

DOCUMENT NO. 1

**POLICY GUIDELINES ON EXPORT OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS
JULY 3, 2012**

Pakistan has promulgated policy guidelines to regulate the export of conventional arms and ammunitions. This initiative reflects the abiding commitment of Pakistan to advance the goals of peace and security, through conventional arms control and regulation of trade and related aspects of these weapons.

The guidelines represent formalization of the existing national practices for export of conventional arms and related components.

The policy framework seeks to promote adherence to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter; reaffirmation of States right to self-defence and security; compliance with UN Security Council arms embargoes; sub-regional and regional peace, security and stability considerations; and conformity with national security and foreign policy objectives of Pakistan.

These guidelines were evolved by the Inter-Ministerial Policy Group on Conventional Arms which included representatives from Ministries of Defence Production, Defence, Commerce, Industries, Interior and others. The Inter-Ministerial Group is also seized of other relevant conventional arms issues including streamlining of licensing, imports as well as implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The Ministry of Defence Production, as the focal point for examining and authorizing the export of conventional arms, shall lead the operationalisation of this policy framework through, inter alia, a well defined mechanism of licensing, inter-Ministerial consultations and End User Certificate requirements. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, July 3, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1234&ctype=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 2

**JOINT STATEMENT BY US SECRETARY OF STATE CLINTON,
AFGHANISTANN FOREIGN MINISTER RASSOUL, AND PAKISTAN
FOREIGN MINISTER KHAR AT THE FIRST MINISTERIAL-LEVEL
CORE GROUP TRILATERAL MEETING
JULY 8, 2012**

Capitalizing on the opportunity afforded by the Tokyo Conference – which represents the culmination of a period of intensive engagement between Afghanistan and the international community – we convened the first ministerial-level Core Group meeting today. We reaffirmed that the purpose of the Core Group is to enhance cooperation

between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States to support an Afghan peace and reconciliation process, and further affirmed that:

Afghanistan should be a peaceful, secure, stable, and prosperous nation living in a peaceful, secure, stable and prosperous region supported by enduring partnerships with the international community. Great effort and sacrifice by the people of Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States and the international community has decimated al-Qaida's core leadership in the region, reducing the threat to international peace and security that led the international community to intervene in Afghanistan in 2001. Afghanistan should never again be a safe-haven from which al-Qaida or other terrorist groups threaten international peace and security.

As agreed at Istanbul and Bonn in 2011, and reaffirmed at Chicago and Tokyo in 2012, the surest way to lasting peace and security for Afghanistan and the broader region is through an Afghan political process of peace and reconciliation for Afghanistan. This process should be supported by Afghanistan's neighbors and by the international community.

After 30 years of war, all Afghans should be able to live together in peace. Only Afghans can determine how they live together, how the future of their country must be shaped, and how their country should relate to the region and beyond.

We are committed to work together to support an inclusive Afghan peace process through which individuals and groups break ties with international terrorism, renounce violence, and abide by Afghanistan's constitution, including its protections for the rights of all Afghan women and men. As the international community reaffirmed at Bonn and again at Tokyo, these are the necessary outcomes of any negotiation.

Foreign Minister Rassoul welcomed Pakistan's and the United States' support for Afghan peace efforts, noting especially former Prime Minister Gilani's February 2012 statement expressing Pakistan's support for Afghan reconciliation and calling on the Afghan Taliban and related groups to participate in an intra-Afghan process for reconciliation and peace.

To build further momentum, we reaffirmed the importance of pursuing multiple channels and contacts with the armed opposition. Pakistan and Afghanistan committed to take full advantage of upcoming bilateral exchanges, including Pakistani Prime Minister Ashraf's forthcoming visit to Kabul and High Peace Council Chairman Rabbani's planned visit to Islamabad. These visits should determine and implement additional concrete steps to advance Afghan reconciliation. We also welcomed and encouraged additional progress on regional confidence-building through the Istanbul Process, since enhanced cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors on issues such as narcotics, refugees, and regional trade will help create an environment for long-term stability and prosperity.

We welcomed the broad international support for an Afghan peace process, reaffirmed here in Tokyo, and emphasized that the upcoming opening of the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly provides additional opportunities to support and advance Afghan peace efforts.

We reiterate our call for the armed opposition to abandon violence and enter a dialogue with the Afghan government. We call on all parties to devote their energy to realizing this vision, respond in the same spirit, and commit to support an Afghan

political process that will result in lasting peace, security, stability, and prosperity for Afghanistan and the region.■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, July 8, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1244&ctype=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 3

JOINT STATEMENT BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT TO KABUL BY HIS EXCELLENCY RAJA PERVEZ ASHRAF JULY 19, 2012

Joint Statement between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on the Occasion of the Visit to Kabul by His Excellency Raja Pervez Ashraf, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

At the invitation of His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Raja Pervez Ashraf, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, visited Kabul on 19 July 2012.

President Karzai congratulated Prime Minister Ashraf on being elected as the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and assured him of the Government of Afghanistan's continued cooperation in a broad range of areas between the two countries.

The two leaders held in-depth discussions on various issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation, and re-affirmed the historical, cultural and religious bonds of friendship that exist between the two countries. Both leaders agreed that maintaining a strong, robust and independent bilateral relationship between Afghanistan and Pakistan was their mutual priority as it would contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region.

Both sides stressed on the need to work together in the various fields of security, development, transit, trade, economic and investment linkages, mining, infrastructure and energy connectivity and people to people contacts. They recommitted to their shared vision to advance regional peace and stability and, in this context, reaffirmed their strong commitment to eliminating the scourge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The two leaders discussed the Afghan peace process in great depth, renewing the commitment by the two countries to work together towards an Afghan-led, Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process involving the Taliban, Hezb-e-Islami and other armed opposition groups.

The two leaders shared the view that the expressed desire and determination of the Afghan people to put an end to violence and bring lasting peace to their country, as affirmed in the Peace Jirga of July 2010 and the Traditional Loya Jirga of November 2011, must be complemented by result-oriented regional and international cooperation. In this context, both sides expressed the hope that Pakistan's support to

the Afghan peace process would contribute to durable peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Recalling the successful visit of President Karzai to Islamabad in February 2011, which remains a milestone in the history of bilateral relations, the Afghan side welcomed and expressed appreciation for the steps being taken by Pakistan in support of the Afghan peace process, including the public call on the Afghan armed opposition groups to participate in the reconciliation process to achieve long-term peace, stability and progress in Afghanistan.

The Pakistani side reaffirmed its support for an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned inclusive peace process, and underlined its determination to redouble efforts in facilitating direct intra-Afghan contacts and negotiations. The two leaders committed to implement additional concrete steps to advance Afghan peace and reconciliation. Both sides agreed to facilitate a conducive environment for the peace and reconciliation process to move forward.

The two leaders also recognized the importance of pursuing multiple channels of communication and contact with the Afghan Taliban and other armed opposition groups. In this context, they emphasized international support for the Afghan peace process and, in particular, welcomed the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey and other countries.

To ensure the timely follow up of the efforts in support of the Afghan peace process, the two sides highlighted the role of Afghanistan's High Peace Council and looked forward to a successful visit to Islamabad by the Chairman of the High Peace Council. Both sides also agreed to resume regular meetings of the two-tier Afghanistan-Pakistan Peace Commission.

With a view to advancing regional cooperation in all its dimensions, the two leaders recognized the importance of regional organisations and fora, including the various trilateral and quadrilateral processes involving Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries. In particular, the two sides welcomed the progress on regional confidence-building through the Istanbul Process and emphasized that enhanced cooperation between Afghanistan and its near and extended neighbors on issues such as narcotics, regional trade and connectivity will create an environment for long-term stability and prosperity. The two leaders looked forward to the upcoming meeting of the Afghanistan-Pakistan-Russia-Tajikistan Quadrilateral Summit in Islamabad later this year.

Highlighting the many complementarities of the two countries in promoting economic development and integration between them and with the wider region, the two sides reaffirmed to broaden their cooperation in the economic sphere, including the full implementation of all bilateral agreements, such as the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) and the creation of Special Economic and Industrial Zones. The two sides agreed to extend APTTA as a first step to Tajikistan as part of the overall effort to promote regional economic cooperation. Both sides also emphasized the importance of early finalization of the process for establishment of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project, the speedy implementation of the CASA-1000 power transmission line, and enhancing connectivity and upgrading rail and road infrastructure between the two countries.

The Afghan side expressed its gratitude to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting Afghan refugees for the past three decades. Both sides expressed support for

the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary and safe return of refugees in a dignified and orderly manner, as well as continued international support to Pakistan as a host nation.

The Afghan side expressed gratitude for Pakistan's participation at the Chicago and Tokyo conferences on Afghanistan, and for its pledges of long-term support to Afghan security and development efforts.

Prime Minister Ashraf thanked President Karzai for the warm hospitality extended to him and the Pakistani delegation during their visit to Kabul.■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, July 19, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1254&type=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 4

COMPLETE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH; FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY ISLAMIC SUMMIT MAKKAH-AL MUKARRAMAH AUGUST 14-15, 2012

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques

Your Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud,

Royal Highnesses,

His Excellency Secretary General OIC,

Distinguished Delegates,

Assalam-o-Alaikum,

My head bows before Allah for the honor to address this august gathering of OIC

Heads of State and Government,

In this holy month of Ramadan,

On the Night of Lailatul Qadr, and in the Holy City of Makkah, it is indeed a great honor. We are grateful to the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques for holding this Summit.

We deeply appreciate the excellent arrangements and generous hospitality extended to us.

Your Majesty and Excellencies, This summit has a special significance for the Pakistani nation.

It is taking place on our Independence Day. Pakistan achieved independence on 27th of Ramadan, in 1947. Pakistan deeply values its relations with the Kingdom. Our bonds are special, unmatched and deeply rooted. We are grateful for the support it has always extended to us. Your Majesty and

Excellencies,

We are passing through, a period of upheaval and turmoil. The global political and economic land-scape is changing and changing fast. Historical forces have brought mankind face to face with new challenges.

These challenges also offer great opportunities. We must seize the moment; seize the opportunities.

In many parts of the world turmoil is brewing. There is also an element of uncertainty. This is more so in the Muslim world. A number of Islamic countries find themselves in a storm. Through past experience Pakistan knows what war means. We have been the allies of the world in the war against rival ideology.

We have witnessed the introduction of heroine as a war weapon. I remember Afghanistan as a tourist attraction. We have seen what war has brought to that beautiful country. The fallout of the Mujahideen resistance, to the former Soviet Union, is still haunting us. Pakistan in particular has been seriously affected by unrest in Afghanistan.

There are more than three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Peace and stability in Afghanistan, is vital for the peace and stability of Pakistan. Indeed, it is vital for peace and stability of the region and the world. Pakistan supports Afghan-led and Afghan-owned reconciliation process. We have appealed to all groups to join the reconciliation process.

I also urge this august gathering, to appeal to all groups, to join the peace process. We hope the Afghan refugees will soon return to their homeland to rebuild their country. My brother President Karzai and I are determined that these efforts succeed. Afghanistan has taught us that while thinkers and philosophers talk of changing the destinies of nations. They must also have knowledge of the societies they wish to change. Your Majesty and Excellencies, Muslim communities in different parts of the world, continue to suffer denial of their human rights.

Kashmir issue continues to fester. Pakistan remains committed to a just and peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions. We hope that our engagement with India, will be result oriented and purposeful. The unresolved Palestinian question is a deep wound in the heart of Middle East. We fully support the creation of an independent and viable Palestinian state.

Fast moving and far reaching developments have been taking place, in North Africa and the Middle East. Over the past two years, we have witnessed youth aspiring for change and democratic transformation. Egypt and Tunisia have completed peaceful transformations in their countries. We wish them success in their difficult transformation.

Your Majesty and Excellencies,

We are deeply pained to see Syria bleed. The bloodshed in Syria must stop forthwith. Syria must forge its own destiny, in accordance with the aspirations of its people. We must respect Syria's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The international community must respect, the principles of non interference and non intervention.

The OIC should continue to have lever-age with Syria. We call for engagement instead of isolating Syria.

I appeal to all sides in Syria to declare ceasefire during Eid-ul-Fitr. The large scale killing of Muslims in Myanmar is a matter of deep concern. I have addressed a personal letter to the President of Myanmar, urging him to take necessary steps to end the bloodshed. The OIC should offer its good offices for promoting a process, of protecting the life and property of the Muslims of Myanmar.

Your Majesty and Excellencies,

Terrorism continues to haunt our societies. It has distorted the face of Islam. In Pakistan, we have lost over 40,000 lives including over 6500 personnel of security forces in the fight against terrorism. Our material losses have reached almost 80 billion dollars. We need to fight collectively against suicide bombings and the mindset that promotes it.

I appeal to the Ulema from all over the world, to issue a solemn declaration, against suicide attacks, and also against forces, that back such attacks. We should collectively fight against the forces that encourage the militancy. Pakistan would be happy to play its role in such an effort. We must take ownership of our own destiny. We need to develop a mechanism, for developing a collective response, to the challenges before us. I propose that the OIC consider sending Special Missions, comprising Heads of State and Government to areas of conflict, that affect the Muslims.

Your Majesty and Excellencies,

His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, and the Government and people of Saudi Arabia, have always taken the lead in issues of concern to the Muslim Ummah. Unity and solidarity of Muslim Ummah is critical to achieving success.

Your Majesty,

Your initiative to establish a Centre for Dialogue amongst various doctrines of Islam will go a long way in achieving the objectives of this conference – of creating harmony and solidarity in the Muslim Ummah.

We must use our collective strength, to defend just Islamic causes. We should work collectively to promote global peace and prosperity. We can do so by expanding cooperation among OIC countries. I wish to reiterate Pakistan's full support to, and complete solidarity with, Muslim nations.

I pray to Almighty Allah, to give us the wisdom and fortitude, to face the challenges confronting the Muslim Ummah with courage.

I am confident the summit will reinforce Islamic Solidarity, to overcome the challenges faced by us.

I thank you all. ■

Press Information Department, Pakistan, August 14-15, 2012,
<http://www.pid.gov.pk/Important%20Releases.htm>

DOCUMENT NO. 5

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH DURING 16TH NAM SUMMIT
XVI NAM SUMMIT, TEHRAN, IRAN
AUGUST 31, 2012

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim

Mr. Chairman!

Honorable Heads of State and Government!

Distinguished Delegates!

Excellencies!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

I feel honored to be here in Tehran among friends from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

I have great pleasure to be in the company of friends with whom we share bonds of friendship and partnership.

We are grateful to the Government and the people of Iran for the warm reception and generous hospitality.

We congratulate Iran on assuming the Chairmanship of NAM for the next three years. Pakistan and Iran have a long tradition of shared history and common culture.

We are neighbours and our ties date back to thousands of years in the past. We look forward to further strengthening these ties.

We greatly appreciate the valuable contributions of Egypt as Chair of the NAM for the past three years. We also welcome the offer made by the Republic of Venezuela to host the next NAM Summit in 2015.

Mr. Chairman!

NAM represents the aspirations of more than half of humanity living in developing countries. Since its inception NAM has been a strong moral force. It offers a great promise for the future also. We are passing through challenging times. The world is witnessing a historic transformation.

It calls for reiterating our belief in the principles of the United Nations Charter and values of multilateralism. NAM greatest strength has been its unity. Our unity defeated imperialism and apartheid in the 20th century. We must demonstrate the same unity, conviction and solidarity to face the new challenges.

Mr. Chairman!

Pakistan believes in the promise of multilateralism. States can achieve more together than they can individually. Solutions to complex problems must be based on dialogue and consensus. The more we cooperate the more the space for unilateral action is reduced. Cooperation does not mean uniformity or conformity. It signifies harmony, tolerance and respect for diversity. We have tried it in our domestic politics and found it holding great promise. We believe it also holds great promise in inter-state relations.

Mr. Chairman!

Pakistan is a peace loving country. We seek a peaceful, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. We seek it through enhanced economic cooperation and peaceful resolution of outstanding disputes. We are engaged in a comprehensive dialogue with India. We look forward to finding peaceful solutions to all outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan and Afghanistan are brotherly countries. The destinies of our two countries are interconnected. We both have suffered from prolonged conflict in Afghanistan for the past three decades. Pakistan is fully committed to promoting durable peace and stability in Afghanistan.

We have and will continue to support an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned reconciliation process in Afghanistan. We would stand by our Afghan brothers in dealing with the challenges of transition and transformation. The repatriation of Afghan refugees is an unfinished task of Afghanistan's peace and stability. We hope that the international community, while planning withdrawal from Afghanistan, would also take into account repatriation of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

Mr. Chairman!

We are deeply concerned on the continued bloodshed in Syria. Death and destruction in Syria must stop immediately. Democratic aspirations of the Syrian people must be respected. We strongly condemn unilateral declaration of independence in parts of Mali.

We support the people and Government of Mali in their struggle for territorial integrity. Pakistan fully supports the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. The establishment of an independent and viable Palestinian state is critical to peace.

Mr. Chairman!

Terrorism is a global threat. No country has suffered so much from it as Pakistan. We have lost more than 40,000 innocent lives. Our economic losses are almost 80 billion dollars. Fighting terrorism is a complex issue. Defeating extremism calls for an effective counter narrative. The international community developed heroine as a war weapon to defeat a rival ideology.

Trading in heroine continues to be the financial backbone of terrorism. While withdrawing from Afghanistan last time the international community also withdrew their weapons. However, the war weapon of heroine continues to play havoc with peace process. To blunt this war weapon Pakistan has convened a Regional Ministerial Conference. To be held in Islamabad in November the conference will discuss strategies to end the use of heroine as war weapon. Victory against militancy requires that we win the hearts and minds of the people. We can do this by addressing the feelings of helplessness and deprivation. We must give a message of hope to the youth. We need to engage in an intellectual debate on countering extremism.

Mr. Chairman!

Pakistan has had a long history of close relations with our African brothers and sisters. We are glad to see the increasing role played by the African leaders in meeting

challenges. We have supported their efforts for peace and development through UN Peacekeeping and technical assistance programme.

We will continue to support our African brothers. Global peace and security rests on disarmament and non-proliferation. Rules and norms of disarmament must be based on non-discrimination. NAM must not legitimize double standards in the disarmament regime.

Mr. Chairman!

We need to forge a common vision of new challenges and the role of NAM in the 21st Century. I propose the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group for this purpose. The NAM Chair, in consultation with other members of Troika, may chart out a strategy for this purpose. Pakistan would be happy to actively contribute towards the strengthening of our Movement.

I thank you Mr. Chairman! ■

*Press Information Department, Pakistan, August 31, 2012,
<http://www.pid.gov.pk/Important%20Releases.htm>*

DOCUMENT NO. 6

JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING THE MEETING BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PAKISTAN AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF INDIA SEPTEMBER 8, 2012

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan H.E. Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar and the Minister of External Affairs of India H.E. Mr. S.M. Krishna met in Islamabad on September 8, 2012, for a meeting to review progress in the Dialogue process.

2. The Ministerial level talks were preceded by a meeting between the Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India on September 7, 2012.

3. The talks were held in a cordial, candid and constructive atmosphere.

4. The Ministers reviewed the status of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction on the holding of meetings on the issues of Counter-Terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial) and Narcotics Control; Humanitarian issues; Commercial & Economic cooperation; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; Sir Creek; Siachen; Peace & Security including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; and promotion of Friendly Exchanges.

5. The Ministers noted that the dialogue process is guided by the commitment of leadership of the two countries, expressed at the highest level, to find peaceful and mutually acceptable solutions to all outstanding issues and to build a relationship of trust and all round cooperation between Pakistan and India.

6. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the increase in high level bilateral exchanges between the two countries since their last meeting in New Delhi in July 2011, namely, leadership level meetings between President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh at New Delhi and Tehran in April and August 2012, the first ever bilateral visit of the Speaker of Lok Sabha to Pakistan at the invitation of the Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, visit of the Commerce Minister of Pakistan to

India, after 35 years, in September 2011, another visit by the Commerce Minister of Pakistan to India in April 2012, and the first ever bilateral visit of the Commerce and Industry Minister of India to Pakistan in February 2012. The Ministers underlined the importance of continued high level exchange between the two countries.

7. The Ministers held substantive discussions on the whole range of issues within the framework of the Dialogue process and expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved since their last review meeting in July 2011.

8. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues through constructive and result oriented engagement, and to establish friendly, cooperative and good neighborly relations between Pakistan and India.

9. The Ministers agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security. They reaffirmed the strong commitment of the two countries to fight terrorism in an effective and comprehensive manner so as to eliminate the scourge in all its forms and manifestations.

10. The Ministers noted the commitment given by Pakistan during the Interior/ Home Secretary talks in May 2012 to bring all the perpetrators of the Mumbai terror attacks to justice expeditiously in accordance with due process of law.

11. The Ministers noted that during the Interior/Home Secretary talks in May 2012 Indian side had conveyed that the investigation in the Samjhauta Express blast case is still ongoing and updated information will be shared with the Pakistan authorities, through diplomatic channels when the investigation is completed.

12. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on “Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs/Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and related matters’ between the Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan and Narcotics Control Bureau of India in September 2011 and expressed the hope that the MoU will help enhance mutual cooperation between Pakistan and India through effective and sustained steps to control the growing menace of drug trafficking.

13. The Ministers welcomed the release of prisoners and fishermen, including those suffering from ailments, in the past year or so. They agreed that the Agreement on Consular Access should be implemented in letter and spirit including immediate notification of arrests by either side, consular access to all persons within three months of arrests, release of prisoners within one month of completion of sentence and confirmation of their national status. The Ministers also welcomed the continued work of the Judicial Committee and agreed with the need to implement its recommendations on various aspects of release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen of each country by the other and adoption of the humane approach in dealing with cases of fishermen and prisoners, especially women, elderly, juvenile, and those terminally ill or suffering from serious illness or physical/mental disability.

14. The Ministers noted that talks were held between the Director General of the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency and the Director General of the Indian Coast Guard in New Delhi in July 2012 and agreed to the importance of continuing their meetings. They further directed that the issues relating to fishermen as contained in para-10 of the Joint Statement issued after the Interior/Home Secretaries talks between Pakistan and India in March 2011 would be further examined by the relevant authorities of the two countries.

15. The Ministers welcomed the decision during the last meeting of the Home/ Interior Secretaries of the two countries in May 2012 to initiate discussions in order to strengthen mutual cooperation in criminal matters.

16. The Ministers attached importance to promoting Peace and Security, including Confidence Building Measures, between the two countries and agreed to convene separate meetings of the Expert Groups on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs, in New Delhi in the second half of December 2012.

17. The Ministers held discussions on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to the need for continued discussions, in a purposeful and forward looking manner, with a view to finding a peaceful solution by narrowing divergences and building convergences.

18. The Ministers reviewed the existing Cross-LoC CBMs and acknowledged that the ceasefire was holding since 2003. They also reviewed the implementation of the decisions taken regarding travel and trade across the Line of Control (LoC) in their last meeting in July 2011. They expressed satisfaction at the increasing number of people of Jammu and Kashmir who are able to avail of the facility to travel across LoC, and also at the growing Cross-LoC trade benefitting them on both sides of the LoC. They also welcomed the enhancement of the number of days for conducting trade across LoC from two to four per week, as had been agreed by them. Taking note of the recommendations made by the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Cross-LoC CBMs in its meeting in Islamabad on July 19, 2012, the Ministers decided the following: -

Cross-LoC Travel:

- (i) Cross-LoC travel would be expanded on both sides of LoC to include visits for tourism and religious pilgrimage.
- (ii) Tourist and Pilgrimage sites will be designated on both sides of the LoC and information will be available with the designated authorities.
- (ii) Such visits will be conducted by designated Tour Operators in groups not exceeding 15 persons.
- (iv) Permits for such visits will be single entry, non-extendable and valid for up to 15 days.
- (v) Travel for tourism or pilgrimage will be arranged during summer season i.e. April to October.
- (vi) Crossing for such visits will initially be from Chakothei-Uri and Rawalakot-Poonch Crossing points.
- (vii) Both sides will facilitate speedy clearance of applications for travel across LoC. The process time should not be more than 45 days.
- (viii) Both sides will extend necessary assistance to valid entry permit holders to cross the LoC in emergency situation on crossing as well as non-crossing days. This will be facilitated by designated authorities.

Cross-LoC Trade:

- (i) List of 21 products of permissible items for Cross-LoC trade will be respected by both sides.

- (ii) Regular meetings between the traders on monthly basis on both sides will be facilitated.
- (iii) The designated authorities will resolve operational issues concerning Cross-LoC trade through regular meetings.
- (iv) Improvement of roads and bridges for Cross-LoC trade will be facilitated.
- (iv) Transportation links on operational crossing points will be upgraded.
- (vi) Both sides agreed to facilitate the exchange of business delegations.

19. It was agreed that the JWG on Cross-LoC CBMs will meet on a bi-annual basis to review existing arrangements and suggest additional CBMs and measures for Cross-LoC travel and trade.

20. Both sides agreed to the need for promoting friendly exchanges between the two countries. They also discussed measures for promoting cooperation in various fields including facilitating visits to religious shrines, media exchanges, holding of sports tournaments and cessation of hostile propaganda against each other.

21. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the new Visa Agreement which liberalises bilateral visa regime and introduces a number of measures aimed at easing travel of business persons, tourists, pilgrims, elderly and children, thereby facilitating contacts between peoples of the two countries, who should remain at the heart of the relationship between Pakistan and India.

22. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of culture between the Pakistan National Council of the Arts and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

23. The two sides exchanged views on Siachen, Sir Creek and Wullar Barrage/ Tulbul Navigation Project, agreed that there is the need to effectively address these issues by finding mutually acceptable solutions and reiterated their commitment to do so. They also reaffirmed the importance of abiding by the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty.

24. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress registered towards normalizing bilateral trade and commercial relations. The Ministers firmly reiterated that both sides will scrupulously adhere to the roadmap drawn up by the two Commerce Ministries for full normalization of trade relations. They agreed that a strong and enhanced economic partnership is in the interest of peoples of both countries.

25. The Ministers welcomed reactivation of the Pakistan-India Joint Commission, in accordance with their decision taken last year. They Co-Chaired the Plenary of the Joint Commission, which met for the first time after 2007. They expressed satisfaction at the meetings of all eight Technical Level Working Groups and noted that these Groups have made a number of suggestions for exploring mutually beneficial cooperation in areas of agriculture, education, environment, health, information and broadcasting, information technology and telecommunication, science and technology and tourism. They took note of and approved the Report by the Foreign Secretaries, which is annexed.

26. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the goals and objectives of SAARC and agreed to make joint efforts to promote cooperation for regional development in the SAARC framework.

27. The Ministers agreed to the launch of the next round of Secretary level dialogue on all eight segments, as contained in para-4 above. Schedule for these meetings will be

worked out through diplomatic channels. They further agreed that all these meetings will be held prior to their next review meeting in New Delhi in 2013.

28. The External Affairs Minister of India called on the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Annex 'A'

Areas Identified For Cooperation by Technical Level Working Groups of the Pakistan-India Joint Commission

- The Pakistan-India Joint Commission met in Islamabad on 8th September 2012 in pursuance of the decision taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and Minister of External Affairs of India during their last meeting in New Delhi on 27 July 2011. The reactivation of the Joint Commission was welcomed by both sides. The following eight Technical Level Working Groups (TLWG) discussed and identified avenues of mutually beneficial cooperation in the respective fields:
 - Agriculture
 - Education
 - Environment
 - Health
 - Information
 - IT & Telecom
 - Science and Technology
 - Tourism
- The working group on Agriculture discussed avenues of cooperation and identified certain areas for collaboration including exchange of experts and training of scientists in the areas of crop improvement through the use of biotechnology, cooperation in seed sector, quarantine related matters, livestock and dairy development sector, high efficiency irrigation system and rain water harvesting.
- The working group on Education explored avenues for furthering cooperation in the fields of school and higher education, non-formal education and adult literacy. It also explored furthering cooperation through institutional linkages between Higher Education Commission of Pakistan and University Grants Commission of India, linkages between National Vocational Technical Training Commission of Pakistan and All India Council for Technical Education of India and exchange of experiences between National Book Foundation of Pakistan, National Book Trust and National Council of Educational Research and Training of India.
- The working group on Environment discussed various issues relating to environment and agreed to enhance cooperation in the fields of climate change, renewable energy, environmental protection, energy conservation and Clean Development Mechanism, Bio diversity and sustainable forest conservation, solid waste management. It agreed to share experiences and best practices including establishing institutional linkages for knowledge sharing and capacity building.

- The working group on Health agreed to enhance cooperation in polio eradication and increasing immunization coverage, cooperation in women and child health, sharing experience for retaining human resources in rural area exchange of information on regulatory regime and institutional collaboration between Drug Regulatory Agency of Pakistan and Central Drugs Standard Control Organization of India. They also agreed to enhance cooperation in Quality Assurance and Drug Testing laboratories in pharmaceuticals and biological.
- The working group on Information discussed issues concerning Information and Broadcasting. In this context, exchange of journalists and information professionals, organizing film festivals in each other's countries, holding of seminars/workshops, between Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) and suitable Pakistani Institute; and between Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) and Academies of Pakistan Television Corporation and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation; news exchange between official news agencies and exchange of TV and Radio programmes were identified for future collaboration. Both sides agreed that media can play a pivotal role in building and enabling environment between the two countries.
- The Working group on IT & Telecom discussed avenues of cooperation. Pakistan invited Indian companies to participate in ICT events in Pakistan. India offered to organize a customized e-governance workshop in India for Pakistan. They also discussed possibilities of collaboration in International Domain Name (IDN), sharing best practices on e-governance, Open Source Technologies and IT Enabled Services. The Group emphasized improved visa facilitation for IT & Telecom professionals. India offered to forward a proposal for establishing telemedicine linkages between the two countries.
- The working group on Science and Technology discussed National Science, Technology Innovation System in Pakistan and India. They agreed to work on common areas of interest by holding joint workshops/seminars and short training programmes. They identified areas of medicinal plants and herbal medicines (in Pakistan), renewable energy (in India) and Standards for such collaboration. Both sides also agreed to participate in each other's Science popularization programs/activities.
- The working group on Tourism held discussion on tourism industry and potential in both countries. They explored and identified areas for cooperation particularly in information sharing, Research and Development, human resource development in the field of tourism, Destination management, marketing and promotion, Meetings Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE) tourism, travel and hospitality industry. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, September 8, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1291&type=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 7

**H.E. PRESIDENT ASIF ALI ZARDARI PRESIDENT OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN GENERAL DEBATE 67TH
SESSION UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SEPTEMBER 25, 2012**

Mr. President,
Bismilla hirrahmaan irrahim
Assalam-o-Alaikum,

Before I take up my speech, I want to express the strongest condemnation for the acts of incitement of hate against the faith of billions of Muslims of the world and our beloved prophet, Mohammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

Although we can never condone violence, the International community must not become silent observers and should criminalize such acts that destroy the peace of the world and endanger world security by misusing freedom of expression.

Pakistan moves the United Nations to immediately address this alarming concern and bridge the widening rift to enable the comity of nations to be one again.

Mr. President,

I want to congratulate you on your election to this important post. I want to convey our appreciation of the previous President, His Excellency Nassir Abdulaziz Al Nasser, from our brotherly state of Qatar, who skillfully preceded you.

I would like to further express our appreciation for the laudable work of the honorable Secretary General Ban Ki Moon. We greatly appreciate his leadership in guiding the work of this organization.

It is a special privilege to be with you today, representing the brave and courageous people of Pakistan. Globally, we face enormous challenges. But with collective efforts and commitment we can provide a better future to our people.

We must work to end poverty. We must work to protect the planet, and mitigate climate change. We must ensure equal rights to all peoples, and protect the weak & vulnerable. We must pursue justice and fairness for all people. We must pursue the peaceful settlement of international disputes. We must save our current and future generations from the horrors of war.

I think of my own three children and the generations of children yet unborn. They, and all the children of the world, deserve safety, stability, and security. These goals have guided me throughout my four years in office as President of Pakistan. These are the goals and principles about which I want to talk to you today.

Mr. President,

Pakistan's engagement with the United Nations lies at the heart of these goals. We are proud of going above and beyond the call of duty in fulfilling our international responsibilities. Pakistan has consistently been among the top UN peacekeeping troop contributors for many years. Today, over 10,000 Pakistani troops proudly wear the UN Blue Helmets in the service of our brothers and sisters around the world.

Mr. President,

Our election to the Security Council reflects our commitment to world peace. It is also a vote of confidence by the international community for Pakistan. The UN represents our common aspirations for peace and development. However, it needs reform. The UN system must become more democratic and more accountable. Reform should be based on consensus and democratic principles.

Mr. President,

In the last several years, Pakistan has repeatedly suffered from natural calamities. The people of Pakistan appreciate the support of the United Nations and the international community.

Mr. President,

Being a democratic country, we believe that legitimate aspirations of any people should be accommodated peacefully. And in a manner consistent with sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. We support the rights of the Palestinian people and an independent Palestinian State. We also favor the admission of Palestine as a full member of the United Nations.

Mr. President,

There are a lot of questions that are asked of Pakistan these days. I am not here to answer questions about Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have already answered them. The politicians of Pakistan have answered them. The soldiers of Pakistan have answered them. We have lost over seven thousand Pakistani soldiers and policemen, and over 37,000 civilians.

We have lost our Minister for Minority Affairs, Shahbaz Bhatti and my friend Salmaan Taseer, the Governor of our most populous province of Punjab, to the mindset of extremism. And I need not remind my friends here today, that I bear a personal scar.

On December 27, 2007 knowing her life was under threat from the mindset she had warned the world against, Pakistan's first elected woman leader and my wife Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was martyred through the bullets and bombs of terrorists. Terrorism and extremism have destroyed human lives, torn social fabric, and devastated the economy. Our economy, our lives, our ability to live in the shadow of our Sufi saints and our freedom-loving forefathers have been challenged. We have responded. Our soldiers have responded. So I am not here to answer questions about Pakistan.

I am here to ask some questions on behalf of my people. On behalf of the two year old baby who was killed in the bombing at Lahore's Moon Market on December 7, 2009. On behalf of Pervaiz Masih, a Christian Pakistani, who was killed with six others, trying to protect Muslim Pakistanis during a bomb attack on the Islamic University in Islamabad on October 20, 2009.

On behalf of Mr. GHA-YOOR, the Commandant of the Frontier Constabulary police force in Peshawar, who was martyred by militants on August 4, 2010. On behalf of the traders and businessmen in Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore and Karachi, of the dozens of marketplaces that have been ravaged by multiple bombings. Over and over and over again. And perhaps most of all, on behalf of my three children, whose mother Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was also martyred by terrorists.

Mr. President,

For more than thirty years, our doors have been open to my Afghan brothers and sisters. For many years, we were left to fend for ourselves and our Afghan guests.

Mr. President,

I remember the red carpet that was rolled out for all the dictators in our country - dictators who promised the international community the moon - while Pakistan was kept in the dark. These dictators and their regimes are responsible for suffocating and throttling Pakistan, Pakistan's institutions, and Pakistani democracy. I remember the judicial execution of Pakistan's first elected leader, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

I remember the jailing of Pakistan's elected leaders. I remember the twelve years I, myself spent in prison. And I remember the billions provided by the international community to support those dictatorships. My country's social fabric, its very character has been altered. Our condition today is a product of dictatorships.

Mr. President,

No country and no people have suffered more in the epic struggle against terrorism, than Pakistan. Drone strikes and civilian casualties on our territory add to the complexity of our battle for hearts and minds through this epic struggle. To those who say we have not done enough, I say in all humility: Please do not insult the memory of our dead, and the pain of our living.

Do not ask of my people, what no one has ever asked of any other peoples. Do not demonize the innocent women, and children of Pakistan. And please, stop this refrain to do more. The simplest question of all is: How much more suffering can Pakistan endure?

Mr. President,

I am sure the international community does not want any suffering anywhere, least of all in Pakistan. We believe in fact, that the international community is a partner. This is because it is the common interest of all nations to work together. In Pakistan, I have helped bring about a major strategic shift in how we view working together. Within Pakistan, our democracy has brought about major changes.

InshaAllah, this will be the first civilian government in Pakistan's sixty-six year history to complete its full, five year term. In this time, Parliament has passed unprecedented reforms. We have restored the consensus 1973 Constitution. The National Assembly has enacted wide ranging social reforms.

We have established a National Commission on Women and a National Commission on Human Rights. We have established for the very first time a truly Independent Election Commission, to ensure free, fair and transparent elections. Our media is free, uncensored and thriving.

Our civil society is flourishing under the protection of democracy. We have created the first social safety net through the women of Pakistan for the weak and less privileged. Millions of families have benefitted. We have aided the poor and at the same time empowered the women of our households.

This safety net is called the Benazir Income Support Program. These are the gifts of democracy. This is the dream of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto.

Mr. President,

The growing regional pivot in Pakistan's foreign policy is a symbol of our democratic policy-making. In engaging with our region, we are changing the future. In China our strategic partnership is growing from strength to strength. In Afghanistan, we have begun to engage and deepen our friendship with the entire range of the Afghan political spectrum.

We believe that a sovereign, stable and secure Afghanistan is good for the Afghan people. And what is good for the Afghan people is good for Pakistan. While our hearts and homes remain open to our Afghan brothers, it is imperative that the international community support the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan in their quest to return home with dignity.

A brighter Afghan future will only be possible when the search for peace is Afghan-owned, Afghan-driven and Afghan-led. We respect and support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan for reconciliation and peace. Pakistan will support in every way possible, any process that reflects Afghan national consensus. Similarly, we approach our relations with India on mutual trust.

The contacts between our leadership are expanding. I was encouraged by my discussions with the Prime Minister of India last month in Tehran, who I met for the fifth time in four years.

Mr. President,

Our principled position on territorial disputes remains bedrock of our foreign policy. We will continue to support the right of the people of Jammu & Kashmir to peacefully choose their destiny in accordance with the UN Security Council's long-standing resolutions on this matter.

Kashmir remains a symbol of the failures, rather than strengths of the UN system. We feel that resolution of these issues can only be arrived at in an environment of cooperation. By normalizing trade relations we want to create a regional South Asian narrative. This narrative will provide an environment that will mutually benefit the countries of our region.

Mr. President,

Along this road, there are pitfalls. One of them is the tendency to respond to failure through blame. Pakistan does not blame others for the challenges it faces. We believe we should look for win-win solutions. Regional cooperation and connectivity will bring us closer and bind us together. It will make us stakeholders in each other's futures.

Our hosting of a quadrilateral summit next month and our signing of the Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement are proof of this commitment to regional connectivity. In Pakistan, the lesson we learned, from the last thirty years, is that history cannot be changed.

But the future can - a future that is brighter, more prosperous and more secure, not only for Pakistanis, but for all people of the region, and indeed the world.

Mr. President,

I must thank the member states of the European Union for recognizing the value of trade to Pakistan. We seek trade, rather than aid. By granting trade concession to

Pakistan, the EU has sent a positive message. The trade concessions will help us revive the economy and fight terrorism.

Mr. President,

As we embark on this ambitious transformative experience, we are aware that there are threats and pitfalls. One of them is the expanding illegal trade of heroin. Despite the presence of international forces in Afghanistan, the size of the heroin trade has increased by 3000% in the last decade.

The heroin industry is eroding the social fabric of our societies. Terrorist activities within our region and indeed all over the world are funded and fueled by the unrestricted production and sale of illegal drugs. Pakistan has pursued an ambitious agenda to control this menace.

We are coordinating with our neighbors and will hold a conference later this year to develop a unified approach to stamping out this drug trade. I call upon this august body, and especially those nations represented here who are actively engaged in the region. In this great hall of international collective action, let us begin this process here, today, together.

Mr. President, Excellencies, delegates, fellow citizens of the world,

I have committed my Presidency and my nation's future to a paradigm shift [- a permanent democratic future for Pakistan.] It has not been easy. But nothing worth fighting for is easy. We long ago stopped thinking of doing what is easy. Instead, we have committed ourselves to doing what is right. In that regard, I recall the powerful words of my beloved martyred wife and my leader Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto when she appeared before this august body sixteen years ago.

Her words ring out and guide us into a new future. She said in 1996: "I dream of a third millennium in which the gap between rich and poor evaporates; in which illiteracy, hunger, malnutrition and disease are at last conquered; I dream of a third millennium in which every child is planned, wanted, nurtured and supported; and in which the birth of a girl is welcomed with the same joy as that of a boy.

I dream of a millennium of tolerance and pluralism, in which people respect other people, nations respect other nations, and religions respect other religions. That is the third millennium I see for my country and all of yours." We have made some progress towards achieving these goals.

But so much remains to be done. In her memory and in the name of God Almighty, Pakistan commits to that path again today. Thank you ladies and gentlemen, and may peace be upon you, and your countries, and the people of your countries.

Pakistan Zindabad. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, September 25, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1318&type=3>

DOCUMENT NO. 8**OIC CONTACT GROUP ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR ON THE
SIDELINES OF THE 67TH SESSION OF THE UNGA NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER 26, 2012**

The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir met on the sidelines of the 67th UNGA held in New York on 26 September 2012. The meeting was co-chaired by the OIC Secretary General, Mr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Hina Rabbani Khar and attended by Mr. Ahmet Davutoglu, the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Ambassador Dr. Adil Merda of Saudi Arabia and Assistant Vice Foreign Minister of Niger.

The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir also attended the meeting along with the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People, Mirwaiz Umar Farooq.

The OIC Secretary General reaffirmed the continued support of the OIC for the people of Kashmir and assured that the Organization would spare no efforts in supporting their legitimate endeavours and struggle. While expressing satisfaction at the efforts being made by the Government of Pakistan to achieve a just and peaceful resolution of the long standing issue, the Secretary General urged all OIC Member States to take concrete and practical measures for the just resolution of the dispute in a peaceful manner. Similar sentiments were also expressed by the other participants.

In her address to the Contact Group, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hina Rabbani Khar apprised the meeting of the commitment of the Government of Pakistan to constructively remain engaged with India for the early resolution of the Kashmir dispute. She highlighted the human rights situation in Indian occupied Kashmir and called upon the Government of India to take necessary steps in accordance with international humanitarian law to ensure respect for human rights of the Kashmiri people. The Foreign Minister also called upon the Government of India for the early settlement of the Kashmir issue in keeping with relevant resolution of the UN Security Council.

In his statement, Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, Chairman APHC, representing the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People, updated the meeting on the latest situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir. He also briefed the Contact Group about the recent protests and use of force on the peaceful processions, protesting against the killings and high handedness of Indian security forces and continued incarceration of political leadership, especially of All Parties Hurriyat Conference. He called for regular monitoring of the human rights situation in IoK by the international organizations especially the OIC.

Sardar Mohammad Yaqub, President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, underscored the need for early realization of the inalienable right of the Kashmiri people. Mirwaiz Umar Farooq also presented a Memorandum to the Secretary General containing proposals for peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, September 26, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1321&type=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 9

**PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT ECONOMIC COOPERATION
ORGANIZATION (ECO) SUMMIT BAKU, AZERBAIJAN,
OCTOBER 16, 2012**

BISMILLAH-IR-RAHMAN-IR-RAHIM

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
ASSALAM-O-ALAIKUM!

I am honored to be here among you for this important meeting of the Heads of the State and Government of the Economic Cooperation Organization. I congratulate my brother, the Honorable President of Azerbaijan for assuming the leadership of this Group. And I thank and admire, my brother, the Honorable President of Turkey for his guidance and leadership during his tenure as Chairman.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Permit me to begin with the vision of regional connectivity and trade articulated at the Third ECO Summit in Islamabad. That vision was given by the Daughter of the East Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. She was my wife, she was the mother of my children.

She was my political leader. But most of all, she was a fighter. She fought for the women and children of our country. A country of 200 million people. Her political legacy is a treasure that we all carry with great humility. At the Third ECO Summit Islamabad in March 1995 she said, and I Quote:-

“In the tapestry of history, our strong cultural and trading ties, our religious bonds, our mutual goals and objectives have woven us together into a rich communal cloth. Our poetry, our literature, our songs, our dances, our legends reflect the community of our nations, the brotherhood of our people.

This common heritage has given us the collective political will and the modus operandi for further regional cooperation and integration amongst our ten countries”.
(UNQUOTE)

She said this seventeen years ago. As we gather here today, let us reflect on two things. Let us reflect on our collective potential, let us also reflect on the challenges and threats to our potential.

The potential is clearly written in the Treaty of Izmir. It is written in our past pledges. It is obvious that ECO still has a long way to go to achieve its goals. While other regional blocs have progressed, we have not. Regional blocks like the European Union and ASEAN continue to deepen their regional linkages.

But the ECO continue to speak only of potential, rather than results. We must ask ourselves, why this is so. We must challenge ourselves to do better constantly. This is the only way forward for us all. We must challenge ourselves both within our countries, and as a collective group of brotherly nations.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

We must put into action, a vision of real cooperation between our countries. The three areas where we can and must work together are trade, transport and energy. We must urgently implement past agreements for trade liberalization. We must bring down tariff and non-tariff barriers.

We should also facilitate our private sectors to increase investment in the Member States. We must resolve to operationalize the ECO Trade Agreement from January 1, 2013. We must commit to become a part of this fundamental Agreement. This is one of the core objectives of our Organization.

We also need to strengthen regional connectivity. Oil and gas pipelines and power grids must be built. Energy must flow from energy rich to energy deficient countries in the region. And the ECO Train, which I like to call the Gul Train, must be implemented. It will enhance trade not only between Turkey Iran and Pakistani businesses but in all countries of the region.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

This vision of an interconnected identity is not new. It is rooted in our spiritual and literary tradition. From Rumi to Iqbal, calls for unity and interconnectedness have echoed. Our rich historical bonds are unique. Perhaps No other region shares as much as we do. And yet, no other region is as much under threat as we are. We must face our challenges with courage and collective action. We must not be shy of identifying them.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

There are three clear and present dangers that will prevent us from achieving our potential. The first is terrorism. The second is poverty and illiteracy. And the third is the threat to the fundamental rights to our people, most of all, our daughters. I opened this speech with a mention of the Daughter of the East. But I must speak to you today about the Daughter of Pakistan.

My daughter, Malala Yusufzai,

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Malala Yusufzai is fifteen years old child. Since she was eleven, she has been an advocate of education for girls. Malala is a symbol of all that is good about us. Malala represents the courage of our girls and women. Last week, terrorists shot Malala in the head.

Her attackers aren't just trying to kill the Daughter of Pakistan. They are trying to kill Pakistan. They didn't stop at Afghanistan.

They won't stop at Pakistan. Attack on her is an attack on every child in our region. It is an attack on the future of our region. We cannot sit idly as our children are attacked. We must act. Urgently.

We must arrest and prosecute the perpetrators of this heinous crime. We will. But action also involves eliminating the heroin trade. We must eliminate it as it destroys people's lives and finances terrorism. But most importantly we must act to fight and defeat the militant mindset. What kind of mindset allows a human being to shoot a little girl? This mindset is our biggest collective enemy.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

We must act and act together. My brothers and sisters in Afghanistan must understand that we are in this together. We have suffered together. We have suffered from the unintended consequences of the choices we all made. These choices were made by us and the international community thirty years ago. These were the choices when we armed Mujahideen with weapons and ideology.

We suffer the scourge of heroin and the tragedy of refugees together. We suffer the extremism and violence together. We must fight it together too. We must not blame each other. This is what the terrorists want. The terrorists want brother to fight brother.

We reject the terrorists. We reject the blame game. We reject allowing terrorists to define us. We will define ourselves by what we truly are. We are defined by love. We are defined by togetherness. We are defined by Rumi and by Iqbal. We are defined by the beauty and grace of our daughters. We are defined by Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. We are defined by our daughters like Malala Yusufzai. Malala has done more for Pakistan's future than any military operation has or will. She has exposed just how weak and pathetic terrorists are.

Pakistan will do everything in its power to ensure that our future is, inshaAllah, what Malala represents. We cannot do it alone. The potential of ECO nations is most at risk at the hands of Malala's attackers. Today I invite you to join hands with Pakistan. Let us commit to a collective future in which Malala Yusufzai and her sisters from your countries will have a secure future. A bright and promising future defined by courage, knowledge and prosperity.

Ameen!

I thank you all once again.

May Allah's blessings and peace be on all of you! ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, October 16, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1339&type=3>

DOCUMENT NO. 10

CHARTER OF THE DEVELOPING-8 ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOVEMBER 22, 2012

Preamble

We the Member States of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation; comprising of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey:

BEARING in mind the Istanbul Declaration, through which the Developing-8 Organization, hereinafter called D-8, was established on 15 June 1997;

CONFIRMING their adherence to the principles and objectives stated in the Istanbul Declaration;

RESOLVING to further strengthen the deep-rooted historical affinities that exist among the Member States and their peoples for effective cooperation in all spheres for achieving their common economic goals of development;

DETERMINED to make collective endeavors for the welfare of their people for uplifting social and economic conditions, in particular, towards the elimination of poverty and to achieve higher standards of living;

DESIROUS to establish a strong framework of economic cooperation for development covering all areas of activities and geared to the improvement of the economic and social indicators that would bring qualitative change in the lives of the people in the Member States;

COGNIZANT of the need to strive for a global international economic and financial system based on universal membership, consultation, accountability, and also the effective participation of the developing countries in the international decision-making organization and institutions that effect the entire international system, including in particular the concerns of the developing countries;

DEDICATED to develop and forge closer economic cooperation towards achieving benefit from regional economic groupings and utilizing the collective economic potential for gaining advantages from such cooperation for all Member States;

COMMITTED to forge a common approach on the part of the developing countries in their trading relations with the developed world, including, inter alia, through efforts towards the establishment of equitable trading mechanisms, inclusive of policies and measures ensuring market access such as elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers;

REAFFIRMING their adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as a basis for fruitful cooperation, and to strive for the democratization of international decision-making apparatus and mechanisms towards the achievement of a just international order based on the rule of law and universally accepted principles of international law;

RECOGNIZING, with appreciation, of the achievements thus far by the Organization and its existing modalities, and further aspiring to work in an institutional manner towards the full realization of the vast potential of the Member Countries, individually as well as collectively, for further socio-economic cooperation and sustainable advancement;

REITERATING their desire for the further expansion of fruitful cooperation in the widest possible range of fields within the D-8 community and elevating their respective level of development to a higher league also with the ultimate objective of playing a larger role in the global economy and the process of globalization;

RESOLVING to expand and strengthen South-South cooperation and enhance active participation in regional and global economic institutions;

EXPRESSING their resolve to ensure environmental sustainability in their pursuit of long-term development and global partnership in the efforts towards the realization of the internationally agreed development goals;

UNDERLINING the essential role of good governance and the rule of law, at both national and international levels, for sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and development;

RECOGNIZING the need to strengthen the legal and institutional framework of the Organization, as an inter-governmental institution, and to further codify requisite principles, rules and values;

HAVE AGREED on the following articles:

Chapter I

Objectives and Principles of Cooperation

Objectives

Article 1

The Objectives of D-8 are:

- (a) To promote and enhance joint efforts towards achieving sustainable socio-economic development through effective utilization of economic and social potentials of D-8 countries;
- (b) To promote welfare, alleviate poverty, and to improve quality of life of the people of D-8 countries,
- (c) To further strengthen economic, social, technical and scientific ties within the D-8 community;
- (d) To promote private sector activity, through, inter alia, encouraging cooperation between chambers of commerce and industry, joint investments between private companies and public-private partnership, towards achieving the long-term goal of balanced national development in the D-8 countries;
- (e) To strengthen cooperation with other countries, regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, with a view to promoting the concerns and interests of the developing countries;
- (f) To work towards playing an effective role in the global economy commensurate with its collective potential and capacity.

Principles and Scope of Cooperation

Article 2

1. The Member States undertake to cooperate in conformity with the Istanbul Declaration and this Charter, as well as in line with the past and future decisions of the Organization.
2. Cooperation within the framework of the Organization shall be based on such principles as fraternity, peace, dialogue, justice, equality, rule of law, and democracy.
3. The provisions of this Charter shall not adversely affect the bilateral and multilateral prerogatives and commitments of the Member States emanating from their membership in other regional and international organizations and from other international agreements to which they are parties.
4. Member States shall settle all disputes arising from economic interaction between them and or between their private sectors through peaceful means and in a friendly manner in accordance with established principles.
5. Cooperation will comprise, inter alia, trade, industry, communication and information, finance, banking, joint investments, customs, insurance and privatization, agriculture, rural development, energy, mines and minerals, transportation and logistics, migrant workers, micro finance and remittances, science and technology, poverty alleviation and human resources development, environment, health, tourism,

and humanitarian assistance, and other possible areas as decided by the Council of Ministers or Summits, and political consultation and coordination at the regional and international fora.

Chapter II

Membership

Article 3

1. Members of the D-8 are the eight founding countries which are already deemed to be Parties to the present Charter and other states which may accede in the future to the Charter in accordance with Article 3(2).
2. The present Charter shall remain open for accesssion by any Member State.
3. Any developing country Member of the United Nations sharing common affinities and friendly relations with the founding members, and undertaking to abide by the objectives and principles of the D-8, as set forth in the present Charter, may apply through the Secretary-General to become a member of the Organization. Subject to the recommendation of the Council of Ministers and the approval, by consensus, of the Summit, the Organization may admit such countries as members. Membership shall be effective upon accession by the applying country to the present Charter through submission of instrument of ratification to the Secretariat.
4. Under this Charter, Member States shall have equal rights and obligations.
5. Member States shall accept, respect, and take all necessary measures to effectively implement the provisions of this Charter and to comply with all obligations of membership.

Observers

Article 4

1. The Organization, based on the recommendation of the Commission and subject to the consensus decision of the Council of Ministers, may admit and grant as observer any state Member of the United Nations adhering to the purposes and principles of the Organization, as set forth in the present Charter, and willing to make a practical and valuable contribution to its work and goals.
2. The Organization, based on the recommendation of the Commission and subject to the consensus of the Council of Ministers, may admit and grant observer status to other regional or international organizations.
3. The Organization, based on the recommendation of the Commission and the consensus of the Council of Ministers, may admit and grant observer status to non-governmental organizations from Member States specializing in the priority areas of the work of D-8.
4. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, observer Status may be suspended or terminated by the Council of Ministers. The suspension or termination shall take effect immediately after notification has been given to the state.
5. The Council of Ministers shall decide upon the nature of interaction of the observers during the sessions of the Organization and for their interaction with the Organization and with the D-8 Secretariat in the rules on the observer status.

Chapter III

Principal Organs of D-8

Article 5

1. The Principal Organs of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation shall be:
 - a. Summit of Heads of State or Government
 - b. Council of Ministers
 - c. Commission
 - d. Secretariat

Summit of Heads of State or Government

Article 6

1. The Summit shall comprise the Heads of State or Government of Member States and shall function as the supreme organ of the D-8 Organization.
2. The Summit will deliberate and decide upon the policy and guidelines on all matters to achieve the objectives of the Organization and may deliberate any issue considered important by the Member States.
3. The Summit is convened once every two years in the territory of one of the Member States by rotation. The Summit decides, through consultations, upon the date and venue of its next meeting.
4. The Agenda of the Summit will be prepared by the Council of Ministers with the assistance of the Commission and the Secretariat.

Council of Ministers

Article 7

1. The Council shall comprise the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States. It functions in accordance with the guidelines and policy directives of the Summit.
2. The Council acts as a forum for comprehensive deliberation and consideration of all the issues before the Organization and is competent to take all decisions as a body under the guidance of the Summit.
3. The Council shall review reports submitted by the Commission and adopt recommendations and decisions to be submitted to the Summit. It may delegate to the Commission any task it may deem necessary.
4. The Council shall be responsible for the preparation of all official documents to be considered by the Summit.
5. The Council shall meet once a year or more if necessary in the territory of Member State Chairman in office or any Member States or other places to be agreed upon. There shall be a Council meeting before each Summit.

Commission

Article 8

1. The Commission is the executive organ of the Organization and functions under the guidance of the Council of Ministers.
2. The Commission shall comprise of senior officials from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, preferably at ambassadorial rank, appointed as Commissioners by their respective governments.
3. Each Commissioner functions as national focal point in his/her respective country.
4. The Commission shall present the report of its activities to the Council and shall also submit to the Council the draft Provisional Agenda, draft Work Program for the

Council and the Summit, and draft decisions and declarations for the Summit.

5. The Commission shall establish Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Groups, as and when necessary, examine their reports and supervise their activities.
6. The Commission shall meet at least twice a year; once immediately before the Council. The Commission may convene special/extraordinary meetings, as and when necessary, to consider the issues mandated by the Council or the Summit.
7. The Commission shall adopt its own Agenda and Programme of Work on the basis of the decisions and directives of the Council and the Summit.

Secretariat

Article 9

1. The Secretariat shall initiate, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of all D-8 activities and meetings related to the principal organs and technical meetings. Overall responsibilities, functions and other issues governing the daily activities of the Secretariat are covered by Staff Regulations.
2. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General who shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization and such staff as established in the Statutory Document and also determined by the Organization.
3. The Secretary-General shall be appointed on recommendation by the Council of Ministers by consensus from among the nationals of Member States and approval by the Summit for a non-renewable four-year term in accordance with the principle of rotation in alphabetic order with due consideration for competence, integrity and experience. The Secretary-General will be of the rank of Ambassador in the diplomatic service of the Member State.

Article 10

1. The Secretary-General shall perform the following responsibilities:
 - a. Coordinate and harmonize the work of the Organization, including, inter alia, effective follow-up of the implementation of recommendations and decisions of D-8 principal organs;
 - b. Initiate, propose and report to the principal organs matters that may serve or impair the objectives of the Organization;
 - c. Shall assist the host country in the preparations for the meetings of the Summit, Council of Ministers, and the Commission to the extent of preparation of the agenda and programme of work in coordination with the Member State holding chair of the Organization;
 - d. Shall assist the host country in the preparation of D-8 meetings to the extent of provision of such services as preparation of draft agenda, programme of work, decisions, recommendations and declarations. Reports of all meetings shall be prepared by the host country, in consultation with the representatives of the Secretariat attending the meeting, and officially transmitted to the Secretariat immediately after adoption for circulation among Member States;
 - e. Prepare the working papers and memoranda to implement decisions taken by the Summit, Council of Ministers and other sectoral ministerial meetings;
 - f. Organize with the assistance of Member States technical and sectoral meetings and activities;

- g. Prepare the programme of work and the annual budget of the Secretariat;
- h. Facilitate and coordinate communication, consultations and exchange of information among Member States on all matters falling within the purview of the work of the Organization and of importance to Member States;
- i. Perform any responsibility entrusted to him by the Summit or the Council of Ministers;
- j. Submit annual report to the Council of Ministers and a biennial report to the Summit on the work of the Organization;
- k. Propose the establishment of subsidiary and or ad hoc bodies for advancing the goals of the Organization.

Article 11

In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, and the staff of the Secretariat, shall not seek or accept instructions from any government or authority other than the Organization. They shall refrain from taking any action that may be detrimental to their position as international civil servants responsible only to the Organization. Member States shall respect this exclusively international character, and shall not seek to influence them in any way in the discharge of their duties. The terms of service of the staff members shall be governed by staff regulations.

Representation of the Secretariat

Article 12

1. The Secretary-General shall attend all the meetings of the principal organs along with the necessary staff and shall make oral statements and submit written statements/reports, and when required, offer clarification on issues under deliberation.
2. In the absence of the Secretary-General in any meeting of the principal organs, the designated representative shall represent him and may make oral statements, and when required, offer clarification on issues under deliberation.
3. The Secretary-General shall represent the Organization in external relations. He may also designate member(s) of the staff to represent the Organization wherever appropriate.
3. The Secretary-General may dispatch one or more of the staff to attend technical meetings.

Chapter IV

Technical Meetings

Article 13

1. Member States shall host technical meetings such as sectoral ministerial meetings, working groups, workshops, forums, high level technical officials, roundtables, and task forces comprising senior experts in order to exchange views, discuss, negotiate, and make proposals on D-8 fields of activity and areas of cooperation.
2. Terms of references of all technical meetings shall be defined by the host country and agreed by Member States before holding such meetings.
3. The host country shall prepare, in consultation with the Secretariat, the report of all technical meetings and submit same to the Commission without delay for consideration, recommendation, and follow up.

Chapter V*Chair of D-8*

Article 14

- 1 The Member State hosting the Summit shall assume the D-8 Chair and shall exert its utmost efforts to promote the objectives of the Organization until the next Summit.
2. The D-8 Chair shall preside over all meetings of the principal organs and technical meetings. For all D-8 meetings, the representative of the next chair may function as co-chair of the meeting.

Chapter VI*Rules of Procedure**Official Language*

Article 15

English shall be the official language of the Organization in all meetings, documents and correspondence.

Agenda

Article 16

1. The Secretariat shall prepare, in consultation with the D-8 Chair and the host country, the draft agenda for all meetings of the principal organs of the Organization.
2. For all other D-8 meetings, except as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the hostcountry shall prepare the Agenda, Programme of Work, Terms of Reference and Administrative Arrangements and provide them to the D-8 Secretariat for circulation at least one month prior to the meeting concerned.

Conduct of Meetings

Article 17

1. The meetings of the principal organs shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Organization.
2. The presence of a simple majority of Member States constitutes the quorum for D-8 meetings.
3. Extraordinary meetings of the Commission, Council and/or the Summit can be held upon the request of Member States. One or more Member States may propose the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Commission, the Council and/or the Summit. The proposal shall be forwarded to the Chairman in Office at least 30 days before the proposed date of the meeting together with the supporting documents explaining the rationale for such a meeting. The Chairman in Office shall circulate the proposal to the Member States together with the supporting documents. The extraordinary meeting shall be convened unless at least one Member State raises an objection within 7 days after the receipt of notification. The extraordinary meeting shall be convened in the territory of the requesting Member State with the consent of the Chairman in Office.
4. Meetings of the principal organs of the Organization take place in the territory of Member States by rotation. Therefore, any Member State shall be eligible to host D-8 technical meetings. The modality of hosting such meetings shall be decided by the Commission.

Decision Making

Article 18

1. All decisions in the Summit, Council, and the Commission shall be taken by consensus.
2. Decisions in technical D-8 meetings, may be taken by the simple majority of members present and voting. In case of divergence of views, Member State(s) concerned may record their positions or exercise the right of reservation.

Chapter VII*External Relations*

Article 19

1. D-8 may establish mutually beneficial collaborative relationships with other states, regional or international organizations, institutions, and non-governmental organizations with a view to establishing partnerships and/or initiating joint projects. The nature and extent of such collaboration shall be determined by the Council of Ministers by consensus.
2. Representatives of states, international and regional organizations, institutions, or non-governmental organizations may be invited to the inaugural and/or closing ceremonies of the Summit upon the initiative of the host country subject to prior notification of all Member States.

Chapter VIII*Settlement of Disputes*

Article 20

1. In case of a dispute between two or more Member States concerning the interpretation or application of this Charter, the Parties to the dispute shall consult and, if necessary, shall bring the dispute to the attention of the Council for consideration and appropriate decision. The Secretary-General may also be consulted or requested to use his good offices.
2. In case of a serious breach of the Charter or non-compliance, the matter shall be referred to the Summit for consideration and appropriate decision.

Chapter IX*Budget and Finance**Budget*

Article 21

1. The budget of the Secretariat shall be financed through the contributions of the Member States based on the scale of assessment established by the Council of Ministers.
2. "The Financial Regulations of the D-8 Secretariat" shall govern all matters related to the budget and finance. Any amendment of these regulations shall require proper Council consideration and decision.
3. The Secretariat shall prepare the budget for each year before the end of March of the previous year and shall submit it to the Commission for its consideration, adoption and recommendation to the Council for final approval.

Voluntary Contributions

Article 22

Consistent with the Objectives and Principles of D-8, voluntary and/or project-based contributions from D-8 Member States, other countries, international organizations, institutions, private corporations, or non-governmental organizations, are welcomed. The necessary modalities to govern the management of such contributions shall be adopted by the Council upon recommendation of the Commission. The funds shall be subject to audit and inspection in the same manner as the regular budget of the Organization.

Chapter X*Legal Provisions**Legal Personality of D-8*

Article 23

D-8, as an inter-governmental organization, shall enjoy a legal personality and capacity.

Privileges and Immunities

Article 24

1. D-8 shall enjoy in the territories of Member States such legal personality and privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and fulfillment of its purposes and objectives.
2. The privileges and immunities of the Secretariat staff in the host country shall be laid down in the Headquarters Agreement.
4. Representatives of the Member States and officials of the Organization shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as laid down in the Headquarters Agreement.

Withdrawal

Article 25

1. Any Member State may withdraw from the Organization through official notification of the D-8 Secretariat.
2. Withdrawal shall take effect at the end of the financial year of the notification date. All obligations shall remain valid until their complete fulfillment.

Chapter XI*Amendments*

Article 26

1. Any Member State may propose amendments to the present Charter through the Secretariat. Amendments to the Charter shall be made by the Council upon recommendation of the Commission.
2. Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all members when they have been adopted by consensus of the members of the Council and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes of all Members of the Members of the Council.

Chapter XII

Final Provisions

Article 27

1. The Charter shall be ratified by the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional practices and the Instrument of Ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall officially inform the Member States upon the receipt of each Instrument of Ratification.
2. The Charter shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date the Secretariat receives Instruments of Ratification of five Member States.
3. For each Member State, which ratifies this Charter after the date of its entry into force, as provided in paragraph 2, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the Instrument of Ratification by that State.
4. The present Charter is drawn up in one original copy in English.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Charter.

Done at Islamabad, Pakistan, on the 22nd day of November 2012 in English language in one original copy:

For the People's Republic of Bangladesh

For the Arab Republic of Egypt

For the Republic of Indonesia

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

For Malaysia

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

For the Republic of Turkey ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, November 22, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1387&type=3>

DOCUMENT NO. 11

ISLAMABAD DECLARATION 2012 NOVEMBER 22, 2012

We, the Heads of State and Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Turkey met in Islamabad on 22nd day of November 2012, for the Eighth Summit of the Developing Eight Countries (D-8). We reaffirm our commitment to the goals and objectives of the D-8, including previous Summit Declarations.

2. We further reaffirm our commitment to peace, democracy, progress, dialogue, solidarity, tolerance, and moderation as the core values and foundation for achieving economic prosperity and well-being of our peoples.

3. We reiterate the importance of consultation, coordination and joint efforts in economic and trade relations among our members and commit ourselves to the realization of a just and equitable international economic system based on the principle

of sustainable and inclusive development that take into account the profound impact of climate change.

4. We underscore the adoption of D-8 Charter in Islamabad as a turning point for the Organization. On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary, the adoption of the Global Vision, collectively takes us on a new path of cooperation after we have concluded our mutually beneficial cooperation from Istanbul to Islamabad. We are confident that the principles and objectives enunciated in the D-8 Charter will improve interaction and foster closer cooperation in economic relations among Member States. We therefore pledge to work in solidarity to confront common challenges faced by the D-8 community, especially achieving food security, mitigating the impact of natural disasters and countering all forms of extremism which undermine economic progress and negatively affect the livelihood of our peoples.

5. We note the continuing difficulties faced by the global economy, particularly in Eurozone area, and the impact of the economic and financial crisis which still overshadows the ability of the developing countries to achieve their growth potentials. We underscore the need for better coordination and close engagement between G20 and D-8.

6. We take note with concern of the consequences of the coercive economic measures on the livelihood of the people.

7. Recognizing the uncertain prospects for rapid and sustainable global economic recovery and growth, we resolve to further strengthen intra D-8 cooperation to counter the adverse fall-out of the economic crisis. Likewise, we renew our strong faith in multilateralism, in particular under United Nations system. Accordingly, we commit our nations to active participation, effective coordination and cooperation with all regional and international multilateral institutions to maximize the realization of our common interests, as well as those of the Global South.

8. We are mindful of the impact of globalization and its effects on our societies. To address these challenges, we pledge to pursue national development through inclusiveness, dialogue, and democratic values, particularly by promoting social justice, good governance and empowerment of women. We also underline the importance of collaboration in the fields of sharing best practices, lessons learned and knowledge on democracy and good governance in order to build a solid foundation for peace and development.

9. We commit ourselves to creating a level playing field for all segments of the society, in particular for the youth to learn modern skills to become active participants in the emerging knowledge-based economy and the information society. We emphasize the need for scientific and technological cooperation and the development of joint industrial projects and sharing of engineering and management knowledge, with D-8 Centers of Excellence at the fore front of this collaborative effort.

10. We recognize the facilitating role of the government as catalyst of economic and trade cooperation and underline the importance of achieving intra D-8 investment and trade targets through greater cooperation in these areas. Accordingly, we direct the Commission and the Council to explore, in consultation with national investment and trade promotion agencies, D-8 Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Business Forums, strategies and plans for increasing D-8 trade and investment levels at the next Summit. In this connection, we commend the untiring efforts by Nigeria during its

Chairmanship in office to promote private sector participation and cooperation among D-8 Member Countries.

11. We underline the critical importance of harnessing sources of energy in our countries, which is the backbone for economic growth and development and place special emphasis on investment in the energy sector through public-private partnerships. We are firmly committed to creating a framework of cooperation in energy field to achieve long-term energy security in our countries. We reaffirm our commitment to broaden and deepen cooperation in this critical area and stress the importance of collaborative efforts on capacity-building, transfer of technology, exploration of new energy sources, development of alternative fuels, including renewable sources of energy, as well as research, development and production of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We welcome Pakistan's offer to host the First Energy Forum to evolve a framework of cooperation.

12. We reiterate our commitment to the realization of the objectives of the D-8 Roadmap (2008-2018), in particular, the Five Priority Areas and direct the Commission through the Council to explore practical ways and means for benchmarking the Priority Areas into concrete action plans, policies and measures and prepare specific proposals for the review and decision at the Ninth D-8 Summit.

13. We note with satisfaction the progress in the area of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and recognize the potential for its expansion within the D-8 community and request Member states to make concerted efforts to promote cooperation in this field, including through the promotion of micro-financing. In this regard, we welcome the proposal of Egypt to create a portal on the D-8 website for the SMEs. We further welcome Egypt's proposal to create a portal on the D-8 website for the promotion of tourism.

14. We recognize the emergent role of Islamic Banking and Finance in Muslim societies, including within the D-8 community, and urge Member States to assist in its development as a catalyst for expansion in financial and trade activities.

15. We are mindful that the strength of D-8 lies in solidarity and cooperation in the widest possible areas, including proactive liaison with and engagement in the activities of other regional organizations and institutions in particular OIC, ECO, ASEAN, SAARC, ECOWAS, COMESA, and the Arab League.

16. We note with great satisfaction the success of the Organization in the development of the legal instruments, and their ratification and operationalisation which provides the framework for its activities through Visa Agreement, Customs Agreement, the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) as well as MoU on Civil Aviation and serves to facilitate, regulate and promote concrete cooperation among the members.

17. We welcome the ratification of the "Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures for the Businessmen of the D-8 Member States" by six member states, as well as the ratification of Multilateral Agreement among D-8 Member Countries on Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters by seven member states, and the entry into force of the two Agreements. We believe that these Agreements will give further impetus to the promotion of intra D-8 trade.

18. We welcome the ratification of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) by Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey, and its entry into force, and the current efforts towards its implementation. We invite these countries to take all the required measures to begin, as soon as possible, the implementation of the Agreement.

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19. We encourage the remaining countries which have not done so to ratify the three Agreements as soon as possible.
 20. We recognize that the private sector in our respective countries has a decisive role to play. We call upon the Member States to extend their valuable assistance to the private sector in promoting effective liaison with the Chambers of Commerce at the national level towards utilizing existing and emerging investment opportunities within the D-8 community. In this context, we strongly recommend the effective use of the D-8 Website Business Forum Page by the businessmen and companies.
 21. We welcome the signing of the Memoranda of Understanding with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and call upon the Secretary-General to exert every effort, in consultation with the Member States, towards the full implementation of the provisions of both MoUs.
 22. We considered the final report of the 3rd Meeting of Agriculture Ministers on Food Security held early October in Indonesia and express satisfaction at the outcome. We underscore the importance for the D-8 Member States to strengthen and energize efforts towards achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency at the national level in food production.
 23. We also express our serious concern at the growing challenges to food security at national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we underscore the need for the D-8 Member States to develop strategies towards promoting sustainable agricultural growth, through creating an enabling environment that encourages increased public and private investment in agriculture and agro based industry as well as through raising productivity in agriculture. We also express our determination to ensure fair and open market for agriculture products with a view to promoting better access to food.
 24. We urge member states to exert every effort to enhance industrial cooperation through the development of joint venture as outlined in the D-8 Roadmap (2008-2018) as well as strengthen efforts towards achieving self reliance and sufficiency in food production.
 25. We also considered the final report of the 3rd Meeting of Industry Ministers held in Dhaka in October 2012 and express satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting. We urge the Member States to exert every effort to enhance and institutionalize industrial cooperation within the D-8 community, through development of joint projects for realization of the previously agreed objectives, particularly in the D-8 Roadmap (2008-2018).
 26. We commend Pakistan for choosing “Democratic Partnership for Peace & Prosperity” as the theme of the Eighth D-8 Summit as well as for organizing the D-8 Business Forum, Meeting of D-8 Central Banks Governors, First Meeting of Heads of Trade Promotion Organizations, Trade Exhibition and Interactive Seminar on “Exploring Trade Opportunities Among the D-8 Countries” on the margins of the Summit.
 27. We welcome and express appreciation for the ratification of the D-8 Headquarters Agreement by the Parliament of the Republic of Turkey. We extend our appreciation to the Government of Turkey for providing new premises for the D-8 Secretariat Headquarters.
 28. We commend the Commission for finalizing the draft Charter and assistance provided by the Secretariat. We remain confident that member states will ratify the

Charter in the near future, providing institutional strength to the Organization and its activities.

29. We express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Commission for the preparation of D-8 Global Vision and to the Council for its approval which will help in guiding the work and activities of the Organization in the coming years for the member states to confront emerging challenges.

30. We acknowledge the commendable work done by the D-8 Secretariat, and recognize and express our gratitude for the meritorious service of Dr. Widi Agoes Pratikto as the outgoing Secretary-General of D-8. We welcome the appointment of Dr. Seyed Ali Mohammad Mousavi as the new D-8 Secretary-General and wish him success in his efforts.

31. We welcome the appointment of a Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the D-8 Organization in Istanbul, and encourage other member states to follow suit.

32. We endorse the Report of the 15th Session of D-8 Council of Ministers, including the Calendar of Events for the Year 2013, as recommended by the Commission, as well as the Reports of the 2nd Meeting of the Central Bank Governors, First Meeting of Heads of Trade Promotion Organizations and D-8 Business Forum.

33. We express profound appreciation to the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, for his exemplary leadership and untiring efforts in promoting the D-8 objectives during his chairmanship of the Organization.

34. We express profound appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Government, and the People of Pakistan for hosting the Eighth D-8 Summit and for their warm and generous hospitality. We wish His Excellency, the President, every success during Pakistan's chairmanship of the Organization and declare our unflinching support to His Excellency in this regard.

35. We warmly welcome the gracious offer of the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the Ninth D-8 Summit in 2014.■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, November 22, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1388&type=3>

DOCUMENT NO. 12

D-8 GLOBAL VISION-2012-2030 NOVEMBER 22, 2012

D-8, as an intergovernmental organization, comprising Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey, based on friendship, solidarity and pursuit of sustainable economic growth, endowed with abundant human and natural resources, aspires to become a dynamic economic grouping promoting sustainable development of its member states, as well as be a major actor in the global economic governance and system, and international economic cooperation.

D-8 is committed:

1. To promote fruitful collaboration and close cooperation between and among the member states in the widest possible fields, particularly in the agreed priority areas, and enhance mutually beneficial interdependence within the D-8 community, and active promotion of liaison with other regional and international organizations and institutions, with a view to the realization of internationally agreed development goals and graduation of LDCs;
2. To work towards broadening the support for the Organization at the national level within the member states, and strengthen its weight and voice at regional and international levels, including through active engagement in and promotion of South-South and South-North cooperation;
3. To promote and enhance collaborative partnership and engagement between public and private sectors at the national level within and among the member states;
4. To pursue good governance, rule of law, sound economic policies, and political stability as prerequisites for a smooth process of long-term development, improvement in standards of living in the member states, and the promotion of mutually beneficial relations with other member states, regional groups and the world at large;
5. To rise to the task of meeting existing and emerging global challenges through innovative collaboration arrangements and mechanisms in such strategic fields as capacity-building, transfer of technology, and investment and capital assistance, in order to cushion against externally induced economic shocks, climate change, food and energy insecurity, etc.;
6. To strive towards developing an appropriate model for integration among the member states with a view to promoting the Organization's competitive edge at the international level; and
7. To contribute to the changing architecture of global economic governance from the perspective of developing countries.

D-8 will collaborate with others on the basis such core values as peace, dialogue, cooperation, justice, equality, moderation, democracy, rule of law, harmony, peaceful coexistence, and inclusion.

D-8 Strategy towards achieving its long-term ideals and objectives, as enumerated above and also laid out in the 2008-2018 Roadmap, is based on an objective analysis of the tremendous potentials of the entire community, shared commonalities, and particular characteristics and challenges of the member states, and on the resolve to overcome challenges through steadfast cooperation and collective effort. ■

DOCUMENT NO. 13**JOINT STATEMENT — THE SEVENTH TRILATERAL SUMMIT OF
THE PRESIDENTS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
AFGHANISTAN, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND THE
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey held their seventh Trilateral Summit Meeting in Ankara on 11 and 12 December 2012.

The three Presidents also held cordial exchange of views together with His Excellency Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey.

At their Trilateral Summit Meeting, the Presidents,

Underscoring the valuable contribution that the Trilateral Summit Process has made to the dialogue and cooperation among the three countries through its six Summit Meetings since 2007 and the joint work carried out based on the decisions thereof, aware of the crucial importance of connectivity among the three brotherly countries, at the level of their people, institutions, infrastructures and economies,

Noting the need for further developing the transport connectivity among the three countries as a basis for increased economic cooperation,

Reiterating the crucial importance of regional cooperation for addressing regional challenges,

Mindful of the importance of the efforts of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan in bringing peace to Afghanistan and thus also contributing to regional stability; also welcoming the recent visit of its Chairman Mr. Salahuddin Rabbani to Pakistan and taking note of important initiatives taken by Pakistan in support of the peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the common challenge posed by terrorism, extremism and narcotics trafficking as a major threat to regional peace, security and stability, and in this context, especially, denouncing strongly the recent terrorist attacks on Asadullah Khalid, Director of National Security of Afghanistan; and on Malala Yusufzai, an icon of girls' education in Pakistan, and wishing them both a speedy recovery,

Welcoming the progress achieved in the Istanbul Process for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan and reiterating their strong commitment to the Process as a regional political dialogue platform and the development of confidence building measures within its framework, and looking forward to the success of the Baku and Astana meetings next year,

Reaffirming their commitment to the decisions of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA-V) held in Dushanbe on 27 March 2012,

Welcoming the Regional Conference on Countering Narcotics held in Islamabad on 12 November 2012 as an important regional initiative to address this significant challenge,

Recognizing the value of the efforts of regional organizations and initiatives, such as the Economic Cooperation Organization which held its 12th Summit in Baku on 16 October 2012,

Noting the commitment made by the international community to the future of Afghanistan in the Bonn, Chicago and Tokyo Conferences held since the sixth Trilateral Summit Meeting,

Decided the following:

1. In its sixth year, the Trilateral Ankara Summit Process has proven its worth as a platform for high level dialogue, security cooperation and economic development partnership,
2. Noted the results of the Trilateral Foreign Ministers Meeting with the participation of the Chairman of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan and high level officials of relevant agencies, where the latest efforts of the peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan was discussed extensively,
3. Based on the comprehensive exchanges of views among the relevant Ministers and high ranking officials, including the Chairman of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan, reiterated their determination to intensify the cooperation among the three countries in Afghan-led and Afghan owned peace and reconciliation efforts and address the security challenges affecting the region, in this regard a joint working group comprising relevant agencies of Afghanistan and Pakistan will address the recent attack on the National Security Director of Afghanistan,
4. Expressed their resolve to foster connectivity among the institutions of the three brotherly countries, the hotline communication system being recently established among the presidential offices setting a concrete example in this regard,
5. Further emphasized the need to use the full potential of the three countries in order to achieve the development objectives for the prosperity of their peoples, recognizing the need to improve the transport connectivity among the three partner countries,
6. In this regard, welcomed the results of the Trilateral Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport, whereby the inter modal goods transport capacity among the parties will be enhanced, utilizing the full potential of existing regional transport infrastructure and legal framework, in particular with close cooperation among authorities responsible for railways,
7. Welcomed the results of the Trilateral Interior Ministers' Meeting, which identified the need to improve cooperation in border management in order to address all cross-border challenges, including terrorism, narcotics and human trafficking,
8. Regarding the already existing trilateral military cooperation which was discussed among the Highest Level Military Officials prior to the Summit, emphasized that the ongoing joint military training programmes and exercises which provide invaluable opportunities to share experience and foster connectivity among the armed forces of the three countries as well as improving their inter operability, should be continued and expanded, the Joint Special Forces and Natural Disaster Search and Rescue Exercise,

- conducted among the armed forces of the three countries between 5-9 November 2012 in Ankara, was highly commended in this regard,
9. Expressed their conviction that the Trilateral Trade Council being established today will allow the three countries to connect their economic and trade institutions closer in order to realize the full potential in the economic and trade partnership among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey,
 10. Reiterated their support for the Istanbul Forum mechanism, comprising the apex organizations of the private sectors of the three countries, welcomed the work of the Forum for strengthening logistics connectivity among the three countries and further to Eurasia, and appreciated their efforts to foster connectivity among entrepreneurs,
 11. Tasked senior officials to review and expand the list of concrete cooperation projects based on the Ankara Summit Process decisions and follow-up their implementation.

His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan conveyed their thanks to His Excellency Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey and to the Government and brotherly people of Turkey for hosting the seventh Trilateral Summit. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, December 12, 2012,
<http://www.mofa.gov.pk/mfa/pages/article.aspx?id=1417&type=1>

DOCUMENT NO. 14

SPEECH OF RAJA PERVEZ ASHRAF PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN ON THE OCCASION OF CHRISTMAS-2012 DECEMBER 22, 2012

Dr. Paul Bhatti,
 Advisor to Prime Minister on National Harmony,
 Mr. Akram Masih Gill,
 Minister of State for National Harmony,
 Federal Ministers,
 Parliamentarians,
 Foreign Diplomats,
 Excellencies,
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me immense pleasure to attend this Christmas ceremony and share Christmas celebrations with our Christian brethren and members of diplomatic community.

I would like to extend my heartiest felicitations to my fellow Christians both on behalf of the government as well as the people of Pakistan.

I also wish them a very happy New Year and a healthy and prosperous future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Some misguided elements have tried to sow seeds of suspicion and target religions and their teachings. Are our global institutions not capable of checkmating those who defame religions? We cannot sit back and allow a few extremists to attack our shared values or dictate their agenda?

This calls for serious introspection. The way the entire civilized world came together and denounced blasphemous caricatures of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) indicates that the followers of all great religions would not allow misguided elements to dictate their narrative.

We need to close our ranks to promote shared values of compassion, moderation, tolerance and love. We need to foster a culture of interfaith dialogue in order to develop understanding.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

All minorities are part of the Pakistani social fabric. We value the contributions and services of minority communities in general and Christian community in particular in the development of our country.

The present democratic Government is committed to the vision of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for an enlightened, moderate, progressive, and tolerant Pakistan.

The Constitution of Pakistan gives every individual the right to freely practice their religion and fairly share economic opportunities for their empowerment.

In this connection, our Government has taken landmark decisions, which include:-

- Federal Cabinet has approved the enhancement of minority seats in the National Assembly from 10 to 14, while seats of minorities are being increased by one each in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, two seats for minorities will be increased in Punjab and three in Sindh.
- Reservation of 5% quota in federal government jobs/ services.
- Reservation of 4 seats for Minorities in the Senate of Pakistan.
- Declaration of 11th August, as National Minority Day including observances of optional holiday and celebration of other religious festivals of minorities at official level.
- Establishment of National Commission for Minorities.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Christmas reminds us of the true and universal message of love, tolerance, peace and brotherhood espoused by Jesus Christ. The best homage to Jesus Christ would be to follow his principles.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I call upon everyone to pledge that we will collectively struggle for the betterment of society and welfare of the people of this country.

We, the representatives of the people owe a lot to our people, as after a long intermission, the era of democracy has ushered in this country.

Establishment of an egalitarian society has always been the endeavour and policy of the Peoples Party. We have never compromised on this.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The government of Pakistan stands for equal rights for all citizens. We have always made efforts for socio-economic uplift of the masses. Special efforts are being made to bring the weaker sections of society into the mainstream. In this regard, Ministry of National Harmony has been mandated to actively engage in dialogue with scholars and leaders of all faiths to remove any misunderstandings.

Our government has proposed interfaith coordination as a practical and long term measure for achieving sustainable peace and harmony.

I am happy to note that the Christian community of Pakistan today stands more integrated and is taking active part in the socio economic development of country.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I must appreciate the role of religious scholars of different faiths who have consistently professed and practiced the ideals of integrity and harmony within the Pakistani nationhood. All of you present here today deserve praise and appreciation for unwavering efforts towards a better and stable Pakistan.

I hope you will continue to contribute and promote national harmony to build a much greater and more tolerant Pakistan. Let us on this day dedicate ourselves to continue our journey along this road.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish you Happy Christmas and a blessed New Year. ■

Press Information Department, Pakistan, December 22, 2012,
<http://www.pid.gov.pk/Important%20Releases.htm>