

Documents

July-December 2016

I. Foreign Policy

A. BELARUS

Joint Statement of the President Alexander Lukashenko of the Republic of Belarus and the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif on 4-6 October, 2016.

In an atmosphere of high trust and mutual understanding, the President of the Republic of Belarus and the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan comprehensively reviewed the whole range of bilateral relations. Both leaders reaffirmed their mutual commitment to further developing and deepening of the friendly relations between the two countries in political, trade, economic, social, humanitarian and other areas. They also exchanged views on topical issues of mutual interest on the international agenda. While noting the constant adherence of both countries to the aims of the United Nations Charter and generally recognized principles and norms of international law, the two leaders stated the following:

The Republic of Belarus and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as the Sides) noted the constructive development of bilateral relations and confirmed the necessity of their intensification, which corresponds to the interests of Belarus and Pakistan.

The Sides attach great importance to further development of the political dialogue between the two countries, strengthening of inter-parliamentary relations, trade and economic relations, as well as the expansion of the legal framework for bilateral cooperation.

The Sides state the importance of signing a number of documents related to the expansion of areas of cooperation in the field of agriculture, industrial cooperation, crime counteraction, education, postal, customs and banking collaboration.

Assessing inter-parliamentary ties as an important component of bilateral cooperation, the Sides welcomed the establishment of their respective parliamentary friendship groups.

Noting the similarity of approaches to key international and regional issues, the Sides reaffirmed their commitment to the universally recognized

norms of international law, the purposes and principles of the United Nations charter, strengthening of the role of the UN in addressing the complex issues, maintaining international peace and security, modern challenges and threats, such as international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal production and sale of drugs, refugees, human trafficking and natural and technological disasters. Recognizing its fundamental role in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Sides called for a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council that corresponds to the interests of all Member States and garners the widest possible political acceptance of member states.

Appreciating Pakistan's information about its adherence to the NSG Guidelines and Control Lists, commitment to non-proliferation, nuclear safety and security as well as about the ability to supply items on the NSG Control Lists, Belarus emphasized the importance of a non-discriminatory approach to the issue of non-NPT states membership in the NSG that should lead to its settlement by consensus.

The Sides exchanged views on the current state of relations between Pakistan and India as well as the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. They underlined the need for resolution of all outstanding issues between Pakistan and India including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through peaceful means and in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

The Sides reaffirmed their support for an Afghan-owned and Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. Belarus underscored the important role of Pakistan including through the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) to promote peace and development in Afghanistan as well as in the wider region.

The Sides decided upon continuing the practice of mutual support of initiatives and candidatures from both countries within international organizations.

The Sides noted the active work of the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the development of international cooperation in key areas of economy.

The Sides positively assess the activities of the Joint Belarusian and Pakistani Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation as the coordinating body in developing bilateral trade and economic relations and support the activities of the Belarusian and Pakistani Trade Committee.

The Sides stipulated the importance and necessity of providing possible assistance in expansion of contacts in business, scientific, cultural, educational and other circles of both countries.

The Sides express interest in the development of mutually beneficial relations between the sectoral Ministries, activation of direct contacts at the small and medium business levels, implementation of joint ventures in vegetable products, light industry, pharmacy, forestry on the territories of the Republic of Belarus and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Sides support development of interregional relations as an important component of bilateral relations, note the necessity of activation of

mutual visits of delegations, implementation of joint programs of cooperation at the regional level, participation in regional fairs, exhibitions and cultural events.

The Belarusian Side expressed gratitude to the Pakistanis Side for allocation of the land plot for construction of the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Pakistani Side thanked the Belarusian Side for its offer of land for Pakistan Embassy in Minsk.

The Sides expressed confidence in the further development of the bilateral dialogue on the basis of equal and mutually beneficial partnership due to implementation of the reached agreements and the documents signed during the visit.

Satisfied by the negotiations held in a friendly atmosphere, the Sides noted that the summit meeting made a significant contribution to and opened new prospects in the further development of friendly relations between the Republic of Belarus and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko thanked the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and the people of Pakistan for a warm welcome and invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan to visit the Republic of Belarus at a convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted. Details of the visit will be coordinated through diplomatic channels.

Islamabad, 05 October 2016. *Source:* www.mofa.gov.pk

B. EU

Joint Press Communique issued after 3rd EU-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue

The 3rd Session of the EU-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue was held in Brussels on 4 October 2016 between the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Federica Mogherini, and Sartaj Aziz, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs.

The two sides welcomed the continued strengthening of relations between the European Union and Pakistan and agreed to elevate their partnership even further. In this respect, they agreed to work on replacing the Five-Year Engagement Plan, adopted in 2012, with an EU-Pakistan Strategic Engagement Plan. Every effort will be made to finalise the new Engagement Plan by the middle of 2017, for approval by the next EU-Pakistan Summit.

Both sides discussed migration and refugees issues. The Pakistan side underlined the need for addressing the root causes of migration and taking an integrated approach encompassing different aspects of migration. The EU acknowledged the challenges faced by Pakistan in hosting over 3 million refugees and is ready to consider providing additional support, including for their repatriation to Afghanistan in safety and dignity. They agreed to further

strengthen cooperation on migration issues, including irregular migration, and reaffirmed their commitment to the continued implementation of the EU-Pakistan Readmission Agreement.

The EU side emphasised its continuing support for democratic institutions, electoral reform, the rule of law, economic development and poverty reduction in Pakistan.

The Pakistan side highlighted the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan for the promotion and protection of human rights, including women, children and minority rights. The EU side welcomed these steps, especially the Human Rights Plan of Action adopted by the Government of Pakistan and its decision to strengthen its human rights institutions. Both sides also took note of the first GSP+ progress report. The EU side encouraged continued efforts towards the effective implementation of key human rights conventions.

The Pakistan side highlighted the improved security situation and its positive impact on economic revival and higher investment in Pakistan. The EU acknowledged the significant efforts by the Government of Pakistan and the sacrifices made in the fight against terrorism and reaffirmed EU's continued support. Both sides committed to further develop their cooperation on Counter-Terrorism, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation. They also agreed to strengthen dialogue on defence matters, including through EU-Pakistan Staff interactions.

On regional security, the EU encouraged Pakistan to continue its efforts in promoting peace in Afghanistan and appreciated Pakistan's support for a successful outcome of the Brussels Ministerial Conference on Afghanistan on 5 October 2016.

The Pakistan side apprised the EU about recent developments in the region, including the current situation in Kashmir. Noting with concern the recent developments, the EU side underlined the need for resolving disputes through dialogue and constructive engagement.

Both sides agreed to further broaden and deepen cooperation under the new Strategic Engagement Plan and discussed matters related to trade, economy and energy. They also agreed to strengthen cooperation in areas such as climate change, research and higher education. Both sides recognised the importance of mutual cooperation in the field of energy and looked forward to holding the first energy meeting still in 2016.

The next EU-Pakistan Joint Commission, to be held in November in Islamabad, will further enhance the dialogue between the two sides.

Islamabad, 04 October 2016. *Source:* www.mofa.gov.pk

C. FOREIGN POLICY

Opening Statement of Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Adviser on Foreign Affairs, at a Press Briefing

As you are aware, on 1-3 August 2016, we convened an Envoys Conference to deliberate on major foreign policy challenges of Pakistan and to make

recommendations, which were then presented to the Prime Minister on 3 August 2016.

The Envoys held in-depth discussions on the global and regional issues and agreed that the key elements of the foreign policy of Pakistan were pointing in the correct direction. The broad framework of our foreign policy included the following:

Peace for Development

Building a "peaceful neighborhood"

Regional connectivity

"Trade, not aid" - Economic Diplomacy

Promoting the potential and welfare of Pakistani Diaspora

Enhancing Pakistan's image abroad

The Envoys noted that in the face of phenomenal changes on the global and regional scene, new alignments were taking shape. Pakistan and China's collaboration on the CPEC and our reach out to Central Asian countries and connectivity to Eurasian landmass were opening new vistas of connectivity, economic opportunities and prosperity.

While our relations with China are time-tested, we would also like to maintain cordial relations with the US. We have stayed engaged with the US and are working on to build convergences and addressing divergences.

As for India, the Envoys Conference noted that India's policy of not engaging in a comprehensive dialogue with Pakistan was not conducive for peace in South Asia. The Conference spent considerable time on the grim situation in the Indian Occupied Kashmir and Indian brutality after 8th July. The Conference emphasized the indigenous character of the movement in Kashmir and condemned the atrocities being committed by the Indian forces on unarmed and innocent Kashmiris. Pakistan, it has emphasized, continue to extend full diplomatic, political and moral support to the Kashmiris movement for self determination. The Conference discussed a number of diplomatic initiatives being taken. In this regard, Pakistan should invite India for a dialogue on Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Our Foreign Secretary would formally be writing to his counterpart in this regard.

The Conference noted that Pakistan has made remarkable progress in fighting terrorism which has received worldwide recognition. Certain countries seem to be creating a negative narrative which will be deterred, rejected and countered.

The Conference noted that there was full consensus in Pakistan that the peace in Afghanistan is in our national interest. We should, therefore, continue to work for peace in Afghanistan, effective border management and continued efforts for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. It was agreed to intensify engagement with Afghanistan at all level to address each other concern and to build on points of convergence.

Detailed guidelines are now being prepared to implement the recommendations emerging from the Conference.

The second item in today's briefing is an update on Pakistan's application for the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

As you are aware, Pakistan is one of the applicants, along with India, for this membership, even though both have not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Our application for NSG is based on: (i) desire to strengthen global non-proliferation regimes; (ii) the need for strategic stability and level playing field in South Asia; (iii) our priority for socio-economic development and technological advancement of the country; and (iv) capability to supply items on NSG lists Part1 and 2.

While Pakistan's formal application for NSG membership was submitted on 19 May 2016, we had been preparing for it for quite some time. Our efforts to upgrade our export controls, nuclear safety and security long pre-date our application.

Even prior to the formal filing of our NSG application, we have been undertaking extensive diplomatic efforts to win support for our bid for mainstreaming in the multilateral export control regimes. This issue has been a feature of our bilateral visits and regular bilateral dialogues with all important countries.

Our strong lobbying efforts have yielded positive results. Our arguments for criteria-based approach, and the impact of any India-specific exemption on the strategic stability in South Asia and on the future of non-proliferation regime, have been accepted by several NSG countries.

Pakistan is confident of the merits of its membership application. Our export controls are fully harmonized with those of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and Australia Group. We have taken extensive measures to strengthen nuclear safety and security. More recently, Pakistan has taken three significant steps i.e. (i) public statement on nuclear test moratorium, (ii) ratification of the 2005 amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and (iii) declaring adherence to NSG Guidelines.

Pakistan is committed not to transfer nuclear weapons to other states or assist others to acquire nuclear weapons. Pakistan's Policy Guidelines on Strategic Export Controls require requisite safeguards on all relevant material in a recipient state. This implies comprehensive safeguards requirement for all states which have a legal obligation to apply such safeguards. Pakistan has also consistently supported the goal of a nuclear weapons free world through the commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament at the Conference on Disarmament. It may also be noted that the measures put in place by Pakistan are consistent with the Articles I, III.2 and VI of NPT as well as the objectives that the NSG has sought to promote.

Pakistan has consistently supported the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). We voted for the Treaty when it was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1996. We have declared a unilateral moratorium on further

testing. Pakistan is prepared to consider translating its unilateral moratorium into a bilateral arrangement on non-testing with India.

The issue of NSG membership cannot be separated from the consideration of strategic stability in the region. In 2008, the NSG missed an opportunity to promote simultaneous adherence to non-proliferation benchmarks by Pakistan and India, as a part of a package deal, which would have promoted restraint and stability in the region.

Pakistan hopes that on the question of membership, established NSG procedures and modalities for discussions would not be bypassed, once again, to rush a country-specific waiver that disregards non-proliferation objectives.

Pakistan's NSG membership will further NSG non-proliferation objectives by the inclusion of a state with nuclear supply capabilities and its adherence to NSG Guidelines and best practices on supply of controlled items, goods, materials, technologies and services.

Being fossil fuel deficient, as well as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change, Pakistan is compelled to increase the percentage of clean energies, including nuclear energy, in the national energy mix. Pakistan's Energy Security Plan includes a Nuclear Power Programme, which envisages substantial increase in nuclear energy by 2050 to respond to the future requirements of a growing population and economy. The implementation of the programme will offer opportunities for cooperation at the international level under IAEA safeguards. Pakistan looks forward to the removal of barriers for gaining equitable access to international civil nuclear cooperation for mutual benefit.

We will continue to project Pakistan's solid credentials based on its technical experience, capability and well-established commitment to non-proliferation, nuclear safety and security.

We are formally inviting NSG Troika to visit Pakistan for a detailed briefing on our credentials. Moreover, we welcome any opportunity to engage bilaterally with interested NSG countries for a detailed presentation on the merits of our application.

12 August 2016. *Source:* www.mofa.gov.pk

D. KASHMIR

1. Foreign office statement condemning continued killing of innocent Kashmiris in IOK

The extrajudicial killing of Kashmiri leader Burhan Wani and scores of other innocent Kashmiris is deplorable and condemnable. Such acts are a violation of fundamental human rights of Kashmiris and can not deter the people of Jammu and Kashmir from their demand for the realisation of the right to self determination.

Pakistan also has serious concerns over the detention of Kashmiri leadership in Indian Occupied Kashmir and calls upon the Indian government to fulfill its human rights obligations as well as its commitments under the United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

Pakistan reiterates that the resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is only possible by the realisation of the right to self determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, as per the UNSC resolutions, through a fair and impartial plebiscite under UN auspices.

Islamabad, 10 July 2016. Source: www.mofa.gov.pk

2. Press Release issued by OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) on Indian atrocities in IoK

"OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) calls for an immediate end to the ongoing abusive human rights violations and extrajudicial killings of Kashmiris in the Indian Occupied Kashmir.

The OIC's Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) expresses serious concern over the recent incidents of human rights violations in the Indian-Occupied Kashmir by the Indian military and para-military forces, which have resulted in the killing of more than 30 innocent Kashmiris, whereas more than 1400 have been injured, around 50 critically. People have been denied access to basic emergency services and right to health. There have been incidents of violence, harassment, shelling of teargas in hospitals, to prevent access to hospitals and restrict the movement of ambulances.

The use of excessive force against innocent civilians, protesting peacefully over extrajudicial killings, is deplorable and a blatant violation of the right to life, right to freedom of expression and opinion, right to peaceful protest and assembly and other fundamental human rights.

These extrajudicial killings and abusive human rights violations should stop forthwith. There should not be any impunity for human rights violations. An independent, fair and transparent inquiry should be conducted against the individuals responsible for these killings and culprits must be held accountable at all levels"

Islamabad, 14 July 2016.

3. Statement by the Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs on the URI Incident

Pakistan has noted with serious concern the recent spate of vitriolic and unsubstantiated statements emanating from Indian civil and military leadership in the aftermath of yesterday's attack on Indian occupation forces in the Uri

sector of the Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK). Pakistan categorically rejects the baseless and irresponsible accusations being levelled by senior officials in Prime Minister Modi's Government. It is a blatant attempt on India's part to deflect attention from the fast deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation in the Indian occupied Kashmir since the death of Burhan Wani.

It needs to be understood that the situation in IOK is not of Pakistan's making but a direct consequence of illegal Indian occupation and a long history of atrocities that has resulted in over a 100 thousand deaths. More than 100 people have died and thousands injured during the recent episode of protest and ongoing curfew in the occupied territory over the past 73 days. A large number of youth have been blinded by the indiscriminate firing of pellet guns. Nobody has been spared the brute state force including the elderly, wounded patients in hospitals as women and children. This should awaken international conscience.

It was particularly deplorable that the Indian Minister chose to blame Pakistan for the incident even prior to conducting proper investigation. The statement is part of a pattern to mislead world opinion and cover up India's reign of terror in IOK.

Islamabad, 18 September 2016.

4. Joint statement issued by the leaders of the political & parliamentary parties

The Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the leaders of the Political and Parliamentary parties including, Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari (Co-Chairman PPP), Syed Khurshid Ali Shah (Leader of Opposition), Moulana Fazalur Rehman (JUI-F), Mr. Mehmood Khan Achakzai (PKMAP), Sadr-ud-Din Rashidi, (PML-F), Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi, (NPP), Haji Ghulam Ahmad Bilour, (ANP), Dr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar and Dr. Khalid Maqbool (MQM), Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan, Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira, Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Mr. Naveed Qamar, Ms. Sherry Rehman and Mr. Farhatullah Babar (PPP), Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Ms. Shireen Mazari and Engr. Usman Khan Tarakai (PTI), Mr. Siraj-ul-Haq and Sahibzada Tariq Ullah (JI), Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo and Sardar Kamal Khan Bangulzai (NP), Dr. Ghazi Ghulab Jamal (FATA), and Mr. Kamil Ali Agha (PML-Q). The Prime Minister was assisted by senior members of the Cabinet.

After offering Fateha for the Shuhada of Pakistan's armed forces and the martyrs of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, it was unanimously resolved:

That the people, the government, the political parties and the armed forces of Pakistan are firmly united in supporting the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination, as guaranteed to them in the UNSC resolutions;

That recognizing that the Indian occupation forces have killed more than 110 innocent civilians, including women and children, and blinded over

700 people by use of pellet guns in last 87 days, we condemn the continued killings of innocent Kashmiris, which are a grave violation of human rights, and of international humanitarian laws;

That we condemn the recent unprovoked Indian aggression and repeated ceasefire violations that pose a threat to regional peace and security;

That we reject Indian efforts to shift the focus from its brutal atrocities to suppress the indigenous uprising of the Kashmiri people for liberation from Indian occupation, to false claims of terrorism across the LOC;

That we deplore the continued use of draconian laws against the Kashmiris and recurring curfews in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, which have aggravated the miseries of the local population in clear violation of all international human rights conventions;

That we reject the Indian government's ridiculous claims that Kashmir is an integral part of India, when India itself took the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the UNSC, which accepted it as an international dispute between two sovereign UN members;

That we condemn India's documented interference in Balochistan, a federating unit of sovereign Pakistan;

That we condemn the attempts by India to destabilise Pakistan as substantiated by the capture and confession of serving Indian naval officer from RAW, Kulbhashan Yadav;

That we regret Indian designs to scuttle all diplomatic efforts for bilateral and multilateral dialogue, including the refusal to engage constructively at the SAARC forum;

That we condemn the stated intent by India to use water as a weapon against the people, not only of Pakistan but of the region, in flagrant violation of its international treaty obligations and state that any Indian attempts at unilateral revocation of Indus Water Treaty shall be taken as an act of aggression;

That we reject ludicrous Indian claims of carrying out "surgical strike" across the LoC, as blatantly false and brazen attempts at diverting international attention away from its atrocities in IOK;

That we appreciate the courage, valour and commitment of successive generations of Kashmiri people for their ongoing struggle for self-determination as promised to them by the international community in UN Security Council resolutions;

That we applaud the bravery and unwavering commitment of the armed forces of Pakistan for their befitting response to Indian aggression;

That we welcome the decision of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to send a fact-finding mission to Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and support a similar mission announced by the OIC;

That, recognizing the UN Security Council's implementation of its resolutions on self-determination for East Timor and South Sudan, we urge the international community, especially the P5, to take concrete steps for implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions for the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people;

That we express Pakistan's continued and unwavering support to provide political, moral and diplomatic support to the people of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir in their just struggle for self-determination;

That, recognizing that Pakistan is engaged in an unprecedented war against terrorism and violent extremism, we reiterate our resolve to implement the National Action Plan in letter and spirit, as agreed to in the last APC;

That to coordinate on national security efforts, the national security committee of parliament will be reconstituted;

That we call upon the PM to strengthen national unity to deal with external threats and in that spirit all current national issues be resolved so as to build democratic and parliamentary inclusion;

AND finally, That we reiterate our commitment to standing resolute and united in the face of external aggression and all threats to regional peace and security.

Islamabad, 03 October 2016.

5. Resolution passed by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) in a Joint Session on Kashmir

The Joint Session of the Parliament:

Recognizes the legitimacy of the indigenous struggle of the Kashmiri people for the realization of their right to self determination in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and international law;

Strongly condemns the brutal use of force by the Indian occupation forces in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, resulting in killings of more than 110 innocent people and severe injuries to more than 12,000 with many in critical conditions;

Also condemns the use of pellet guns and deliberate targeting of the protestors' eyes as a result of which more than 700 people have sustained severe eye injuries and at least 150 have become permanently blind;

Salutes the courage and perseverance of the valiant people of the Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir for continuing their heroic struggle in the face of the worst Indian state terrorism;

Expresses deep concern over the arrest and detention of the Hurriyat Leadership, human right activists, journalists and other political activists and urges the Indian government to release them immediately;

Strongly deplors the continuation of draconian laws like Armed Forces Special Powers Act which have created an environment of complete impunity for more than 700,000 Indian occupation forces in IOK;

Rejects Indian claim that the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir is its integral part, and recalls that Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory and an internationally recognized dispute on the agenda of the UN Security Council;

Urges the Indian government to immediately stop terrorizing the innocent people and fulfill its international human rights and international humanitarian law obligations as well as commitments under the UN Security Council resolutions;

Condemns the recent unprovoked Indian aggression and repeated ceasefire violations that pose a threat to regional peace and security;

Rejects Indian efforts to shift the focus from its brutal tactics to suppress the indigenous uprising of the Kashmiri people for liberation from Indian occupation, to false claims of terrorism across the LoC;

Further rejects ludicrous Indian claims of carrying out "surgical strike" across the LoC, as blatantly false and brazen attempts at diverting international attention away from its atrocities in IOK;

Rejects the baseless Indian accusations against Pakistan of involvement in the Uri attack and notes with concern the timing of Uri attack which may be an effort to divert international attention from Indian brutalities in IOK.

Condemns India's blatant interference and sponsorship of terrorism and subversive activities in Pakistan, as substantiated by the capture and confession of serving Indian naval officer from RAW, Kulbhushan Yadav. This House strongly recommends that the matter of Kulbhushan which should have been pursued at United Nations and other international fora should now be taken up with the United Nations.

Regrets Indian designs to scuttle all diplomatic efforts for bilateral and multilateral dialogue, including the refusal to engage constructively at the SAARC forum;

Condemns the stated intent by India to use water as a weapon against the people, not only a Pakistan but of the region, in flagrant violation of its international treaty obligations;

Applauds the bravery and unwavering commitment of the armed forces of Pakistan for their befitting response to Indian aggression;

Calls upon the international Community to play its due role in stopping the bloodshed in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, in carrying out an independent investigation of the human rights violations committed by India in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir to enable the people of Jammu and Kashmir to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.

Reiterates that Pakistan is committed to a meaningful and result-orientated dialogue with India to resolve all outstanding issues especially the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir.

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Mr. Sartaj Aziz,

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs,

Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq,

Leader of the House in Senate

Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan,

Leader of the Opposition

Ch. Muhammad Barjees Tahir,

Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan

Mr. Mahmood Khan Achakzai, MNA

Moulana Muhammad Khan Sherani, MNA

Col. (Retd) Syed Tahir Hussain Mshhadi, Senator

Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Bilour, MNA

Sahibzada Tariq Ullah, MNA

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao, MNA

Islamabad, 07 October 2016.

6. Reported version of the dossier on Human Rights violations in Kashmir handed over to President of UN General Assembly

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's Special Envoys handed over a dossier to the President of UN General Assembly concerning human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir.

Senator Mushahid Hussain and Dr. Shezra Mansab Ali, MNA are in New York, as Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's Envoys on Kashmir. They called on the President of UN General Assembly Mr. Peter Thomson, accompanied by Ambassador Maleeha Lodhi, Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN.

The Envoys briefed Mr. Thomson about the grave threat to peace and security posed by the deteriorating human rights situation in Jammu & Kashmir as a result of India's suppression of the Kashmiri freedom movement. Dr. Ali detailed the killings of innocent and peaceful Kashmiri demonstrators and injuries caused by the use of brute force by Indian occupation forces. She also told the PGA that the use of pellet guns, blinding hundreds including children, women and men, was a particularly barbaric manifestation of the use of force.

Senator Mushahid Hussain briefed the PGA about the war hysteria stoked by India to distract world attention from its brutal action to suppress the legitimate demand of the Kashmiri people for self determination. He stressed that the ongoing movement was indigenous and was sparked by the extra-judicial killing of youth leader and icon, Burhan Wani.

He also said that India has closed all doors to bilateral dialogue, scuttled a regional summit and at the international level, refused to implement Security Council resolutions. All this, Senator Hussain said, posed an imminent threat to peace and security in the region.

The President of the General Assembly expressed concern at the situation and assured the visiting Envoys that he would do everything possible to "foster peace". He also said that he would get an update on the current situation from the UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations.

Senator Mushahid told the PGA that one-fifth of humanity resides in South Asia and therefore peace and security and the future of the region should

concern the international community. He also told the PGA that India has raised the temperature on the line of control and this escalation confronted the region with an increasing danger to peace.

The two Special Envoys also briefed the officials of the Department of Peace Keeping Operations on accelerating tensions along the Line of Control. They reiterated Prime Minister's proposal to expand operations of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) to avoid such situations.

Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) officials briefed the Special Envoys on the continued non-cooperation by the Indian side, hampering the mandated work of the UN Mission. They were greatly appreciative of Pakistan's cooperation with the Mission, and its role as one of the world's top troop contributors to UN Peace Keeping Missions.

The two Parliamentarians earlier had an interactive session with representatives of the Kashmiri Diaspora. Senator Hussain assured them of Pakistan's continued moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashmiri cause in their quest for their right to self-determination. He said Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif had dispatched Special envoys to major capitals of the world to apprise the international community of the deplorable human rights situation in Occupied Kashmir and to garner support for the Kashmiri struggle for their right to self-determination.

Islamabad, 12 October 2016. *Source: Source: www.mofa.gov.pk*

E. NUCLEAR SECURITY

Foreign Secretary, Aizaz Ahmed Chaudhry's statement at the International Conference on Nuclear Security

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions (Vienna, 05-09 December 2016)

Mr. President,

This Conference reflects the high importance that the international community attaches to the objective of strengthening nuclear security globally, through concerted national actions. It is an objective that demands constant vigilance, perpetual preparedness and zero complacency in order to ensure that nuclear and radioactive materials remain secure at all times.

Nuclear security fundamentally is a national responsibility. International and institutional actions are shaped and determined by national nuclear security measures.

The Conference also denotes that the International Atomic Energy Agency, as a representative forum, has the central and leading role in the international nuclear security architecture, as per its mandate. We acknowledge

IAEA's role in assisting states, upon their request, in their efforts to put in place effective nuclear security measures.

The adoption of Declaration today with consensus unequivocally manifests that if all states adopt strong measures at the national level, nuclear security will be enhanced globally. Pakistan reiterates its understanding that nothing in this Declaration reinterprets, adds to, or subtracts from IAEA's mandate.

Mr. President,

Pakistan is strongly committed to the objective of strengthening nuclear security at national level and remains alive to the need for sustained national efforts. At the same time, we have been proactively engaged with the international community to promote nuclear safety and security.

Pakistan's ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) is yet another manifestation of Pakistan's confidence in its national nuclear security regime, which is consistent with the contemporary international standards. Pakistan is also party to Nuclear Safety Convention, Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, and the Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

Pakistan has been a consistent supporter of the objectives of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540. Pakistan is of the view that instead of expanding the scope of 1540, the emphasis should be on its effective implementation by all states, across the board. On its Part, Pakistan has been regularly reporting on national implementation of 1540 obligations. These reports elaborate measures taken by Pakistan for nuclear and radiological security as well as on controls over transfer of sensitive materials and technologies. We are pleased to announce that in coordination with the 1540 Committee, Pakistan is organizing a Regional Seminar in February 2017 on promoting better implementation of this important resolution at the regional level.

Pakistan has been an active partner of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) since its inception in 2007 and has contributed to the development of its guidelines. We are planning to host a GICNT event in the near future to further contribute to this initiative.

Pakistan has also actively participated and contributed to the series of Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) that culminated in Washington earlier this year. This process has been useful in enhancing awareness and articulating voluntary political commitments. Pakistan has always emphasized that instead of creating parallel arrangements, the focus should be on enhancing coordination and bringing synergy in existing nuclear security arrangements.

In an effort to promote better understanding and transparency about the measures taken by Pakistan to strengthen nuclear security nationally, we are releasing a document entitled "Pakistan's Nuclear Security Regime". It will be made available on the website of Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. President,

Pakistan has a robust and dynamic national nuclear security regime, which is regularly reviewed and updated. It is based on national legislative, regulatory and administrative measures. The elements of nuclear security in Pakistan include an effective command and control system under the National Command Authority (NCA), rigorous regulatory regime, comprehensive export controls and extensive physical protection measures. We follow the principle of multi-layered defence to prevent and effectively respond to the entire spectrum of challenges, including insider, outsider and cyber threats.

Pakistan has invested appropriately in nuclear security in terms of material, technology and human resource to improve its physical protection of facilities and personnel, information, material control and accounting. Pakistan has established a purpose-raised standalone, specially trained and equipped nuclear security force with land, air, and sea-borne components, supported by dedicated intelligence and early warning system.

We have a competent and independent regulatory authority in place since 2001. Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA) maintains a robust regulatory framework, and closely interacts with IAEA.

Mr. President,

Pakistan has more than five decades of successful experience of safe, secure and safeguarded civil nuclear programme. We continue to improve physical protection measures at our nuclear power plants and research reactors in accordance with the best international standards and the IAEA's Nuclear Security documents. We have successfully implemented the IAEA-Pakistan Nuclear Security Cooperation Programme.

In order to prevent the malicious use of radioactive sources, physical security at a number of nuclear medical centers has been upgraded consistent with the IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. We have carefully evolved record of radioactive sources for the last thirty years which follows the "cradle-to-grave" concept to keep their track till the end of their useful life.

As part of national detection architecture, Pakistan has deployed vehicular and pedestrian radiation detection equipment at entry and exit points to deter, detect and prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials. Pakistan is also participating in the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database.

Mr. President,

Since 2014, Pakistan's Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security (PCENS) has carved its niche as an important regional hub for imparting training and sharing best practices in the realm of nuclear security. It is a matter of pride for us that this institution, in close collaboration with the IAEA, has realized that vision in such a short span of time. Earlier this year, the Centre of Excellence hosted the Annual Meeting of the International Network of Nuclear Security and Support

Centers (NSSC), which was first ever meeting organized outside the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna. This was both a reflection of the robust collaboration between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Pakistan, and our strong credentials in the realm of nuclear security. We also hosted an IAEA Regional Training Course that was attended by participants from 13 regional countries.

We would like to further develop and expand these training programs in close collaboration with the IAEA to cover other technical areas with broader participation from countries of the region and beyond.

Mr. President,

As a state with strong nuclear suppliers' capabilities and an effective national export control regime, Pakistan has applied for membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Pakistan's export control regime is at par with the standards followed by Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Australia Group. Pakistan has also declared its voluntary adherence to NSG Guidelines.

In order to meet its exponentially increasing energy needs and to support sustained economic growth and industrial development in the years to come, civil nuclear power generation is an imperative necessity for Pakistan. Our energy requirements are expected to grow by a factor of 7 over the next two decades. Hence, our national goal is to expand our nuclear power capacity significantly. In order to meet this objective, Pakistan looks forward to the removal of the barriers for gaining equitable and non-discriminatory access to the international civil nuclear cooperation and desires to contribute to safe, secure and responsible nuclear trade for peaceful purposes, as a full member of NSG.

Mr. President,

Before concluding, I would like to express Pakistan's support for Director General Yukiya Amano's re-election for another term. Director General Amano has provided effective leadership to the IAEA in delivering on its mandate. We are confident that his re-election will ensure continuity in the Agency's work.

Thank you

Source: www.mofa.gov.pk

F. SAUDIA ARABIA

Foreign Office statement condemning terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemns the terrorist attacks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia resulting in loss of lives and injuries.

The Government and the people of Pakistan are in deep anguish over the tragedy and extend their heartfelt condolences to the brotherly government

and people of Saudi Arabia over the loss of innocent lives. Our hearts go out to the bereaved families and we wish speedy recovery for the injured.

The Government and People of Pakistan stand in solidarity with the brotherly people of Saudi Arabia in this hour of grief and reiterate their abiding commitment to the safety, security and territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Islamabad, 05 July 2016. Source: www.mofa.gov.pk

G. TERRORISM

1. Message of condolences from Chinese President Xi Jinping to Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain

August 10th, 2016

President Mamnoon Hussain

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Islamabad

Honorable Mr. President,

I was shocked to learn that the terrorist attack in Quetta of Balochistan Province has caused heavy casualties. The Chinese people share the deep sympathy with the Pakistani people on such sufferings. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people as well as in my own name, I would like to extend deep condolences to the deceased and sincere sympathy to the injured and bereaved families.

China is opposed to all forms terrorism and strongly condemns the terrorist attack. The Chinese side will continue to firmly support Pakistan's effort to fight against terrorism, safeguard national stability and protect the people's lives and safety.

Xi Jinping

2. Message of condolences from Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi to Pakistani Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs

Sartaj Aziz

August 10th, 2016

H.E. Sartaj Aziz

Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Islamabad

I was shocked to learn that the terrorist attack in Quetta of Balochistan Province

has caused heavy casualties. I would like to extend deep condolences to the deceased and sincere sympathy to the injured and bereaved families.

Terrorism is the common enemy of the human society. The Chinese side is opposed to all forms of terrorism and strongly condemns the terrorist attack. The Chinese side is ready to strengthen cooperation with the Pakistani side to fight terrorism and safeguard common security of our two countries, as well as provide assistance within its capacity to help Pakistan improve its capacity building on counter-terrorism.

Wang Yi

Foreign Minister

The People's Republic of China

Islamabad, 10th August 2016. *Source:* www.mofa.gov.pk

3. Statement of European Union on Quetta terrorist attack

Deadly attack inside the Civil Hospital in Quetta, Pakistan, has left at least 50 people killed and over 50 wounded, including a number of lawyers and journalists who had gathered at the hospital following the killing of the President of the Balochistan Bar Association in a separate shooting incident.

There is no justification for such acts of terrorism. The EU extends its sincere condolences to the families and friends of the victims.

The EU will continue to stand by Pakistan in its fight against terrorism and violent extremism and to support the Pakistani authorities in their efforts to maintain the rule of law.

Islamabad, 15 August 2016.

4. Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on terrorist attack in Pakistan

1. Japan is shocked and saddened by the terrorist attacks which caused numerous deaths and injuries on August 8, at the hospital in Quetta, Balochistan, of Pakistan. Japan prays for the victims and expresses its condolences to the bereaved families. Japan also offers its sympathy to those wounded in the attacks.
2. Japan strongly condemns such act of terrorism which targets innocent people as inexcusable. Japan condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed for whatever purposes, and reiterates that no act of terrorism can be justified.
3. Japan intends to support efforts by the Government of Pakistan to combat terrorism in cooperation with the international community.

Islamabad, 13 August 2016.

5. The President of the Russian Federation condoles to President and Prime Minister of Pakistan on Quetta terrorist attack

"We firmly condemn this cynical and inhuman crime and hope that those who organized and carried it out will receive their just punishment.

I want to reaffirm that Russia is ready to continue developing cooperation with its Pakistani partners on fighting terrorism."

Mr. Putin asked to pass on his words of sympathy and support to the victims' families and wished a speedy recovery to all who were injured in this terrorist attack.

Islamabad, 19 August 2016.

H. TURKEY

1. Statement by the Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs on Turkish Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan

I would like to extend a very warm welcome to H.E. Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu and his delegation to Pakistan. It is always a pleasure to meet our Turkish brethren as each meeting reinforces our resolve to further deepen our ties and also leads to greater convergence in our respective worldviews.

I would also like to take this opportunity to convey our congratulations to the people of Turkey on the successful campaign to defeat the coup attempt on 15 July 2016. The Turkish people coming out on the streets against the coup-plotters was a sight to behold and was rightly celebrated the world over as a victory for democracy and liberty over dictatorship and autocracy. I would also like to reiterate Pakistan's unequivocal support for a democratic, peaceful and stable Turkey under the dynamic leadership of President Erdogan.

The Government, as well as the people of Pakistan, stand in unshakeable solidarity with our Turkish brethren and express our condolences over the loss of precious lives in the recent spate of terror attacks in Turkey. However, it is a matter of satisfaction that both Pakistan and Turkey continue to tackle terrorism head-on with decisive resolve to defeat this curse.

In our deliberations today, we reviewed the entire spectrum of bilateral relations and issues of global and regional importance. We have agreed to transform our traditionally warm and cordial ties into an enduring strategic and economic partnership in line with the vision of our leaders. We shall, therefore, further intensify our engagement at all levels to realize this cherished goal. We consider early signing of the Free Trade Agreement between Pakistan and Turkey as an important milestone in our bilateral relations and would greatly expand trade between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Cavusoglu visited Pakistan last December for the Heart of Asia - Istanbul Process ministerial meeting held in Istanbul on 9 December 2015. He was very pleased with the outcomes. Today we held an in-

depth exchange of views on the situation in Afghanistan and the need for a lasting political solution, which is crucial for the peace and stability of our region.

We share similar views on the migration crisis and the plight of Syrian refugees whom Turkey has very generously embraced to avert a major potential humanitarian catastrophe. Pakistan and Turkey host the largest refugee populations in the world. We believe that the developed countries need to be more forthcoming in addressing the migration crisis in order to avoid disproportionately putting the burden on the developing countries.

I have no doubt that Pakistan-Turkey relations would continue to grow from strength to strength, serving as a powerful factor for stability and prosperity in the region and beyond. We reaffirm our resolve to carry our excellent bilateral cooperation forward and to work together for the mutual benefit of our people.

I thank you all.

Long live Pakistan-Turkey friendship.

2 August 2016.

2. Pakistan Foreign Office statement condemns terrorist attack in Turkey

Pakistan strongly condemns the terrorist attack in Turkey's Gaziantep Province and reaffirms solidarity with brotherly Turkey

The Government and people of Pakistan are deeply anguished and saddened by the news of the latest terrorist attack in Turkey, targeting a wedding ceremony in the southeastern Province of Gaziantep. Reports indicate at least 30 innocent lives lost and more than 90 injured. The heartlessness of this brutality is evident from the fact that a celebration was turned into mourning.

Pakistan condemns this despicable act of terrorism in the strongest possible terms. We extend our profound sympathies and condolences to the brotherly people and Government of Turkey. Our thoughts and prayers are with all those who have lost their loved ones. We also pray for the speediest recovery of the wounded.

This terror attack in Gaziantep follows the most recent acts of terrorism in Van, Bitlis and Elazig. We have no doubt that those seeking to disturb the peace, stability and internal harmony of Turkey would never succeed. We remain firm in our belief that the fraternal people of Turkey would decisively defeat the scourge of terrorism with their resolute will and unshakable resolve.

For its part, as always, Pakistan remains in abiding solidarity with Turkey as it wages its valiant struggle against terrorism, works to preserve its peace and harmony, and perseveres in its journey of progress and prosperity.

Pakistan also reiterates its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Islamabad, 21 August 2016.

3. Joint Declaration on the future directions of Pakistan-Turkey Strategic Relationship

The President of the Republic of Turkey, His Excellency Recep Tayyip Erdogan paid an official visit to Pakistan on the invitation of President of Pakistan, His Excellency Mamnoon Hussain on 16-17 November 2016. He was accompanied by a high level delegation. During the meeting between His Excellency President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan His Excellency Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, at Islamabad on 17 November 2016, the two leaders exchanged views on the entire spectrum of Pakistan-Turkey bilateral relationship as well as issues of regional and international importance. The two sides: Emphasized the time-tested, historic and ever-growing fraternal ties between the two people and governments, epitomized by exceptionally strong bonds of goodwill, mutual trust and understanding, that are embedded deep in common cultural and religious heritage, and a shared vision for the future; Expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved towards transforming this warm and cordial relationship into a strong strategic partnership, and reiterated their mutual resolve to explore new avenues for collaboration, to utilize untapped potential for the mutual benefit and prosperity of the peoples of the two countries; Reiterated strong condemnation of the heinous coup attempt in Turkey on 15 July 2016, paying rich tributes to the brave and resilient Turkish people who stood resolutely in defense of democracy against the forces of darkness; Expressed firm resolve to continue their strong mutual support to each other on issues of core national interest, and in defense of the peace and prosperity of the two nations; Expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved towards implementation of on-going projects under the framework of the Pakistan-Turkey High Level Strategic Cooperation Council (HLSCC), and reaffirmed the resolve to explore new avenues for collaboration in the forthcoming 5th Session of the HLSCC, to be held shortly in Turkey; Agreed to further enhance collaboration in energy, infrastructure, agriculture, food processing and housing as priority sectors; Appreciated the significant progress achieved so far towards concluding the comprehensive bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and decided to complete the negotiations process by the end of 2016; Committed to further enhancing bilateral cultural collaboration and people-to-people contacts through tourism; cultural and educational exchanges; collaboration with regard to preservation and restoration of archeological and historical sites; and promotion of Turkish and Urdu languages and literatures in the two countries including through the Cultural Centers being established, Agreed to develop a comprehensive, long-term and forward-looking framework for defense cooperation between the two countries; Decided to broaden the frequency and scope of bilateral consultations on Foreign Ministers as well as Foreign Secretaries levels and to expand these consultations to matters pertaining to Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) as well; Underscored the need for resolution of all outstanding differences between Pakistan and India, including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir

through a sustained dialogue process and in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions; Expressed their deep concern about the increased tension and losses of innocent lives and casualties occurring recently in Jammu and Kashmir; Applauded the resilience and perseverance of the peoples of the two countries as well as the sacrifices and bravery of the military and law enforcement personnel of both countries in the fight against the common threat posed by terrorism; Noted with concern the trend towards exceptionalism and sidelining of non-proliferation objectives for commercial or political interests, which is detrimental to the credibility of the global non-proliferation regime and, in particular, to the strategic stability in South Asia; Called upon the international community to combat Islamophobia, religious discrimination and stereotyping against Muslims; committed to commencing joint initiatives in the context at the international fora, in particular at the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC); and agreed that the assumption of Chair of OIC summit by the Republic of Turkey presented a valuable opportunity in this regard; Reiterated the need for making the United Nations Security Council more representative, democratic, transparent, and accountable through comprehensive United Nations Security Council reform process, based on widest possible consensus; and called for the implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions to resolve the long-standing disputes on the agenda of the Security Council, especially those pertaining to the Muslim Ummah; Urged the international community to play its due role in mobilizing support and assistance for the refugee hosting countries, including those facing protracted refugee situations; and Agreed to proactively implement the decisions and agreements contained in this Joint Declaration, as well as the earlier Joint Declarations, at the highest level.

Islamabad, 17 November 2016. *Source:* www.mofa.gov.pk

I. UZBEKISTAN

Statement of Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Syed Tariq Fatemi, at the 43rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) at Tashkent

Secretary General, Iyad Ameen Madani,
Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Republic of Uzbekistan,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates

Asslam-o-Alaikum

Let me begin by expressing our deepest condolences to the government and people of brotherly Uzbekistan, at the passing away of its Founder President, H.E. Islam Karimov. May his soul rest in peace!

I congratulate His Excellency Abdulaziz Kamilov, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on assumption of the Chairmanship of the 43rd Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers.

I thank the Government of Uzbekistan for the excellent arrangements for this Session and the warm hospitality extended to my delegation and me. I would like to offer my felicitations to Acting President Mirzyev, for his bold and farsighted proposals.

I would also like to commend the wisdom and sagacity of His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Hamad al-Sabah, Foreign Minister of Kuwait, as the Chair of the 42nd Session of the Council.

Mr. Chairman,

The topic selected for this session of "Education and Enlightenment-Path to Peace and Creativity" is most appropriate and opportune.

Islam represents tolerance, compassion and justice. It invites us all to think and to reason. These values underpinned the quest for investigation and creativity that enabled Muslim scholars to explore new frontiers of knowledge and the Muslim world to become a center of culture and intellectual excellence. Their contribution to the human civilization ranged from philosophy to algebra, astronomy, astrology, geography and cartography.

These very discoveries of Muslim scientists were used by the Europeans as springboard for the scientific revolution in Europe. Unfortunately, today statistics of Muslim countries on education and science, as well as research and invention, are abysmal.

This has to change. For the peace and prosperity of our peoples, we must revive our glorious tradition of instruction and knowledge creation. We must also strive to counter the scourge of militancy and terrorism that have nothing to do with Islam - a religion of peace and tolerance.

Pakistan's military operation Zarb-e-Azb and the National Action Plan has been most successful in eliminating thousands of terrorists and their networks. I assure you of Pakistan's sincerest cooperation with all countries in the achievement of this noble endeavor.

Mr. Chairman,

My Palestinian brother earlier this morning lamented the sufferings of his people for the past seven decades. In fact, Muslims continue to suffer political injustice and denial of their fundamental rights, especially the right to self-determination in other regions as well. This UN sanctioned right to self-determination is being denied to them on the pretext of falsely characterizing their aspiration as terrorism.

We firmly believe that the long festering tragedy of Palestine demands determined action by the international community. We also fully support the just and fair resolution of the Palestine dispute, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

The people of Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir are being subjugated to atrocities and are being terrorized for demanding their fundamental human rights, especially the right to self determination, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions.

Since the killing of Kashmiri youth leader Burhan Wani on 8 July 2016, the people of the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir are suffering the worst example of state terrorism, at the hands of the Indian government.

The reign of state terrorism by India has put humanity to shame.

We call for a fair, independent and transparent inquiry into the grave human rights violations of the innocent Kashmiri people, in the occupied territory.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir are grateful for the solidarity of the OIC with them. They look towards the Muslim Ummah's continued support to them, for the realization of their right to self-determination.

Mr. Chairman,

We need to reject the Indian government's ridiculous claim that Kashmir is an integral part of India, when the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is recognized by the United Nations, as an international dispute between two sovereign UN member-states.

We condemn the stated intent of India to use water as a weapon against the people of Pakistan, in flagrant violation of its international treaty obligations. This is an action that only an irresponsible state can contemplate. We regret that destabilization and state terrorism in a neighboring country, are being used as a policy by this state, which has a track record of hegemonic actions and interference in other countries as well.

Mr. Chairman,

We desire to see an end to violence and return of peace and stability in Syria.

We support unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen. Pakistan desires lasting peace in Afghanistan, which we believe can be achieved through a politically negotiated settlement. Pakistan will continue facilitating peace talks through the framework of the QCG.

Mr. Chairman,

I assure you of Pakistan's full support and cooperation during your Chairmanship.

In the spirit of solidarity and fraternity, Pakistan is ready to work with our brothers in faith, for peace and prosperity in our countries and progress of humanity.

I thank you.

Islamabad, 18 October 2016. Source: www.mofa.gov.pk

II: Judiciary

Excerpts from a Report of Supreme Court Inquiry Commission, led by Justice Qazi Faez Isa, on terrorist attack in Quetta on 8 August 2016

Terrorists Attacks in Pakistan and Balochistan

Number of Terrorist Attacks in Pakistan & Balochistan: Three terrorist attacks a day take place in Pakistan. There have been 17,503 terrorist attacks in Pakistan from January 1st, 2001, to October 17th, 2016⁷⁶, of which 2,878 have taken place in Balochistan. The population of Balochistan is only about seven percent of the total population of Pakistan, but it comprises of sixteen and a half percent of the total attacks, or almost three times the national average. The figures provided for Balochistan do not include the terrorist attacks on the Police Training College in Quetta that took place on October 24th, 2016, which caused the deaths of 61 and seriously injured another 165, nor the suicide attack in the Shah Noorani Shrine in Lasbela District on November 12th, 2016, which caused the death of 52 men, women, and children and seriously injured another 100.

Proscription of Terrorist Organizations: If the Federal Government has reasons to believe that an organization “*is concerned in terrorism*” it can proscribe it under section 11B of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1997 (“**ATA**”). When the Commission commenced its work on October 17th, 2016, there were 61 proscribed organizations⁷⁷. However another two were proscribed on November 11th, 2016, therefore, now the total number of proscribed organizations is 63.

Action to be Taken Against Proscribed Organizations: Section 11E of the ATA prescribes the actions that are required to be taken against proscribed organizations, which include: (1) sealing its offices, (2) seizing / freezing its money and property, (3) not issuing passports to its members, (4) stopping their banking transactions, (5) cancellation of arms licenses that were earlier issued to them and not to issue them new ones, (6) mandatory disclosure of all income and expenditure accounts, (7) prohibition of publication, printing or dissemination of any press statements, press conferences or public utterances. Section 11F of the ATA stipulates that “*a person is guilty of an offence if he belongs or professes to belong to a proscribed organization*”, “*solicits or invites support for a proscribed organization*”, “*arranges, manages or assists in managing, or addressing a meeting*” which supports a proscribed organization, or furthers its activities or enables a meeting that is addressed to by a member of a proscribed organization. Section 11EE of the ATA also restricts the movement of a member of a proscribed organization to a particular place or area and if he has to go beyond this particular area he has to obtain “*written permission of the*

officer in charge of the police Station within whose jurisdiction such place is situated.”

Proscription of Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Almi: Section 11B of the ATA stipulates that the Federal Government is vested with the power to proscribe a terrorist organization, therefore provinces are dependent on the Federal Government to do so. In the aftermath of the August 8th, 2016, attacks the Government of Balochistan on August 16th, 2016, wrote to the Ministry of Interior of the Federal Government to proscribe Jamat-ul-Ahrar⁷⁸ as, in addition to having claimed to have carried out the August 8th attacks, it was also responsible for: the explosion on February 14th, 2014 (FIR No.51/2014), had attacked a police officer on July 6th, 2016 (FIR No.115/2016), and had attacked a Frontier Corps vehicle on July 27th, 2016 (FIR No.128/2016). The Government of Balochistan wrote another letter also dated August 16th, 2016, to the Ministry of Interior of the Federal Government to proscribe Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Almi⁷⁹ and referred to five specific FIRs that recorded their crimes, which included the murder of policemen and Frontier Corps personnel. The Ministry of Interior did not respond to either letter of the Government of Balochistan nor proscribed the said organizations.

Proscription by Federal Government or NACTA: On September 5th, 2016, the Director General (Counter Terrorism) NACTA wrote to the Inter Service Intelligence (“ISI”) and “*requested [ISI] to provide a comprehensive report to this office regarding veracity of claims, association of Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Almi for getting them proscribed under section 11B (b) of ATA, 1997*”⁸⁰. In NACTA’s letter to ISI, in addition to the mentioned terrorists attacks carried out by Jamat-ul-Ahrar, it also referred to the five terrorist attacks carried out by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Almi. It was illogical for NACTA to seek “verification” from ISI as to whether the said two organizations had carried out the attacks, particularly when both these organizations had claimed that they were responsible, and had not retracted their claims nor contradicted the earlier news reports which reported that they had claimed responsibility⁸¹. The relevant testimony of the Secretary Interior in this regard makes shocking reading:

“Q41. Different publications state that two organizations, namely, Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Almi are responsible for the attacks that took place on 8th October 2016, however these have not been proscribed by the Federal Government, why?

Ans. I do not have the answer for it.

Q42. In your personal opinion should they be proscribed?

Ans. They should definitely be proscribed.

Q45. The Government of Balochistan vide letter dated August 16th, 2016, wrote to you to ban the said two organizations, then why did you not do so?

Ans. NACTA has asked for the views and comments of the ISI and IB, however we are still awaiting their views.

- Q46. In other words, you have shelved the request of Government of Balochistan?
- Ans. No.
- Q47. What is the purpose of soliciting the views of ISI and IB in this matter?
- Ans. It is essential to consult the security agencies because they are the ones who know in great detail about the activities of such organizations and we would proscribe these organizations if they recommend so.
- Q48. I am mystified to learn that even when organizations have publicly proclaimed carrying out terrorist acts and after a lapse of eighty days, during which period there has been no retraction on their part, that you still have not proscribed these two organizations. Would you like to clear the mystification in my mind?
- Ans. There is an unwritten process which the entire Government knows, which is that organizations are proscribed once their credentials are verified and commented upon by the security agencies.
- Q49. Has the Ministry of Interior followed up on this matter?
- Ans. I am not aware whether the Ministry of Interior has followed up on this matter.
- Q60. On the last date you gave your personal opinion stating that Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Lashkare- Jhangvi Al-Aalmi should definitely be proscribed, have they been proscribed till date?
- Ans. Till this morning they have not been.
- Q61. Is the Ministry of Interior facilitating these organizations?
- Ans. No.
- Q65. During the in-camera briefing by a Colonel working in the ISI the question with regard to proscription in respect of these two organization was asked and he had stated that proscription is the responsibility of the Federal Government and whilst the Federal Government may seek the opinion of ISI but if no opinion is rendered by the ISI it does not mean that the Federal Government should not proscribe an organization if it considers that it merits proscription. He further stated that he is not aware of the letter that had been written in this regard to ISI, however assuming that it was, the Federal Government should not wait indefinitely for ISI's response and should do its job. Do you agree with what the representative of the ISI said?
- Ans. Yes, I agree.
- Q66. Then why have these two organizations not been proscribed by the Federal Government?
- Ans. This is something that NACTA has to do. Within the Federal Government there are different wings which are each supposed to carry out certain things and NACTA is the body which does this work ever since it has been formed and has been made functional. NACTA is one to do this and it is still waiting for certain responses to come their way to complete this.

Q67. To state the obvious NACTA is not the Federal Government but is a statutory body set up under the National Counter Terrorism Authority Act, 2013, however your answer seems to suggest that you do not know what constitutes the “Federal Government”, would you like to add anything?

Ans. No.

I want to state that during the break I was informed that NACTA has recommended for the proscription of Jamat-ul-Ahrar and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Aalmi and their recommendation has been received in the Ministry of Interior today. However, the decision in this regard has to be taken by the Minister for Interior.

Q94. Are you saying the decision to proscribe an organization falls within the domain and discretion of the Minister for Interior?

Ans. Yes.

Q95. Under the Rules of Business of the Government of Pakistan would this be categorized as a policy decision?

Ans. Yes.

Q96. Would it then be correct to state that these two organizations have not been proscribed because the Minister for Interior did not want to do so?

Ans. No, this would not be correct as no recommendations from NACTA in this regard had been received.

Q97. Is not it amazing that organizations which claimed the responsibility of the attack that took place on August 8th, 2016, which was three months and six days ago, is only now being referred to the Minister for Interior to take a decision in this regard?

Ans. I would not categorize this as strange.”

Even though section 11B of the ATA clearly stipulates that it is the “Federal Government” who proscribes terrorist organizations, people at the highest levels of Government appear befuddled. And it is in all probability that because the Commission had questioned the Ministry of Interior and the ISI that the requisite notification proscribing these two terrorist organizations was eventually issued on November 11th, 2016.

Antecedents of Jamat-ul-Ahrar: In addition to the attacks mentioned in the Government of Balochistan’s above mentioned letter, Jamat-ul-Ahrar had also claimed responsibility (through Ehsanullah Ehsan, the very same spokesman) to have carried out attacks on two churches in Lahore on March 15th, 2015, which resulted in many deaths. Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, was also the Minister for Interior then, and, as reported in the media, had condemned the attacks and had “*sought report*” about the attack. The *sought report* must still be awaited because Jamat-u-Ahrar was not proscribed even a year and five months

afterwards, when the attacks of August 8th, 2016, took place. It would be an understatement to describe such inaction as callousness.

UK's Proscription of Jamat-ul Ahrar's & its Public Disclosure:

Whereas the Ministry of Interior showed little urgency in proscribing terrorist organizations, the United Kingdom proscribed Jamat-ul Ahrar in March 2015, and its reason for doing so was because it had carried out terrorist attacks in Pakistan. The UK Government's information regarding proscribed organizations, and its reason for doing so, is available on a publicly viewable website of the Home Office - (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/538297/20160715-Proscription-website-update.pdf) - and it is titled "Proscribed Terrorist Organisations".

Public Disclosure that an Organization has been Proscribed: In contrast to the United Kingdom's public disclosure of proscribing organizations and reasons for doing so, no Pakistani entity did so until recently. Strangely enough this information was also not available on the websites of the Ministry of Interior / NACTA. In this regard the following extract from the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution, that is District Bar Association, Rawalpindi v Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2015 Supreme Court 401, at page 1203) makes disturbing reading:

"A disturbing fact has come to light; there appears to be no official website that discloses the names of even the 61 proscribed organizations. To verify if a list of the proscribed organizations was available in the public domain the Court associate conducted an internet search of the websites of the concerned authority, agency and ministries, but regretfully none displayed the information. The National Counter Terrorism Authority's website was shown to be "*under construction*" (<http://www.nacta.gov.pk/>), the Government of Pakistan, Federal Investigation Agency's website was "*under maintenance*" (<http://www.fia.gov.pk/resourcecenter.htm>), and the websites of the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights did not display the same. The general public therefore may have no knowledge whether a particular organization has been proscribed and may provide money to it or even join it in all innocence. Ironically, as demonstrated by the learned Attorney-General, terrorist organizations conduct their propaganda on the internet with aplomb."

Though the names of the proscribed organizations can now be viewed on the internet on the Government's websites, no information about the organization is provided, nor about the terrorist acts claimed to have been carried out by them or their antecedents. Moreover, the website is maintained in English, which the

vast majority of the public can't read. The names of the proscribed organizations are also not circulated to those who need to know about them.

Jundullah and Proscription: On September 21st, 2013, two suicide bombers carried out attacks at a church in Peshawar killing 80 people and injuring over a 100. Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, happened to be the Minister for Interior then too. The English newspaper DAWN of 22nd September 2013 reported that he was “*shocked by the brutality of the attack and condemned it in the strongest terms*”. Three days of national mourning were also declared however Jundullah was not proscribed by the Federal Government, nor has it been proscribed till date.

Nexus between Sepah-e-Shaba Pakistan, Millat-e-Islamia Pakistan and Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamat and their Rebranding:

“Sepah-e-Sahaba Pakistan” (“SSP”) and “Millat-e-Islamia Pakistan (Ex SSP)” are respectively mentioned at serial numbers 5 and 10 of the Ministry of Interior’s “List of Proscribed Organizations by (MOI)82”. The National Internal Security Policy issued by the Ministry of Interior (at page 58) states that both organizations were headed by “Mualana Muhammad Ahmed Ludhianvi”, however against the name of Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamat” his name is not mentioned, even though he styles himself as its leader or head.

Minister Meets With Maulana Muhammad Ahmed Ludhianvi: Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, the Minister for Interior, on October 21st, 2016, met with Maulana Muhammad Ahmed Ludhianvi, the head of the three banned organizations (SSP, Millat-e-Islamia and ASWJ), heard his demands and conceded to them as per media reports⁸³. The meeting took place in the Punjab House, which is situated within Islamabad’s Red Zone.

The Chief Secretary of the Government of Balochistan expressed his dismay about the inconsistency of approach in dealing with proscribed organizations; in his reply to question 2384, “*In your experience what further steps can be taken to combat the menace of terrorism, extremism, hateful speeches and literature?*” he replied, as under:

Ans. “I would like to respond to the question in some detail. Firstly, I’ll attend to what can be done at the National level and what can be done at the provincial level. At the National level what is lacking is a national narrative and a counter narrative to negate the extremist thought and propaganda of terrorist organizations and those indulging in hate speech and in failing to do so terrorism continues to breed. This is connected with the second problem which is that we cannot compartmentalize proscribed organizations or take efforts provincially alone. I can better illustrate this by giving an example; Balochistan does not permit Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat (“ASWJ”) from holding any meeting or propagating it’s views but the efforts of the Province stand defeated if the very same organization manages to hold a public demonstration at the Minar-e-

Pakistan in Lahore or is permitted to become a member or part of a larger organization, i.e. Difa-e-Pakistan Council. This example is not a notional example but has happened recently.”

Meetings by Proscribed Organizations: In the meeting of the Executive Committee of NACTA held on December 31st, 2014, which is the only time it has ever met, chaired by the Minister for Interior who incidentally was Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, it was decided (as mentioned under Item No.7 of the Minutes) that, “*Proscribed organisations not to be allowed to conduct public gatherings / meetings*” and that “*Action be taken against the office bearers and activist of such organizations*”⁸⁵. The Chief Secretary Government of Balochistan has clearly stated that ASWJ holds public meetings. On Friday, October 28th, 2016, AWSJ held a public meeting in the Hockey Ground, situated in Aabpara Sector G-6, Islamabad, as widely reported in the media.

ASWJ’s Public Meetings: The Commission vide Letter No. 036 dated November 4th, 2016⁸⁶, wrote to Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, the Minister for Interior, asking a number of questions, including, “*Why was ASWJ permitted to hold a public meeting?*” The Minister responded thus: “*It is not my responsibility to grant or deny permission for public meetings. It falls within the purview of District Administration. On inquiry, I was informed that neither ASWJ sought permission nor such permission was granted*”. The Minister did not answer the question; instead he stated that permission for holding the meeting was neither sought nor granted⁸⁷. If one takes the Minister’s answer at face value, it follows that if a meeting is held in a public place without seeking or being granted permission it can be held, even if it is held by a proscribed organization, and the functionaries of the State would look the other way. The Minister’s response disregards the law of Pakistan. He also negated his own Ministry’s decision, taken in the meeting of December 31st, 2014, and reproduced above, which had clearly prohibited such meetings; the Minister for Interior is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee of NACTA and had chaired the meeting on December 31, 2014.

* * * * *

FINDINGS

These findings emerge from the testimonies, exhibits, correspondence and documents on record. A finding is only given by the Commission when its veracity has been confirmed.

Attacks and Terrorists

1. The two attacks on August 8, 2016, are inextricably linked and were carried out by the same group.
2. The identities of the suicide bomber and his companion were discovered only after the Commission’s intervention, which involved directing the police to

have photographs of the terrorists forensically enhanced and printed in the newspaper with an offer of a reward for further information. Consequently, an informant came forward and revealed the identity of the suicide bomber along with some of his accomplices.

3. These were not the first attacks committed by these terrorists. If the functionaries of the State had established a bank of forensic information on past attacks, and pursued the cases, they may have prevented the attacks of August 8, 2016; in this regard the 2012 Terrorism Case Judgment has still not been implemented.

Police, Crime Scenes, and Forensics

4. The IG of Police had limited understanding of basic protocols or standard operating procedures in the aftermath of a terrorist attack. The crime scenes were not secured nor were they forensically examined. Forensic examination took place at the direction of the Commission at a much later date.

Aerial Firing

5. (a) LEAs resorted to aerial firing in the aftermath of the suicide bomb blast at the Sandeman Provincial Hospital Quetta (“**the Hospital**”).
(b) They did so without consideration of the serious consequences.
(c) The Police had not received instruction in the proper protocols or standard operating procedures in the aftermath of a terrorist attack.

The Hospital and the Treatment of the Injured

6. The Hospital is completely dysfunctional:
 - (a) It is extremely filthy and unhygienic.
 - (b) There are no first aid kits available.
 - (c) There are no adequately equipped ambulances.
 - (d) There is no firefighting equipment.
 - (e) There are insufficient stretchers.
 - (f) Basic hospital instruments/equipment is not available, or where available, it is in a deplorable condition.
 - (g) There are no visiting hours.
 - (h) There is no monitoring or checkpoints at the entry/exit in the hospital or even supervision, visitors can enter the hospital premises at anytime and visit any part of the hospital.
 - (i) VIPs do not respect the sanctity of the Hospital.
 - (j) The existing security system is wholly inadequate.
 - (k) Most of the employees at the hospital appear to have no work ethic.
 - (l) The prescribed uniform is worn by almost none of the Hospital staff.
 - (m) There is no discipline and accountability of the Hospital employees.
 - (n) Hooliganism prevails amongst innumerable Hospital employees.
 - (o) A large number of Hospital employees do not come to work.
 - (p) Junior officers are appointed as medical superintendents.

- (q) There are no protocols in place at the Hospital to attend to terrorist attacks.
7. Triage has not been established, that is, protocol for prioritizing sick or injured people for treatment according to the seriousness of their condition or injury.
 8. The lives of numerous injured were saved upon receiving prompt treatment. However, there were innumerable staff members missing/absent at the time of the blast, and the ill equipped facilities available were insufficient to cover the needs of the injured, and so, many more injured were left unattended to and had to be shifted to another hospital. Had doctors, nurses, and paramedics come forward to treat the injured there would have been no need to shift them and consequently no further loss of life.

Government of Balochistan

9. There is a breakdown in the implementation of law and order, which has led to rules being repeatedly violated without consequences, and this has fostered a culture of nepotism. There are unabashedly clear instances of nepotism when unqualified individuals were illegally appointed. This includes the illegal appointments of at least four Secretaries, including the Secretary Health Department (brother of a retired Lt. General and Federal Minister).
10. Government Service has been undermined by arbitrarily disrupting the rules of business. This has increased Ministerial interference, politicized the service, weakened discipline, and engendered corruption.
11. Multiple problems have arisen due to the division of the province into 'A' and 'B' areas, respectively under the Police and Levies.
12. The Frontier Corps is not responsive to the civil administration, and the role of the Frontier Corps in respect to policing is unclear.
13. The Government's credibility was undermined by the Chief Minister, the Home Minister, and by their spokesman, when they made irresponsible statements to the press. In these statements, fabricated leads were widely broadcast, disrupting the investigation, and creating false expectations.

Government of Pakistan and Federal Institutions

14. The Ministry of Interior is without clear leadership and direction; consequently, it is confused about its role in combating terrorism. The Ministry's National Security Internal Policy is not being implemented. The Officers of the Ministry appear more interested in serving the Minister than the people of Pakistan.
15. The National Action Plan is not a plan in any structured or meaningful way, nor has its goals been accordingly monitored or implemented.
16. The Anti-Terrorism Act has been violated: Proscribed organizations continue their illegal activities and new terrorist organizations are

proscribed after long delays. Some terrorist organizations have still not been proscribed or prosecuted, even when their statements acknowledging terrorist attacks are broadcasted and printed.

The Minister for Interior

17. The Minister of Interior has:

- (a) Displayed little sense of ministerial responsibility,
- (b) Called only one meeting of the Executive Committee of NACTA in over three and a half years,
- (c) Violated the decisions of the Executive Committee of NACTA,
- (d) Met the head of a proscribed organization, widely reported in the media with his photograph, but still denied doing so,
- (e) Accepted the demands of the proscribed organization regarding CNICs,
- (f) Inexplicably delayed in proscribing terrorist organizations, and
- (g) Not proscribed a well known terrorist organization.

NACTA Act and NACTA

18. The NACTA Act is not being implemented and NACTA has categorically failed: NACTA is not fulfilling its statutory mandate, NACTA's law is also not implemented by the members of its Board of Governors, which has never met, and its Executive Committee, which has met only once in three and a half years. The oversight of NACTA, which normally vests in the Board and the Executive Committee, has been assigned to NSA, which is a non-statutory body and is headed by a retired government servant.

Counter Extremism Narrative

19. The complete lack of a counter extremism narrative is deplorable, lamentable, and totally tragic. No written counter narrative has been prepared by the Ministry for Interior, NACTA, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter Faith Harmony, any provincial department or any government institution, even though the people's representatives have sounded the alarm that the "*menace of terrorism and extremism is becoming an existential threat to the state*" (preamble to the NACTA Act).

International Borders

20. The Western borders are not monitored, and even from the official crossings there is a free and unrestricted flow of people and goods (including terrorists, weapons, ammunition, and other contraband).

Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter Faith Harmony

- 21. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter Faith Harmony is a moribund Ministry and is not fulfilling its most basic mandate for inter faith harmony.
- 22. There is no registration or monitoring of *madaris*.

Financial Costs of Terrorism and Misplaced Priorities

23. The country incurs huge financial costs as a consequence of terrorism, but spends little to minimize its effects or prevent it.

Stationery – How to correspond with governments and institutions

24. The stationery of the Federal Ministries and institutions and provincial departments do not have contact details, including a postal address, email, and telephone number. This makes basic tasks such as communication unnecessarily difficult and the veracity of the letters received from these departments is questionable.

Media

25. The media has very few stories about the victims of terrorism. Media coverage seems to converge around the propaganda of terrorists, which is disseminated in breach of section 11W of the ATA.

Deserving Praise

26. Certain organizations and individuals rendered exemplary service. The following are found deserving of commendation:
- (a) The Government of Punjab for setting up a state-of-the-art forensic laboratory in a very short time and for immediate payment of compensation.
 - (b) PFSA's Director General and scientists, proved to be thoroughly professional, competent, highly motivated and very dedicated. Balochistan owes them a debt of gratitude.
 - (c) Dr. Shehla Sami for her dedication – a role model for doctors.
 - (d) The person who identified and made a connection with the shoes of the suicide bomber, which thereafter led to the shop.
 - (e) The persons responsible for collecting debris from the blast site.
 - (f) The intelligence agency which helped the police.
 - (g) The LEA personnel who were shot by terrorists at Hurumzai.
 - (h) The *wifaq ul madaris* for their forthright and positive contribution.

Recommendations

The people of Pakistan have been subjected to sustained terrorist attacks, which continue unabated, and deserve answers. Those who have failed the people of Pakistan need to be held accountable. Things cannot go on as they have been. Without top-tier accountability, it is unlikely systemic change will be possible.

Islam is being corrupted by extremist ideology. The public space needs to be reclaimed to counteract the virulent propaganda of the terrorists. If Pakistan is to be a tolerant citadel of peace and inter-faith harmony, where people abide by its laws, then the laws and Constitution have to be reestablished. The State, which has receded in the face of those spreading hatred and murder, must re-exert itself.

The solution to the menace of extremism and terrorism is straightforward. Abide by the laws: the Anti-Terrorism Act (“**ATA**”), the National Counter Terrorism Authority Act (“**NACTA Act**”), the Pakistan Penal Code, and above all the Constitution of Pakistan (“**the Constitution**”). It is an abomination to have laws, and not enforce them.

Terrorists Organizations

1. The Anti-Terrorism Act needs to be enforced, and terrorists / terrorist organizations must be proscribed without delay. They must not be permitted to hold meetings. Those claiming to be members of proscribed organizations should be prosecuted in accordance with ATA.
2. The people of Pakistan require knowing the reasons why an individual or organization has been proscribed. Acts committed by terrorists, or those claimed by them, should be listed.
3. The list of proscribed organizations and individuals must be displayed in English and in Urdu, on the websites of Ministry for Interior, NACTA, Ministry of Information, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Home Departments of all provinces and territories, and widely disseminated. Any addition to the list of proscribed individuals or organizations should be publicly announced.
4. ATA is equally applicable to public functionaries and they should not be cavorting with proclaimed members of banned organizations. Hypocrisy must stop. There needs to be a nationwide streamlining of national policy and all government servants need to abide by it, or face the consequences.

Data of Terrorists

5. “*The Government of Pakistan and the Government of Balochistan*” were directed (in the Terrorism Case Judgment in the year 2012) to “*develop and maintain a data-bank with information on perpetrators / suspects of heinous crimes and terrorists organizations, including their names, aliases, parentage, addresses, photographs, thumb impressions, DNA, telephone number and telephone details, weapons used, particular type of explosive used and their respective modus operandi*”, but this has not been done. It is painful to see what the Balochistan High Court directed four years ago, and what the law of Pakistan mandated three years and nine months ago, lies unattended to.

The NACTA Act (which was enacted after the said judgment) also requires NACTA to “*collate data*” and to “*disseminate and coordinate between all relevant stakeholders*”. It has to date not done so.

Forensic Laboratories

6. The Terrorism Case Judgment had also directed “*the Federal Government and the Government of Balochistan to complete the Forensic Laboratory being setup in Quetta at the earliest*”. This has not been done. Despite heavy expenditure; the money remains unaccounted for. The Government

of Punjab (after The Terrorism Case Judgment) commenced work on, and established a state of the art, forensic laboratory. Other provinces should consult PFSA regarding all the crucial information relating to the establishment of equally well equipped forensic laboratories in all the provinces.

In the expert opinion of the accomplished Director General of PFSA, forensic laboratories should be not under the jurisdiction of the police, but of scientists.

It is crucial that all forensic laboratories that are being established purchase the same equipment as PFSA has already done. This will ensure that results / tests can be uploaded in a central data bank and easily accessed from any province when required.

Crime Scenes

7. All crime scenes should be professionally secured, forensically examined, and extensively photographed as soon as possible. If the investigating officer fails to comply it should be so recorded in his personal file and disciplinary action needs to be taken against him.

Aerial Firing

8. Aerial firing must be stopped throughout the country and immediate criminal cases instituted against those who resort to it.

LEAs must be instructed and directed not to resort to aerial firing in the aftermath of terrorist attacks as it further terrorizes the victims and dissuades doctors and emergency personnel to come forward to render first aid and assistance.

Protocols / Standard Operating Procedures

9. Protocols or standard operating procedures should be developed with the help of experts as how LEAs should act / react after a terrorist attack and disseminated immediately. Protocols or procedures should also be developed for hospitals, including triage.

NACTA

10. NACTA must be activated. It must do what the NACTA Act mandates. Periodic meetings need to take place of the Board of Governors and Executive Committee.

The National Action Plan should be made into a proper plan, with clear goals, a comprehensive monitoring mechanism, and periodic reviewing. It should also be translated into Urdu for wider dissemination and understanding.

Counter Extremism Narrative

11. The Commission prepared a counter narrative to extremism ideology, as there continues to be a lacuna even after three years and nine months since

the NACTA Act was enacted. This has been set out in paragraphs 14.4 to 14.12 and 15.1 to 15.2 (above) of this Report.

Measures set out in the Terrorism Case Judgment, reproduced above (paragraph 11.1) against hate speech and literature, and in respect of slogan mongering on walls, needs to be followed.

Shortcomings

12. The shortcomings of the Hospital, Government of Balochistan and Balochistan Police noted above (under Findings) need to be addressed and removed.

Educational Institutions (including *Madaris*)

13. All educational institutions, including *madaris* need to be registered. Electronic registration should also be enabled. Each and every institution should be required to provide:
 - a) name of owners (person/s or organization/s), including (address/email/telephone), CNIC/NICOP/Passport,
 - b) name of administrators (person/s), including (address/email/telephone), CNIC/NICOP/Passport,
 - c) all teachers employed, including details (address/email/telephone), CNIC/NICOP/Passport
 - d) information on whether the institution is affiliated with any board or *wifaq*,
 - e) name of students including details of parents (complete name, address, CNIC/NICOP/Passport information of parents). Computerized / hand written forms should be completed at date of entry of each student, and yearly updated.

Western International Borders

14. Entry into and departure from Pakistan needs to be PROPERLY monitored; all persons must have the requisite documentation and be photographed and thumb impressed by the personnel of FIA. The Customs authorities should ensure that contraband is not brought into the country.

Frontier Corps

15. When the police surrounded the terrorist hideout in Huramzai, they called the FC for reinforcements. Even after three hours, the FC did not come to their aid. Therefore, one can only repeat what the Balochistan High Court in its Terrorism Case Judgment had directed four years ago: *“We direct the Federation of Pakistan, through the Ministry of Interior/Defence, to issue requisite instructions to the Frontier Corps ("FC") deployed in Balochistan to come to the immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agencies when called upon to do so. Standing operating procedures in this regard should be developed, which should detail how best an effective cooperation*

methodology between the local law enforcement agency and the nearest FC post be developed”.

Stationery of Government and its Institutions

16. The Federal Ministries, with its institutions and the provincial departments with its institutions should only use stationary which provides contact details, including postal address, email, and telephone number.

Media

17. If the media broadcasts and propagates the views of terrorists, then those doing so must be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Compensation

18. The amount sent by the Government of Punjab as compensation and the amount earmarked by the Government of Balochistan as compensation for the legal heirs of the deceased and for the injured should be expeditiously distributed

Concluding Remarks

The Supreme Court, exercising powers under Article 184 (3) of the Constitution, took a timely and important decision to constitute a Commission. Soon after the appointment of the Commission, the terrorists struck again in Balochistan; at the Police Training College on October 24th, 2016, and at the Shah Noorani Shrine on November 12th, 2016, killing and maiming hundreds. The menace of terrorism continues. The two terrorist attacks that the Commission inquired into were not isolated as it was established that these terrorists had struck before, and the ongoing investigation may further reveal involvement in other attacks.

The Commission continuously worked for 56 days in finalizing this Report. Having examined concerned persons and obtained responses from all relevant ministries, departments and institutions, the monumental failure to combat terrorism and perform basic protocols emerged.

Forensic tools are not being used to aid in tracing the perpetrators of terrorist attacks, and rudimentary methodologies to examine crime scenes, etcetera, have just not been developed or standardized.

However, when there is considerable executive oversight, including making use of forensics, seeking out public help, and making investigators work deliberately and dedicatedly, then results can be achieved. The solving of the August 8th, 2016, terrorist attacks prove this.

Another monumental failure has been the lack in silencing extremist speech, literature, and propaganda. There has been a complete failure in producing and then disseminating a counter narrative; an attempt has been made to attend to this void.

To effectively combat extremism and terrorism public support is essential; therefore I recommend that this Report be made available to the media and to the public, and also uploaded on to the Supreme Court website. I wanted

to translate this Report into Urdu but could not do so within the allotted time, and as such would recommend its translation into Urdu by the staff of Supreme Court, subject to my review to ensure accuracy. This Report may also be sent to every ministry, department, and institution mentioned in it.

This country was created by those who wanted to ameliorate the condition of the Muslims of the subcontinent, and to uphold the freedoms of those of every faith. The message of Unity, Faith, and Discipline was unfortunately sabotaged by hypocrites and extremists and needs to be rejected. The original motto needs to be reclaimed, and in doing so, we will come closer in ensuring that fundamental freedoms are safeguarded.

December 13, 2016

JUSTICE QAZI FAEZ ISA

Source: http://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/web/user_files/File/QuettaInquiryCommissionReport.pdf