and after bringing down the drone, they have access to their technology and through their reverse engineering, he says that Iran will *Inshaullah* soon have its own drone of the same capability. Now it's open for questions and comments. Mr. Muteen Haider first. Please ask short questions, no long speeches, no comments.

Mr. Mateen Haider: I belong to Dawn Group. Our internal security, which unfortunately is imbued with religious elements, is the biggest threat at present. You are leader of Iran's National Security and Foreign Policy. Some of the religious scholars of Pakistan are receiving funds from Arab countries and the said amount is being used fraudulently in Pakistan. Would you please state straightforward whether Iran is also funding Pakistani religious scholars, if so, do you think that must be ended up? Thank you

Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi: The motive behind our politics with all the Muslim Ummah, is to strike close cooperation among all the persons. Inside Qum, the holy city of Iran, almost ten thousand foreign students are acquiring education. All of their educational expenses are borne by Iran. Before the revolution, since the period of Ayatullah Broujerdi, we have been funding their religious personalities and different educational institutions,

whether in Europe or somewhere else, provided if they apply for funding. According to the essence of your question, I feel that Sunni and Shia should be taken as brothers. They are the followers of the same God, Quran and Prophet. They must live together peacefully but unfortunately, the differences and conflicts of Shia and Sunni are part of a conspiracy that has got roots in America and England where Muslim became the victim for that.

I want to clear my point of view through a minor example. Shia and Sunna perform their prayer in Iranian parliament, the former with open hands and the latter with closed hands, but this style does not manifest the differences of opinion or thoughts between the two. The crucial point is that we need to understand the conspiracies that our enemy is making against us.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: We will take a cluster of questions. Mr. Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Former Ambassador.

Mr. Ali Sarwar Naqvi: Honourable Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi, it is pleasure to welcome you to Pakistan and having time to speak to us. It is a very welcome opportunity. I would like to draw your attention to one question with my foreign affairs background that comes to my mind. That is the post 2014 Afghanistan's scenario. I would like to know that what Iran is thinking on this subject and especially with regard to Afghanistan situation after the withdrawal of the ISAF and NATO forces. Mr. Chairman, what would be the situation of Afghanistan after 2014? What is the Iranian point of view about that? We want to know about that.





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Thank you.

Lt. Gen. @ Talat Masood: My question is that Iran has good relations with Syria as you mentioned earlier. But we are worried about the behavior of Syrian government with its people. What do you think what role the Muslim countries can play in Syria. My second question is as you stated that Iran, under NPT Article 4, has the right to develop nuclear energy but there are some other nuclear plants such as Frudu, why don't you open it because the Western world has enough propaganda about that plant?

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: Basically, two parts question from Gen. Tallat Masood that Iran has closed ties to Syrian government and the Syrian government is killing lot of its people and there has been suppression of civil rights and there is a division among Muslims on this issue. So, what can Iran and the Muslim countries do about it. Secondly, he said that you have the right to have a research and development for peaceful purposes on the nuclear programme but there are certain nuclear plants like Furdo which are causing controversy because they are closed to the outside world and why don't you allow inspectors from IAEA to go to the plant?

Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi: Keeping in view the Afghan situation, we think that it is sole Islamic country in the Islamic world which has sacrificed 1.5 million lives. The present situation is that armed forces of 48 foreign countries is deployed in Afghanistan. It is a part of American policy to make Afghanistan its permanent abode and to fulfill a number of its nefarious purposes, i.e. to counter Iran, Russia and China. The solution to Afghanistan crisis is to act upon the principle of unity by following the decrees of God. According to a Qurani verse, if there would be no unity among Muslims, they would be too weak to fight foreign domination. It is the need of the honour that Afghan nation must create unity among themselves. The political support of Pakistan and Iran, as neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, would be of great significance in solving Afghanistan's predicament. Keeping in view the scenario after 2012, we are deeply concerned about the role of cooperation among different countries as well as neighbouring countries of Afghanistan. With respect of Syria, it is important to mention here that for the last many years, Ulvi and Akhwan-ul-Muslimeen had been living peacefully and there was no sign of warfare inside Syria. Presently, the situation is critical as war-mongers of more than 20 nationalities including those of England have intruded upon

Syria. All of those war-mongers are armed and have been launched with the huge financial back. I think that government has to confront the armed groups fighting against here, whether in America or Europe or Middle East or elsewhere in the world. I asked Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey that while competing with PKK insurgents, they have to use their fighters, tanks and artillery inspite of knowing that PKK insurgents are Turk nationals. But if the same cause of action is adopted by Syrian government, then why it is declared as wrong. This is politically inappropriate to decide while sitting in Qatar and Turkey, as to what type of policy should be pursued by a ruler. We need to reach at a logical solution to cease fire in Syria. The issue requires a political solution and for that purpose recently in the presence of Syria's opposition in Tehran, a meeting was held there. Prior to that, Iranian, Turkish and Egyptian Foreign Ministers held a meeting in Cairo at Ministerial level in order to derive at a political solution to Syrian cause. Afterwards, Mr. Akhzar Ibrahim, a representative of United Nations, are also putting forward their efforts in this regard and we want to solve this issue by cooperating with Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia. The Syrian government is agree to bring about reforms in Syria. They have amended the country's constitution for the said purpose. The participation of country's political parties have been ensured in this regard. There should be free elections in Syria, and government should be made up of elected representatives.

The purpose behind underground installations in Frudu is Israeli threats. It is a part of our defence strategy that the enemy may not attack on us to damage our installation. Our Atomic assets are not hidden. Our atomic installations are constantly under the surveillance of IAEA cameras. Their inspectors visit our atomic sites according to schedule and reporters here also access to those sites. That is why nothing is hidden in our atomic field. We are also reporting regularly to IAEA about Frudu's report and implementing the guidelines provided by NPT. America supported Turkemanistan because their language was different from that of Iran's as well as support those whose language was Arabic including Kurd inhabitants as well.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed: Now, Senator Maulana Mohammad Khan Shirani would present the concluding remarks.

Molana Mohammad Khan Shirani: First of all, I am cordially obliged to honourable guests, Mr. Alaeddin Broujerdi, Mr. Mohammad Ismaili, Iranian Ambassadi and



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all those guest who came here and participated in all the programmes. I would put a request to Mr. Mushahid to talk in details but I was not allowed to do so. I am highly thankful to Mushahid Sahib for holding dialogues and meeting inside Pakistan for public and military ties and provide an opportunity to the other and held mutual dialogue which I fee is a great initiative put forward by our Chairman through his Committee. It is expected to continue in future as well. I had recommended that we should strengthen our relationship on strategic basis as well. All those countries of the region having political and public relations with Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, must have strategic relations as well so that a mutual understanding may be developed among all the countries of the region.

This, of course, is not an easy task. In this regard, the saying of our Holy Prophet is worth to be followed. He (PBUH) said that whenever you begin with some task, it should be initiated from the simplest proposition. Following the sacred saying of our Prophet (PBUH), I feel that all our leaders possess the capability to agree upon a simplest view point and then proceed on over its implementation with respect to the regional issues. With respect to Balochistan, I have already mentioned that we have created an environment since 1997 and a name given to that environment is "Ittehad Millat Islami Mahaz". We have derived the word "Alif" from "Ittehad", "Meem" from "Millat", "Alif" from "Islami" and again "Meem" from "Mahaz". The observation of that is "Imam" and yesterday, Mr. Broujerdi gave an excellent interpretation of

two words "Alif, Alif" and "Meem, Meem" that means "Allal, Allah and "Mohammad, Mohammad".

The Seminar ended with a vote of thanks.



Press Clippings



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Closer Pakistan-Iran military ties proposed

By Baqir Sajid Syed

ISLAMABAD, Dec 3: The first Pakistan-based parliamentary Bill lays an outline recommended in Munich summit between military and intelligence leaders of the two countries to address the widely felt military and political exchanges needs, triggered by both countries.

The Senate Defence Committee, which has taken notice in the cabinet committee to open the channels of defence, budget, communication, policies, intelligence matters and has invited a delegation of Iranian per-

sonnel led by Assistant Secretary, Ministry National Security and Foreign Policy Committee of Majlis-Shura for security dialogue.

Despite improvement in bilateral ties that followed dissolution of friendship through two years ago, security establishments of both countries jointly wary of each other as reflected by sluggish progress on different mega projects. Most parliament leaders of the two countries has warned.

Discussions were trailing expansion, business between air, defence and border coordination have been started since to the visit before the 1st and 2nd inter-

view in Pakistan last time and several cases of abductees.

While senior National Assembly Justice, Dr. Waqar Ahmad, in some earlier reports and discuss the health of human resources noted that he hasn't satisfied with the current state of economic and political ties. "Big steps are ahead of," he noted.

Chairman of the Senate defence committee, Muhammad Muneer hoped for stronger political, economic and security ties, saying a case care must possible because the two countries did not have any conflict of interest.

The two sides discussed various issues pertaining to security, trans-

fer from complex territorial issues and improve cooperation in border security and defence.

The new legislation proposed in strengthening the bilateral relationship came from Senator Muhammad Khan Shiekhri of the PPP who earlier an alliance in military matters.

Senator Makhdoom Hussain has commented Mr. Shiekhri and members of the committee have been formed concerned with it was agreed to recommend a regular discussion of military and intelligence officials.

The leader of the Justice alliance has called for expediting the current Iranian defence commit-

tee of Pakistan that had been into for several months.

Disputed Iran's nuclear programme, Mr. Shiekhri said Iran continued all current projects and agreed to the successful civilian nuclear programme.

In a row addressing the leader of Frontier Parliament said two years among Parliament groups from Islamabad and Islamabad, providing the eyes of the army, defence in issues and surveillance issues.

THE CHAIRMAN: About the leader of a US Army, RO-170 summit result announced last year by Iranian army's construction equipment. Mr. Shiekhri said inter-minister decided from the date

related to reconstruction in Punjab and Ladakh's expansion led by the N/A heads to inter-view relations in a raid by US special forces.

On the other hand, it has information had been shared with Pakistan authorities and has been posted by officials.

He said that the American have not learned any secret and to some extent of that intelligence.

President's spokesman Senator Muhammad Khan said the 17th government's role remained unchanged in the foundation and pipeline paving and control of parts of Pakistan. "The government would take the interest in Pakistan," he said.



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: 14-12-12

Mushahid supports Pak-Iran gas pipeline

Criticises double standard on N-issue: Iranian lawmaker vows to continue support to Hamas, Hizbullah: Tehran embassy distances from statement

SIKANDER SHAHEEN

ISLAMABAD Even though ceasefire remains in place between the Israel and Hamas after the last month's showdown, an Iranian lawmaker who heads a parliamentary defence panel vows that Iran would continue supporting Hamas as well as other armed organisations like Hizbullah in Lebanon and Islamic Jihad in Palestine, besides reiterating its country's commitment to Pak-Iran gas pipeline project.

"Iran would continue to supply arms and ammunition to those fighting in Lebanon such as Hizbullah, Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Palestine," a statement issued by Pakistani Senate's defence panel quoted Ali Akbar Borzjordi as having said. Borzjordi chairs Iran's Parliament and Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Iran has no intention of building the atomic bomb but it would exercise its right to do nuclear research and development for peaceful purposes," the statement attributed to the Iranian parliamentarian added.

Borzjordi leads an Iranian parliamentary delegation that is on an ongoing visit to Pakistan.

His comments followed the delegation's meeting with Chairman Pakistan's Senate's Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed on Monday. The Iranian defence panel is to participate in a discussion session themed "Pakistan and Iran in the changing world," today (Tuesday). During the meeting, Mushahid rejected 'double standard standards' would supporting Pak-Iran gas pipeline.

When approached, an Iranian Embassy

spokeswoman expressed opposition towards the Iranian diplomat's statement by his country's support to Hamas, Hizbullah and Islamic Jihad, saying that Pakistani authorities were involved in coordination and media affairs during the Iranian delegation's visit here.

"The Iranian Embassy has nothing to do with any official or unofficial statement made by any of the delegation member," she said.

Accusing Hamas of attacking Israeli areas with rockets and mortar shells, the Israeli jets had last month attacked Gaza in a weekend assault reported to have claimed more than 150 civilian lives, including women and children. This was since, followed a ceasefire between the two sides.

"Since Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip in 2005, terrorists have been using this

to launch rockets into Israel. Over one million Israelis are currently being under threat of rocket attacks," an official website of Israel's defence forces says. In 2011 alone, 130 rockets from Gaza hit Israel towns. That's an even higher number than in 2010, when 200 rockets hit Israel. Since 2001, more than 14,500 rockets and mortars, an average of 400 attacks every single day, have landed in Israel," it adds.

Iran's stance, according to the defence panel's Monday statement, Mushahid Hussain said the visiting Iranian delegation that Pakistan rejected any double standards on the nuclear issue and strongly felt that the conflict with Iran on the nuclear issue should be resolved peacefully, without threat or use of force.

"Pakistan has no industrial or other of interests and the issue of uranium will be

committed to building the energy pipeline with Iran," he said while extending gratitude to Iran for its "support to Pakistan during times of trouble, particularly when Pakistan faced pressures as well as recently during the floods in Sindh."

"The Senate defence committee of Pakistan supports the right of Iran to undertake nuclear research and enrichment for peaceful purposes in accordance with IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards," he said.

Borzjordi was also quoted to have said that Iran was committed to the energy pipeline with Pakistan and also offered to help support the construction of the pipeline in Pakistan as well.

"The pipeline from the Iranian side is almost complete and there would be important development on this issue when Pres-

ident Zardari visits Tehran on December 21," he said referring to the Pakistani president's upcoming visit.

The month talked about Pak-Iran gas project was scheduled to complete this year. It is now expected to complete by 2014. The US opposition to the project, technical constraints and resources shortage are some huge hurdles to carry on project soon.

Alim Khan Bokhari said Iran has chosen to test its technological skills by bringing down an American drone and it had been able to penetrate the code and security of the drone through its own scientific strength.

The Iranian delegation, which is visiting Pakistan on the invitation of the Pakistani Upper House defence panel, also called on the Chairman Senate Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari on Monday.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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پاکستان کے لیے دفاعی پیداوار کی ضرورت اور اس کے لیے پاکستانی حکومت کی ذمہ داری

پاکستان کی دفاعی پیداوار کی ضرورت اور اس کے لیے پاکستانی حکومت کی ذمہ داری۔ پاکستان کی دفاعی پیداوار کی ضرورت اور اس کے لیے پاکستانی حکومت کی ذمہ داری۔ پاکستان کی دفاعی پیداوار کی ضرورت اور اس کے لیے پاکستانی حکومت کی ذمہ داری۔



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER

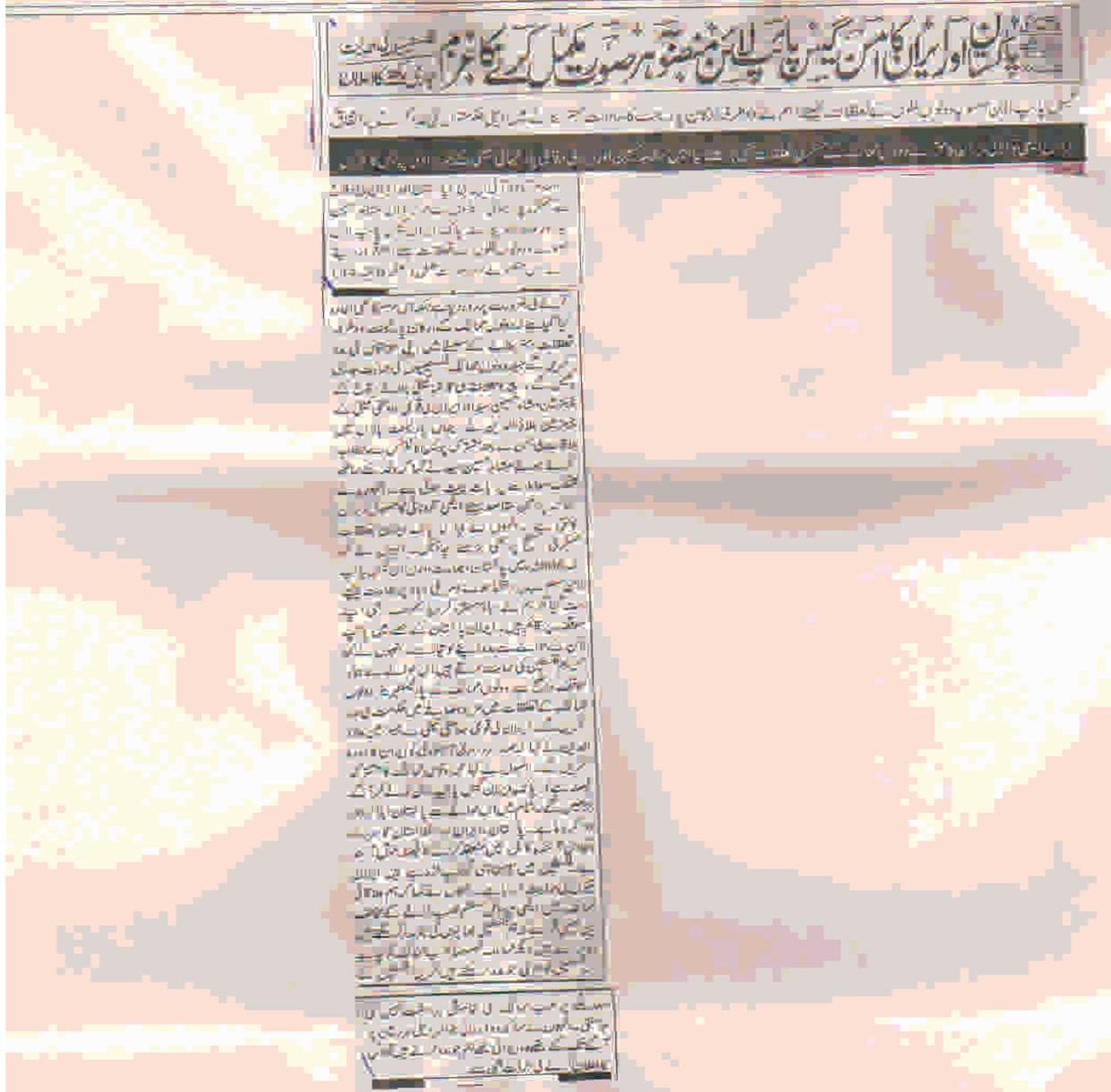
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PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

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4-12-12



Minutes of Meeting

*Defcom Visit to Naval Headquarters
October 17, 2012*



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

MINUTES OF THE VISIT OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION AT NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, ISLAMABAD ON 17TH OCTOBER, 2012.

The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production visited the Naval Headquarters, Islamabad on 17th October, 2012. On arrival, the Committee was received by the Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Asif Sandila and other Senior Officers of the Pakistan Navy. An informal session / reception of the visiting Committee members with the Naval Chief and Senior Officers was held wherein the Chairman Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed informed about the composition, role and performance of the Committee including regular Committee Reports, Public Hearing, Policy Seminar and other unprecedented initiatives of the Committee. He said that besides the role of oversight and policy guidance, the Committee has assumed and successfully performed the role of bridge between Khaki and Mufti (Civil and Military). The Chairman Committee further said that in the face of propaganda and uncalled for criticism of the Defence Forces, the Committee is providing the role of first line of defence and air shield.

A detailed briefing was given to the Committee in the meeting held on the occasion. Following Members attended the meeting:-

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed | Chairman |
| 2. Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel | Member |
| 3. Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi | Member |
| 4. Senator Sehar Kamran | Member |

The Chief of Naval Staff gave an overview of the Pakistan Navy before a formal detailed presentation by Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Plans) Mr. Moazzam Ilyas (SIM), on “**Pakistan Navy and Maritime Security**”. The areas covered in the presentation included:-

- Regional Maritime Environment
- Pakistan's Maritime Compulsions
- Role, Vision and Tasks
- Challenges and Response of PN
- PN Contributions in National Building Tasks

The Committee was informed that 75% of earth's surface is covered by salt water and the oceans offer virtually a free medium to connect the nations across the world through highways at sea. With over 80% of world's commerce plying through sea, almost 70% of global population living within 100 miles of the coast, huge reservoir of food and minerals; seas elicit extra ordinary interest worldwide. Maritime remit is not just about the seas but it encircles all that is associated with sea such as mercantile marine, ship building, nautical culture, ports and harbours, and most importantly naval forces, the Committee was told.

The Committee was informed that Pakistan's Geo-Strategic environment has always been complex and





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volatile. Besides rivalry on the eastern border and a host of internal instabilities, the country is deeply engrossed in combating multiple dimensions of terrorism and a sub conventional war of some proportions. Indian Ocean is home to some of the world's most important choke points and Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs). More than 100,000 ships transit through this ocean annually and about half of the world's trade by value and one third of its oil consumption pass through this ocean. Strait of Hormuz stands out as the most important choke point from where total of 17 million barrels of crude oil passes every day. Nearly 17500 tankers and 7300 cargo ships pass through the Arabian Sea each year and all this traffic passes close to Pakistan's coast, the Committee was informed.

The Committee was further informed that apart from energy security, a host of other factors have recently added to the significance of Indian Ocean. The growing Chinese outreach in the Indian Ocean region and the ensuing Indo-China rivalry is becoming increasingly pronounced. The nuclearization of Indian Ocean with the induction of nuclear submarine, has added another dimension to the security outlook. In addition, the non-traditional and asymmetric challenges of maritime terrorism, piracy, narco, arms and human smuggling remain rampant in the region, further complicating the security matrix. Consequently, maritime security and stability of the region remain high on the agenda for global community. 'This is why we find continuous presence Extra Regional Forces comprising 50-60 naval units from the key western nations in the Gulf and Arabian Sea not to mention their permanent bases', the Committee was informed.

The Committee was told that Pakistan's maritime sector is bedrock of national economy as more than 95 % of our trade and 100% of oil imports are transported through sea. The two operative ports in Pakistan - Karachi and Bin Qasim are strategically located on the trade route of the Arabian Gulf, with excellent multi-modal connections with the hinterland through rail & road, thus, playing an important role in the economic uplift of the country. These Ports handle approximately 48 million tons of cargo/ annum contributing approximately US \$ 4 billion to national exchequer. The Gwadar Deep-Water Port in close proximity to Gulf is a significant addition to our maritime landscape. Though the Govt has not yet made the most of it, Gwadar port has tremendous potentials both as the Trans-shipment port of the region as well as the Transit port for the land-locked Central Asia, the Committee was informed.

It was further informed that most of Pakistan imports are transported through sea and only 10 National flag carriers are too less to meet transportation requirement of own trade and resultantly Pakistan pays approximately US \$ 4.5 billion to foreign flag carrier so if Pakistan develops its Shipping Industry on sound footing it can save billions of US Dollar being paid to foreign flag carriers. The coastal and marine areas of Pakistan produce about 625,000 tons of marine fish stock while it exports only about 131,000 metric tons of fish worth \$ 200M, whereas the safe estimates depict that a potential US \$ 2 billion seafood exports remain still untapped. Apart from these, a host of other maritime industries remain unexploited in Pakistan such as Shipbuilding, Ship breaking, Seafaring jobs,





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(though a number of Pakistanis are employed in foreign shipping companies), tourism, revenue generation through developments in fishing and aquaculture thus denying billions of US dollars to our exchequer annually, the Committee was informed.

By virtue of its location Pakistan enjoys a unique geo-strategic position due to its opening to the sea and location astride the world's energy highway. Likewise, in the emerging asymmetric threat environment, our national trade and other vital supplies including POL imports have to be protected. Thus, **Navy** is bound play a vital role to keep our Sea Lines of Communications open for growth of our economy and also to contribute towards regional stability to ensure global energy security thus requiring adequate development, the Committee was informed.

In the briefing Maritime threat and challenges including those from India increasing rapidly in recent years as well as cold start doctrine and proactive operations aimed at Pakistan were mentioned. It was informed that India now has one of the largest navies in the world with organic air power, an expanding fleet of modern major surface combatants, and conventional and nuclear-powered submarines, including an indigenously designed and built ballistic missile submarine. Their ambitious development plan would transform IN into a Blue Water Force by next 10 – 15 years, the Committee was informed. Mentioning other prevalent challenges in maritime domain it was informed that Post 9/11, asymmetric threat has gained exponential significance and maritime terrorism has emerged as formidable threat to ships and maritime infrastructure.

Piracy in GOA has become a bane for sea farers.

Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Plans) Mr. Moazzam Ilyas (SIM) in his presentation mentioned about the tasks assigned to Pakistan Navy which include; Safeguarding maritime interests, seaward defence of Pakistan and defence of creeks area, contribute to overall deterrence, support national foreign policy by flag showing and by fostering maritime cooperation with friendly countries, provide support to Maritime Security Agency for policing of EEZ and other functions and Advise Government on issues related to maritime affairs. He briefly dilated on PN's strategy to effectively respond to threats to our maritime interests and befittingly undertake the assigned roles and tasks. The strategic direction set forth by the CNS envisions 'Navy being an effective instrument of country's defence and foreign policies'. The Committee was informed about the vision of CNS, which is ***“A modern potent Navy manned by highly motivated professionals that contributes effectively to overall deterrence and national security across the entire conflict spectrum capable of radiating influence in the region with a global outlook”***.

The cardinals of Pakistan Navy vision as informed to the Committee are; continue to develop a trained and motivated human resource to man a potent navy capable of defending Pakistan's maritime interests, provide safe and secure environment for maritime economic activities in North Arabian Sea, maintain & develop a balanced Navy while being self reliant in technology and promoting indigenous capabilities, promote strong ties with our





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friends and coalition partners for mutual benefit, develop seamless integration with sister forces and coordination with relevant agencies and contribute in nation building particularly coastal areas.

The Committee was informed about the Pakistan Navy response strategy in detail including Employment Strategy against Conventional Treats and against Asymmetri Threat. Details were also shared with the Committee about Naval Diplomacy and Development Strategy in the face of critical imbalance faced by the force **(details of which are not being recorded in the Minutes)**.

The Committee was informed that though the Govt has been cognizant of fulfilling the requirements of the Armed Forces, Pakistan Navy feels that there are imbalances. Not only the PN's share in the Defence Budget has been less, it has actually witnessed a steady decline over the years from 18.7% in 1998-99 to 9.6 % in the Current Financial Year. The Committee was informed that the budget allocated to PN is insufficient to meet critical operational and maintenance requirements. Effects of scarcity of budget have become more pronounced as PN commitments and engagements have increased considerably over the recent years.

Marine Pollution in Karachi Harbour was mentioned as yet another important challenge for the Pakistan Navy and others. It was informed that the Karachi Harbour has become one of the most polluted harbours in the world. Presently, the situation of pollution has become so acute that it appears to be an open sewer rather than a harbour.

Karachi Harbour Water analysis indicate that it contains all sorts of pollutants including solids (floating, submerged and partially submerged), organics, in-organics, toxic and chemicals, heavy metals etc and has high conductivity and low PH. The main sources of pollution are the industries located in SITE and Korangi industrial areas and the effluents are funnelled into sea from Lyari and Malir Rivers besides various other Nullahs. This polluted Karachi harbour water besides having negative effects on human heath, livelihood, marine ecology and harbour infrastructure, is also seriously affecting the life of PN platforms and installations. In addition, it also results into frequent repair/maintenance problems of the PN units stationed in Karachi harbour. PN being environment conscious organization has always remained instrumental in sensitizing all stakeholders regarding addressing of harbour Pollution. The situation, however, continues to worsen since no concrete measures have so far been adopted despite discussions and agreements during meetings of the Marine Pollution Control Board (MPCB). Support of Committee was solicited to direct Sindh Govt and other stakeholders for strict implementation of legislation to make industries in Karachi environment friendly and to implement projects to eradicate marine pollution.

The Committee was also informed about the importance of developing Gwadar port. Media reports implicating PN's obstruction to its development were also clarified with detailed facts and figures. It was informed that in 1980, PN acquired 584 acres of land at SHAMBA ISMAIL with seafront of around 3.5 KM for construction of





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infrastructure to meet Operational and Defence requirements. In 2004-05, PN land at Shamba Ismail was made part of Gwadar Port Development Plan and annexed with Gwadar Free Trade Zone without even consulting Navy. In 2006, PN was asked to hand over the land to Gawadar Port Authority on the direction of PM. In 2008 PM, after seeking input from relevant authorities approved retention of land at Shamba Ismail by PN. Later, in 2010 PN, in the larger national interest agreed to handover this fully developed land to GPA subject to allocation of suitable alternate land. PN stance was that the land offered must be more than 1000 acres to have defence in depth for mounting effective response to Asymmetric Threat with adequate sea frontage to meet Operational requirement in setting up an independent naval setup. Moreover, PN will retain 84 acres land at Shamba Ismail for defence purposes. Additionally it was requested that the alternate land offered at Pishukan must be free from litigation and that necessary Development funds be provided by Ministry of Ports & Shipping, however till to-date the matter remains unresolved, the Committee was informed.

Towards the end of the formal presentation, the Committee was informed about the PN initiatives in Nation Building. Most important contribution of Pakistan Navy has been in the field of education. Thousands of children get quality education across Pakistan through Bahria schools, colleges and universities which are self sustaining. Additionally, two special children schools one each at Karachi and Islamabad are being run where 450 children with multiple disabilities are studying up to intermediate level. PN, by virtue of its substantial infrastructure, is particularly playing a lead role in the socio-economic uplift of coastal areas. Several schools and vocational training institutes in towns of Ormara, Pasni and Gwadar are being managed by the Navy. The Committee was informed that the first ever Cadet College in coastal areas is being established at Ormara which will start functioning next year. It is planned to provide free education and dedicate 50% seats for Baloch students. In the health sector, PN regularly holds free medical camps at coastal towns and has setup a medical centre inside Gwadar city for the general population. A 100 bedded hospital has been





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commissioned at Ormara since last year. In addition efforts have been made to provide sufficient job opportunities to the local population in the coastal areas and 210 Baloch have been inducted in PN. A target to induct 60-70 Balochs in PN annually has been set. For the flood and other disaster relief operations works, PN has always played an instrumental role in coastal and deltaic regions. During the worst floods of Pakistan's history, Navy carried out sustained search, rescue and relief operations and till to date continues to play an important role in rehabilitation of the flood affected people. Subsequent to the relief activities, PN initiated rehabilitation efforts both in South and North of the country for the flood affected. Some of the major rehabilitation efforts undertaken by PN include; construction of Model Village comprising 87 rehabilitation houses in Mocho Goth near Petaro, handing over of 252 rehabilitation houses in Sujawal, Chuhar Jamali and adjoining villages and reconstruction/renovation of Girls School in Agra, Charsada, the Committee was informed.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed thanked Mr. Moazzam Ilyas (SIM), Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Plans), for his brilliant presentation. He said that the people of Pakistan, their representatives and civil society were aware of the role played by Pakistan Navy in defending the nation as well as outstanding contribution in nation building and relief and rehabilitation efforts. He said that in view of the alarming situation for replacing and adding required submarines, the genuine demand of Pakistan Navy for more budgetary allocation will be pleaded by the Committee. He said that

the Committee will also play an active role in addressing the issue of Karachi Port Harbour pollution and may undertake a visit to examine the situation and bring all stakeholders together. He asked a few questions about handing over of operations of Gawadar Port from Singapore Authority to Chinese to which the Naval Chief said that nothing was officially in their knowledge but there was definitely a need to fully develop and make operational the Gawadar Port which was not only in the interest of Pakistan, being primary, beneficiary but China had also a strategic and commercial interest in using very short route through Gawadar Port.

The Chairman of the Committee also asked about the Mehran Base incident as there was a general impression that security was lacking. The Naval Chief said that obviously there were some loopholes but this was not one of its kind incident as many other sensitive installations had been penetrated. He however assured the Committee that concrete steps had been taken to avoid reoccurrence of such incidents.

Senator Sehar Kamran said that she had been pleading time and again for developing buffer zones around defence forces headquarters and strategic installations as the civilian population surrounding these was a constant source of vulnerability. She said that Pakistan Navy was operating in a very challenging environment not only from traditional threat source but the presence and movement of the super power fleets in the area, most alarmingly on critical occasions. She also highlighted the importance of immediately placing orders for the submarines as the time





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frame for the same was very long and the situation demanded immediate replacement and revamping of this strategic instrument.

Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi highly praised the overall role and performance of the defence forces including Pakistan Navy to which he said he was privy both as an ex-officer of the defence forces as well as resident of Karachi. He said that he had also witnessed extraordinary support provided by the Pakistan Navy in the hour of need when the areas in Sindh and other provinces faced heavy floods and rains. He said that the Pakistan Navy's ongoing operations in flood affected areas of Balochistan needed special appreciation. Senator Mashhadi said that he was aware of the budgetary constraints faced by Pakistan Navy and other forces. He said that a baseless propaganda was being made against the defence budget although the facts and figures were totally to the contrary. He said that the issue of Marine Harbour pollution was also very serious and threatening and there was a need to address the issue on urgent basis through better coordination amongst stakeholders.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel said that early development of Gawadar Port was not only in the strategic interest of Pakistan where Pakistan Navy can reinforce its efforts to protect and safeguard maritime interest and defence of the country. He said that it was economically and commercially very important for not only Pakistan but China and other countries who were ready to help in building road infrastructure and make port operational but there were some other countries and elements whose vested interests were hampering the development. On the issue of budget for Pakistan Navy, he said that the Committee will plead the case for more budgetary allocation. He said that he had personally intervened in a matter of import of expensive equipment which could be prepared at Karachi Shipyard and through his intervention the order was finally placed with the Karachi Shipyard saving scarce foreign resources.

The Chairman of the Committee in his concluding remarks thanked the Naval Chief and other senior officers for a warm welcome and detailed presentation followed by important interventions by the Committee Members. He said that he will include the issues of enhanced budgetary allocations and solutions of Karachi Harbour pollution in the action plan of the Defence Committee which was already taking a lead role in addressing some serious issues and bridging perception gaps. He said that the

Committee intends to prepare the first ever Defence Strategy Policy Document by a Civilian / Parliamentary Body in which input from Pakistan Navy would be welcome.

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

Minutes of Meeting

*Defcom Visit to Air Headquarters
November 27, 2012*



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

MINUTES OF THE VISIT OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION AT AIR HEADQUARTERS November 27, 2012.

The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production visited the Air Headquarters, Islamabad on 27th November, 2012 and held a meeting wherein detailed briefing was given on the past, present and future of Pakistan Air Force. The following Members were attended the meeting:-

1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman
2. Senator Sabir Ali Baloch,
Deputy Chairman/Member
3. Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel
Member
4. Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi
Member
5. Senator Sehar Kamran
Member
6. Senator Molana Mohammad Khan Sherani
Member
7. Senator Sardar Ali Khan
Member

On arrival, the Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshall Tahir Rafique Butt received the Committee Members, held preliminary discussion and exchange of views with the Committee Chairman and Members. The Chairman of the

Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed informed about the plan of action and approach of the Committee in developing better understanding as well as developing consensus and producing a national defence strategy document by the Committee.

Detailed presentation was given by Deputy Chief of Air Staff (Operations), Air Marshall Waseem-ud-Din which covered PAF's history, present status and future plans and preparedness. He said that PAF had a modest beginning at the creation of Pakistan in 1947 with very few assets and non existent command and control structure. He said that there were three distinct phases in the growth and development of Pakistan Air Force. He said that 1965 was a glorious chapter in the history and record of Pakistan Air Force. He said that performance of Pakistan Air Force in the 1971 war was also praiseworthy. The role of PAF in the Afghan war of 1979-88 when Russian war planes were effectively countered was also elaborated.

The Committee was informed that Pakistan Air Force had always been playing a very vigilant role on the eve of various events when India showed aggressive designs and intent such as 2001-02 standoff, Kargil conflict and post Mumbai attacks. He said that alertness of PAF was one factor that avoided any misadventure by the Indian Air Force.

The Committee was informed about the continuous efforts and innovative ways of indigenization of Air Force planes as well as other equipment including joint ventures and joint up-gradation facilities/ arrangements with friendly





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countries. The Committee was however informed that budgetary constraints were not only increasing liabilities but hampering the up-gradation and development efforts.

The Chairman and Members of the Committee assured of their maximum support in taking up case with the relevant authorities to provide required budgetary allocations. The Committee Members asked questions about preparation and distribution of defence budget among the three Services.

The Committee was also briefed about the professional competence of PAF and the training process within country as well as abroad including participation in exercises with some friendly countries.

PAF's role and resulting challenges and difficulties in the counter terrorists operations were also shared with the Committee. The Committee was informed that these operations started in 2004 but gained momentum in 2008. PAF's role in the Swat operation as well as ongoing occasional missions in Waziristan was also mentioned. The Committee was informed that maximum efforts and cross checking was done to avoid collateral damage and that's why even international watchdogs have appreciated the special care taken by PAF in this regard. The Committee Members asked various questions about the role of PAF in targeting the terrorists hideouts inside the country and assured themselves about the necessary safeguards and SOPs to avoid innocent civilian loss.

The Committee was briefed about the Pakistan Air Force

role in relief and rehabilitation efforts on the eve of various natural disasters as well as Swat and other operations. The services provided by the PAF in high quality education was also shared with the Committee which was benefiting not only services but civilian students in different parts of the country.

In conclusion of the formal presentation, it was said that PAF, despite being small in size and operating with limited resources, has proved a committed force which has set glorious traditions and will continue in the future.

A question and answer session followed the formal presentation. The Committee Members also made brief interventions and gave their observations, the formal presentation.

Senator Sehar Kamran wanted to know about any outreach effort or quota / policy to encourage admission of Pakistani students studying in schools abroad to join the PAF schools and cadet colleges as well as service in PAF. The Chief of Air Staff said that there was no quota as such but Pakistani students from abroad can get information through web and other resources about education and service in PAF. However, in future efforts will be made to circulate the information through the defence attaches. Senator Sehar Kamran, referring to the attack on Kamra Aeronautical Complex and other defence forces' installations reiterated her proposal to establish buffer zones. The Chief of Air Staff agreed to the proposal and said that since the change of security situation due to war against terrorism, there was need to re-examine the whole





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situation as previously there was no threat from the proximity of civilian population to these facilities and airports but the situation has changed now.

Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi thanked for a very professional briefing and said that PAF was a wonderful arm of Pakistan Defence Forces. He said that we the Parliamentarians should not only get briefings and listen but use our influence and position for removing financial and other hurdles in the development of our Forces. He said that history of PAF was full of devotion and they have performed wonderful job on the eve of wars with India despite being small in size. He specially mentioned the very limited presence of PAF in East Pakistan during the 1971 war but said that PAF performed quite well despite heavy odds.

Senator Sehar Kamran said that she was extremely worried due to the projected disparity in Pakistan and India in Navy and Air Force due to high tech induction of submarines and aero planes by India while Pakistan forces had plans but the budgetary constraints were not allowing timely replacement and new orders. In view of the long time frame of orders and delivery for submarines and fighter planes, timely action was required so that the defence forces of Pakistan were able to counter any designs of the enemies.

The Chief of Air Staff said that while the concerns were genuine, Pakistan Air Force was making extra efforts and using the excellent manpower as well as good relations with some friendly countries to develop an effective Air

Defence System. He said that lately efforts have been made to better coordinate the available resources of Pakistan Air Force, Army and Navy for air defence. He said that officers and jawans of PAF and other forces have themselves developed / innovated technologies and techniques for this purpose saving huge resources.

Senator Sardar Ali Khan was also appreciative of the performance of PAF and other defence forces. He said that resource limitation was a serious concern and the Committee should coordinate with all to overcome this difficulty. He proposed that a joint meeting with all concerned may be held after initial briefings.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that he has plans for incorporating position and view points of all defence forces and other concerned in the defence strategy paper document which will also address the issue of resource constraints hampering research and development as well as replacement of obsolete equipment.

In response to a query by the Chairman of the Committee, the Chief of Air Staff informed that PAF had formulated a long term plan called AFDP 2025 and had been effectively implementing it from 2003-04 to 2007 but the national resource constraints thereafter have caused some delays and postponements.

Senator Sabir Ali Baloch said that he was a great admirer of Pakistan Air Force and wanted to join it. He said that many of the Baloch students and youth wanted to join Defence





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Services even today contrary to the propaganda and efforts of the enemies to create rift. He said that the current government under the leadership of President Asif Zardari was making serious efforts to remove misperceptions and misunderstandings for which a number of programs have been launched. He said that all institutions must make efforts to bring people of Balochistan along. The Chief of Air Staff informed that PAF has been inducting people from Balochistan in officer and junior cadres. He said that special efforts including Mobile recruitment teams were being made to increase in take from Balochistan.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel also mentioned his desire and attempt to join PAF at one time as it was considered one of the best and prestigious organization to be part of. He asked questions about the distribution of budget among the three forces and said that efforts should be made to fairly distribute resources keeping in view genuine needs and demands of each of the forces. He asked about the share of PAF in coalition support fund. It was informed that PAF got a minor share as it was based on the use of resources / expenditure by each of the defence forces in operations against terrorists. Senator Haji Adeel also asked about the women quota in PAF. The Air Chief said that while there were some difficulties in ensuring quota in all fields / areas due to cultural and religious considerations but a balance was created by employing more women in other fields such as offices, IT, Education etc. The Chief of Air Staff answered the queries of Senator Haji Adeel about PAF targets and strikes in FATA, findings of the attack on PAC Kamra and use of profit from commercial activities.

The Air Chief said that there were very few commercial activities in and around PAF bases which were also highly regulated and accounted for. He said that Shaheen Foundation was also operating on self finance commercial basis and there was no mix up of commercial activities with the government provided funds.

'counter terrorism'. He also under lined the need to examine the losses before and after the war against terrorism, so that it can be ascertained whether war against terror is spreading or curbing the same. He mentioned about the role of super power and other foreign forces in destabilizing Pakistan and other Muslim countries and asked for a review of the policies.

Both the Chairman of the Committee and Air Chief were of the view that notwithstanding the importance of the issues raised by Senator Molana Muhammad Khan Sherani, the briefing or the PAF were neither mandated nor in a position to comment upon these as such bigger issues required a national level debate and Parliament was the best forum for developing a consensus in this regard. PAF and other forces had to implement the policy guidelines given in the result of national consensus / debate and decisions.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed in his concluding remarks said that the briefing given by the PAF was very useful. He invited input from the PAF to be incorporated in the defence strategy document that the Committee aims to finalize in the first quarter of 2013.



Press Clippings



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT (PR-Cell)

Name of Newspaper

Daily Times

Place of Publication

Islamabad

Date of Issue

28-11-17

PAF always delivered in times of crises: Mushahid

Committee praises coordination between forces; terms it vital for country

Staff Report

ISLAMABAD: Praising the professionalism of Pakistan Air Force...

He was presiding over the committee meeting held at the Headquarters of Senate...

the professional role of armed forces as an institution.

The committee appreciated the excellent coordination vital for the country...

Senator Mushahid Hussain on behalf of the committee assured his full support...

He said that negative propaganda against the Defence institutions has to be stopped...

Earlier, the committee was given a detailed presentation which encompassed historical background...

in anti-terrorist operations, etc. in national buildings...

Members of the committee also asked various questions and sought the performance of PAF despite financial problems...

The meeting was attended by Senate Deputy Chairman, Sibtain Ali Baloch...



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **The NATION**

Place of Publication: **ISLAMABAD**

Date of Issue: **28-11-17**

OUR STAFF REPORTER

ISLAMABAD - Senate defence committee visited the PAF, Pakistan Air Force, headquarters and HQ.

Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Tahir Raza Khan

Senate panel visits PAF HQ

The committee about Pakistan Air Force on its overall performance and professional capabilities with particular reference to operations and operational plans.

The committee was presided over by Senator Mubshir Hussain Sayed.

The press release said, chairman of the committee appreci-

ated the role of PAF and expressed his admiration for the service that Pakistan Air Force has rendered in times of peace.

The committee also appreciated coordination between the

forces and termed it vital for the country keeping in view the regional and international perspectives, adding that the geo-strategic interest and the internal and external threats need better coordination among armed forces.



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SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

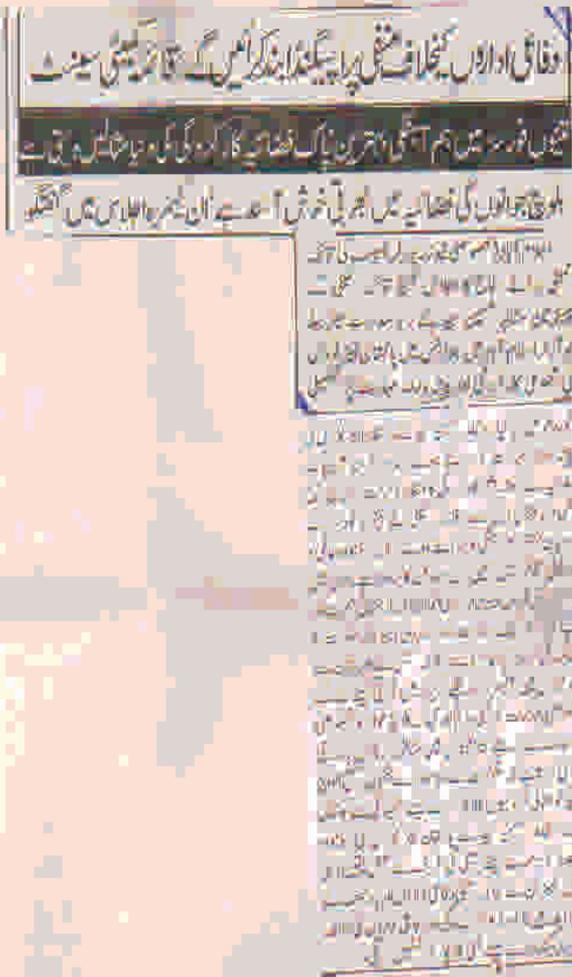
KHABRAIN

PLACE OF PUBLICATION

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

28-11-72





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT
(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER: AL-AKHBAR

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE: 18-10-12

جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں
18 اکتوبر 2012ء کو پاکستان کے ایک
مہتمم اخبار 'الاکھبر' نے ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی۔ اس رپورٹ میں جسٹس علی حسنین
کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں
جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے
میں ایک رپورٹ شائع کی گئی ہے۔
اس رپورٹ میں جسٹس علی حسنین
کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں
جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے
میں ایک رپورٹ شائع کی گئی ہے۔
اس رپورٹ میں جسٹس علی حسنین
کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں
جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے
میں ایک رپورٹ شائع کی گئی ہے۔

SENATE SECRETARIAT
(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER: EXPRESS

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE: 18-10-12

قائمہ پبلسٹی کا ضلعی کے آپریشن برقیاتی مسعودیوں پر اظہارِ اطمینان
18 اکتوبر 2012ء کو پاکستان کے ایک
مہتمم اخبار 'الاکھبر' نے ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی۔ اس رپورٹ میں جسٹس علی حسنین
کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں
جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے
میں ایک رپورٹ شائع کی گئی ہے۔
اس رپورٹ میں جسٹس علی حسنین
کی رپورٹ کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ
شائع کی گئی ہے۔ اس رپورٹ میں
جسٹس علی حسنین کی رپورٹ کے بارے
میں ایک رپورٹ شائع کی گئی ہے۔

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.

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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Email: mushahid.hussain@gmail.com

www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Chaudhry Shujat Hussain

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2253335-6

Mobile Phone: 0321-4471123, 0300-5264291

Fax: 051-2262221

Province: Punjab

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

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

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

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

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

Awards:

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



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2891515, 2891414

Mobile Phone: 0333-5451515

Fax: 051-2891616

Province: Punjab

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

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

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

Visited the following countries to attend International Conferences:

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



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Mohammad Ishaq Dar

(Leader of the Opposition)

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 042-35881594

Office Phone: 051-9223503

Mobile Phone: 0333-5493610 (PA)

Fax: 051-9223505 (Office)

Province: Punjab

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

ii. Chief Minister Wing, Punjab House, Islamabad.

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

Achievements:

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

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

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

a technocrat-politician.

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

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

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

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

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

His post-qualification professional experience earned him Fellowship (FCA) of ICAEW in 1980 and of ICAP in 1984. Subsequently, he also became a Fellow Member (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.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

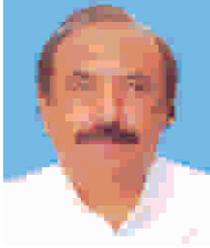
Senator Dar's praiseworthy contributions to the social sector are rooted in his humanitarian and philanthropic zeal and commitment, which is the driving force behind the two charitable trusts that he heads and runs in the name of Hajveri Trust and Hajveri Foundation. While the former is widely known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

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



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Sabir Ali Baloch

(Deputy Chairman Senate)

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

Address:

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

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



Farhat Ullah Babar

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

Achievements:

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

Professional positions including,

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

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

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

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



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



Sardar Ali Khan

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

Address:

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015



Sehar Kamran

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

Address:

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

Achievements:

- Mrs. Sehar Kamran Muddassir (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz)
- Objective : To serve and promote my beloved country Pakistan, using all my abilities, position and status with true dedication, devotion and commitment.

PROFILE

- Recipient of the National Civil Award "Tamgha-e-Imtiaz" in recognition of the contributions in the field of education, social work and for promoting Pakistan in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

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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

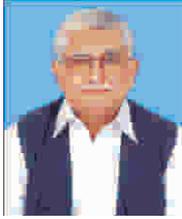
Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018



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Haji Muhammad Adeel

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: ANP
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 091-5272797
Mobile Phone: 0333-9136667
Fax: 091-5278887
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Address:

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

B.A

Haji Muhammad Adeel s/o Hakeem Abdul Jalil (Hakeem Sahib) was actively involved in the non violence movement against the British Empire in the Sub continent and was the president of All India National Congress Committee Peshawar District and a close colleague of Bacha Khan and Mahatama 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, Germony, Frnace, UK, Canada, USA, Japan, Azbukistan etc).



Syed Faisal Raza Abidi

Position:Senator
Party Affiliation:PPP-P
Gender:Male
Mobile Phone:0321-8229275, 0301-8241628
Fax:021-5879099
Province:Sindh

Address:

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

Committee(s):

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

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

Achievements:

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



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Moulana Muhammad Khan Sherani

Position: Senator
Party Affiliation: JUI-F
Gender: Male
Home Phone: 081-2826422, 082-2412853,
082-2412785
Mobile Phone: 0333-5233887
Province: Balochistan

Address:

- i. J-107, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. 93-A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta.

Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges
- Standing Committee on Ports and Shipping

Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015



Malik Amjad Pervez

Special Secretary/Secretary Committee

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

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

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

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



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

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

Degrees: M.A. Economics (with distinction) and LLB from Punjab University
M.A. Mass Communication from Leicester University the UK

Diplomas: Harvard University JFK School of Government, Executive Education Program, 2006.
Diploma in Legislative Drafting, Tulane University, Public Law Centre, **New Orleans**
Diploma in Research and Legislative Drafting (for Democratic Social Change), **Boston University, USA**, Distance learning course leader (2005)

Training Courses:

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

OTHER WORK

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

Civil Services of Pakistan (1985-1995):

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

International NGO Service (2004):

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

Media Development Work (2002-3):

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

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

Public Affairs Wing, Prime Minister Secretariat:

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

Contact:

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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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