

DOCUMENTS (JANUARY-JUNE 2011)

DOCUMENT 1

JOINT STATEMENT ON JAPAN-PAKISTAN COMPREHENSIVE PARTNERSHIP

PR. NO.051/2011

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Japan His Excellency Mr. Naoto Kan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan His Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari visited Japan on 21 – 23 February 2011.

2. During the visit, President Asif Ali Zardari held in-depth discussions with Prime Minister Naoto Kan and members of his cabinet. President Zardari also interacted with the heads of important Japanese business corporations and the Japanese business community.

3. The two leaders decided to further strengthen bilateral relations for a comprehensive partnership for peace and development.

4. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at high level dialogues, including Foreign Ministers' meetings, political consultations, high level economic dialogue, security dialogue and government-business dialogue and decided to continue to hold regular in depth exchanges on matters of mutual interest.

5. President Zardari acknowledged with appreciation Japan's role as a key partner in promoting trade, investment and development in Pakistan.

6. The two leaders decided to enhance mutually beneficial economic and trade interaction by promoting and inter alia devising appropriate ways and means to facilitate private sector cooperation; joint ventures; financial and banking sector cooperation; agriculture and food cooperation; mineral resources development, energy sector cooperation and establishment of Japan-specific industrial zones in Pakistan.

7. President Zardari appreciated Japan's role in ensuring peace, stability and prosperity in the wider Asia-Pacific region, and in particular, Japan's efforts to promote stability and development in Afghanistan.

8. Prime Minister Kan recognized the geo-political importance of Pakistan and appreciated the significant contributions being made by Pakistan in promoting global and regional peace, security and stability.

9. The two leaders recognized that the stability and development of Afghanistan is vital for regional stability and stated that both Governments will continue their support to Afghanistan. They noted the importance of promoting regional development cooperation.

10. The two leaders reaffirmed their unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and resolved to strengthen their efforts in curbing the menace, including through capacity building.

11. Prime Minister Kan appreciated the role being played by Pakistan in fighting terrorism and extremism and acknowledged the immense sacrifices, both human and material, made by Pakistan in the ongoing efforts to fight terrorism and extremism.

President Zardari underscored Pakistan's continued commitment to fight this twin menace.

12. Prime Minister Kan welcomed the agreement between Pakistan and India on the resumption of dialogue on all issues following the Pakistan-India Foreign Secretary level talks in Thimphu, Bhutan, on February 6, 2011.

13. The two leaders reaffirmed that peace and prosperity in the South Asian region is vital for realizing peace and prosperity across Asia and the world. In this regard, Prime Minister Kan expressed his commitment to support the role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in promoting regional cooperation in South Asia. President Zardari welcomed Japan's interest in the forum.

14. President Zardari highlighted the commitment of the Government of Pakistan to implement wide ranging economic reforms that are being undertaken in Pakistan as a matter of urgent priority to ensure sustained and inclusive growth and development.

15. President Zardari conveyed the gratitude of the Government and people of Pakistan for the generous assistance provided by the Government of Japan for socio-economic development over five decades and to support Pakistan's relief and early recovery efforts in the aftermath of recent devastating floods, which caused massive destruction to life, property and infrastructure in Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan remains committed to the effective utilization of Japan's support for the benefit of the people of Pakistan. The two leaders recognized the importance of sharing experiences on and taking measures for disaster risk reduction.

16. Prime Minister Kan stated that the Government of Japan will continue to support Pakistan's efforts in the development of the power sector, management and administration of water resources and infrastructure development.

17. Prime Minister Kan pointed out the significance of the concept of human security and expressed the readiness of the Government of Japan to provide Pakistan assistance in the field of education, human resource development, promotion of employment and health, including for the Pakistan Polio Initiative, through the implementation of the Kan Commitment announced at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Millennium Development Goals last year.

18. President Zardari underscored that Pakistan offers vast opportunities for mutually beneficial investments and that an action plan is being prepared by the Government of Pakistan for promoting Japanese investments. Prime Minister Kan welcomed this initiative and expressed the intention of the Government of Japan to support such efforts. President Zardari welcomed the decision by the Government of Japan to approve import of mangoes from Pakistan.

19. The two leaders directed their officials to review measures to strengthen their economic relations, including in the areas of trade, investment and infrastructure development.

20. The two leaders underscored the importance of holding government-business dialogue for enhancing cooperation in both public and private sectors.

21. The two leaders decided to strengthen people to people contacts particularly focusing on parliamentary, business and youth exchanges, inter alia through Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS). President Zardari, while stressing the need to facilitate these exchanges by simplifying the visa procedures in both countries stated that the Government of Pakistan will positively

consider the exemption of visas and simplification of visa procedures for Japanese business persons and tourists.

22. The two leaders recognized the importance of strengthening cultural and academic exchanges in order to further strengthen the long standing friendly relationship between the Governments and people of the two countries. They also underscored the importance of building on the deep and historical cultural bonds between the two countries.

23. The two leaders stressed the importance of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and technological fields including through the promotion of student exchanges.

24. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the expansion of bilateral defense and security cooperation. They decided to strengthen cooperation in the field of defense including through training of defense personnel and cooperation between their respective defense educational institutions.

25. The two leaders recognized the importance of maintaining the safety and security of maritime navigation and to further enhance cooperation in this regard.

26. The two leaders stated that they share the global objectives of disarmament and non-proliferation. They decided to deepen cooperation in these areas through closer dialogue.

27. The two leaders welcomed the Cancun Agreements adopted at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. They reaffirmed their determination to constructively work together towards a successful outcome at COP 17 in South Africa.

28. The two leaders underscored the importance of consultations and cooperation at the multilateral forums. They underlined the need for a reform of the UN Security Council (UNSC).

29. Prime Minister Kan reiterated Japan's position on North Korea, which attaches overarching importance to bringing about a comprehensive solution to all issues relating to North Korea of concern to Japan, such as the issues of nuclear programs, missile development and abduction. In particular, Prime Minister Kan expressed grave concern over North Korea's uranium enrichment program which is in contravention of its international obligations. President Zardari stated the Government of Pakistan's position of supporting a nuclear weapons free Korean peninsula and the abatement of tensions, and hoped all issues will be resolved through peaceful means.

30. The two leaders decided to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Pakistan in the year 2012 in a befitting manner.

31. President Zardari expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him by the Government of Japan. President Zardari extended a cordial invitation to Prime Minister Kan to visit Pakistan. Prime Minister Kan received the invitation with profound appreciation. ■

Mr. Naoto Kan
Prime Minister of Japan

Mr. Asif Ali Zardari
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, February 22, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Feb/Pr_051.htm

DOCUMENT 2**JOINT STATEMENT ON THE VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER OF
BHUTAN H.E. LYONCHHEN JIGME Y. THINLEY TO PAKISTAN
(18-20 MARCH, 2011)**

PR. NO.108/2011

At the invitation of His Excellency Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani, His Excellency Lyonchhen Jigme Y. Thinley, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan and Chair of the Sixteenth SAARC Summit visited Islamabad from 18-20 March, 2011. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bhutan was accompanied by H.E. Lyonpo Khandu Wangchuk, the Minister for Economic Affairs and Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Dasho Tashi Phuntshog, Cabinet Secretary, H.E. Dasho Daw Penjo, Foreign Secretary, H.E. Dasho Bap Kesang, Ambassador of Bhutan to Pakistan and other senior officials. His Excellency the Prime Minister of Bhutan was accorded a ceremonial reception on arrival at Islamabad.

Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani and Prime Minister Jigmi Y. Thinley held a formal meeting on 19 March 2011 during which views were exchanged on a wide range of issues of common interest. The discussions were marked by cordiality, warmth, mutual respect and mutual understanding.

Both leaders highlighting the friendly bonds between the two countries that spanned several centuries, agreed that there was tremendous potential to transform the goodwill that existed for each other into substantive bilateral relations by undertaking cooperation in areas such as culture, health, education, environment, tourism, human resource development and cottage industries. In this regard, the two leaders acknowledged the importance of engaging in regular consultations at various levels for strengthening bilateral relations.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the cooperation between the two countries at the multilateral foras. They also called for greater cooperation among SAARC member states at the multilateral forums.

Recalling his visit to Thimphu in April 2010, Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani congratulated Bhutan for successfully hosting the 16th SAARC Summit and commended the contribution being made by Bhutan to strengthen SAARC under the leadership of Lyonchhen Jigmi Y. Thinley. Both Prime Ministers agreed that the Thimphu SAARC Spirit should be carried forward for promoting peace, stability and the well being of the people of South Asia.

Both leaders acknowledged the importance of SAARC in furthering regional cooperation in South Asia, reiterated their commitment to SAARC and also emphasized the importance of promoting inter-regional development cooperation.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bhutan visited the Parliament House in Islamabad where H.E. Mr. Farooq H. Naek, Chairman of the Pakistan Senate hosted a lunch in his honour.

H.E. Dr. Abdul Hafeez Shaikh, the Minister of Finance and H.E. Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs called on the Prime Minister

of Bhutan. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bhutan also visited Taxila, a world heritage site.

The Prime Minister of Bhutan expressed deep appreciation for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation during their visit to Pakistan. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, March 20, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Mar/Pr_108.htm

DOCUMENT 3

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

Following is the text of President Asif Ali Zardari's address to the joint sitting of the Parliament on Tuesday [March 22, 2011]:

“BISMILLAH- IR- RAHMAN IR-RAHIM Madam Speaker, May I at the outset, strongly condemn, on behalf of the people of Pakistan and on my own behalf the deliberate desecration of the Holy Quran by a fanatic in Florida.

We condemn this act in the strongest possible words. It is a serious setback, to the efforts at promoting harmony among civilized communities throughout the world.

I call upon this august House to adopt a resolution urging the UN “ We call upon the UN to address this issue for the sake of harmony and peace in the world.

Madam Speaker! Honorable Members of the Parliament! Assalam o Alaikum! I am thankful to Allah for the honour, to address this august House at the beginning of its fourth year. It is a great honor for me to share your achievements during the past years and the hopes and aspirations for the future.

Let me begin by paying tributes, to all our martyrs who have laid down their lives, in fighting militancy and extremism. To our sons and daughters in the armed forces, the law enforcement agencies and the citizens, who have bravely stood up to forces of extremism and violence.

Madam Speaker, I wish to congratulate each and every member of the Parliament, and all the political parties - those in the government and in the opposition - for the unanimous passage of the 18th and 19th Constitutional Amendments.

The restoration of the Constitution, given by Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had been a dream of our people. We made the dream a reality. Many in our history have talked change. But we have not merely talked; we accomplished change.

Madam Speaker; Returning power from dictators to the people was the core of our promise. Rarely in history has a leader abdicated power by his own free will. My head bows in gratitude before Allah, for giving me the strength, to give up powers that had been usurped by dictators. It is now our great responsibility, to use the powers wisely.

Madam Speaker; From our very first days in office, we inherited multiple problems. These were problems of: an ailing economy, rising militancy, and growing extremism. But three years is a long enough period to demonstrate progress. We have brought the economy back on track; in our villages and in our cities, in our provinces,

in FATA in Azad Kashmir and in Gilgit Baltistan. We must create opportunities for our youth. And give hope to the people.

Madam Speaker! When the present government took charge we were a food deficit country. Rising inflation, power shortages, worldwide recession and falling remittances compounded the situation. The fight against militancy and the unprecedented floods last year further worsened it. According to the Damage and Needs Assessment, the overall damage to our economy, is nearly 10 billion dollars. Our thoughts and prayers are with the flood victims.

The government has embarked upon a comprehensive plan, to address the economic challenges. The plan includes: reduction in non-development expenditure to cut expenses, reforms in power sector, restructuring of public sector enterprises, incentivizing remittances and special programmes for poverty alleviation.

Making tough decisions is the responsibility of leadership, no doubt. We are not afraid to lead; and we know the way. The government reduced the cabinet size. The subsidy regime has been rationalized. Tax reforms have been introduced, to mobilize resources. The tax net is being expanded, through introduction of the Reformed General Sales Tax. For the first time a social safety net has been created, through the Benazir Income Support Programme.

Madam Speaker! The 7th NFC award after a gap of 19 years has been a major achievement. As a result, over 300 billion rupees of additional revenues have been transferred to the provinces. The provinces have been given the right, to collect GST on services. Collection of direct and indirect taxes has increased, by eight per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively.

In 2007 foreign remittances were 6.4 billion dollars. These have increased and set to cross the 11 billion dollar mark this year - a record for now. Foreign exchange reserves have reached 17.5 billion dollars- —also a record for now.

An allowance equal to 50 per cent of basic pay has been given to every federal government employee. Medical allowance for employees and pensioners has been increased from 15 to 25 per cent. The Pay and Judicial allowance of the superior judiciary have also been considerably enhanced, to attract new talent.

Madam Speaker! In the memory of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, the cause of women empowerment and poverty reduction is very dear to us. Over 74 billion rupees have been disbursed to the poor beneficiaries, through the BISP. Mobile Phone Banking has been launched, for the transparent transfer of benefits. A scheme of soft loans, of up to 300,000 rupees for setting up of small businesses, has been launched. BISP has provided relief to over 4 million poor families, including IDPs, flood victims and the victims of bomb blasts.

More than 90 per cent of adult population, has been issued ID cards. It is a leap forward towards documentation. Fair and free elections lie at the root of genuine transfer of power, to the elected representatives of the people. Credible, accurate and complete voters' list is the foremost requirement, for free and fair elections. I commend the maturity, with which all political parties have agreed to address this issue, and remove once and for all, the stigma of rigged elections, through bogus votes.

A bill to make ID cards mandatory for voters registration and polling has been introduced. This along with Electronic Voting Machines will bring transparency in electoral process.

Madam Speaker! Under the leadership of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, polio was almost eliminated. Unfortunately, it has once again spread across our land. The Prime Minister has launched, an emergency Anti- Polio plan, to eliminate this deadly disease by the end of 2012. This is a national effort.

I wish to commend the Prime Minister, the political leadership of all parties, in all provinces for their efforts.

Madam Speaker! Through the 18th Constitutional Amendment, education and health have been devolved, to the provinces. A historic amendment has been made to the Constitution, to promote education, as never before. Education has been declared, as a basic and enforce-able right, for children aged 5 to 16 years. Not a privilege, but a basic right. Education is now a moral obligation of the state. Not just for the children of the rich, but for all the sons and daughters of Pakistan. 2011 has been declared as the “Year of Education”. This is neither just symbolic, nor mere rhetoric.

Madam Speaker! Pakistan’s economy has historically been hit by power shortages. A major reason for it is, the absence of continuity in policies. Energy sector has suffered, because policies were thoughtlessly reversed. I call upon the business community, to give ownership to the economic policies, regardless of which government gives the policy. Urgent steps have been taken to meet the energy challenge. More than 1,800 MW of power has been added to the national grid during the last two years. Alternate energy sources including wind power are being exploited. To exploit vast Thar reserves, work on a pilot project has started. Work on 970 MW Neelum Jhelum Hydro project is in progress. Next month will take place, the ground breaking of the 4500 MW Basha hydel project. The up-gradation of Tarbela will be completed, by end of this year.

Despite floods, agriculture has registered progress. From wheat importing, Pakistan has become wheat exporting country. Six lac tons of wheat has been exported thus far this year. We expect to achieve target of 15 million bales of cotton during 2010-11 Rural economy has greatly benefited. Our exports are expected to exceed 24 billion dollars this year- again a record for now.

Madam Speaker! The government has taken steps, to restore dignity and honor to labor. After restoring over 7,000 sacked employees, it decided to regularize contract employees. Minimum wages of un-skilled workers has been increased, from 4,600 to Rs. 7,000 per month. Now the workers have the right to seek legal remedies against dismissal. A worker can no longer be dismissed from service without cause, as was the practice in the past. In the name of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, an Employees Stock Option Scheme has been introduced, transferring 12% shares to workers, in state run enterprises. It will benefit 500,000 families. Workers will also be given representation, on the Board of Directors. They will have a say, in the management of their enterprises.

Madam Speaker! Under the privatization policy of the coalition government, the outright sale of national assets and institutions, will not be allowed. Our policy is based on, Public-Private partnership. Shares will be offered for sale, through stock exchanges. The year will go down as exceptional, in the history of the Parliament. It will be remembered as the year when the democratic Constitution was restored. It will also be remembered for passing important legislation, for the protection of women, children and the needy. Twenty Acts of Parliament were passed during the last year.

The Prime Minister attended the sessions of National Assembly for 99 days - a record for now. A caucus of women Parliamentarians on Peace and Reconciliation was held.

I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister, you Madam Speaker and every Member of Parliament for this performance.

Madam Speaker! We believe in transparent, and across the board accountability of all. A draft Bill is already in the Senate. Reforms in FATA, and amendments to the FCR, have been finalized. Recently major political parties joined hands, to endorse the reforms, and demand their immediate implementation. I congratulate the political parties on this consensus. I assure you that the reforms announced on August 14, 2009 will soon be implemented. The status of Kala Dakka in Pukhtunkhwa, has already been changed, from PATA to settled area.

The UN Commission of Inquiry in the assassination of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto has submitted its report. Subsequent to this, a new challan has been submitted, before the trial court. The family of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and the Pakistan Peoples Party do not believe in revenge. While the individuals involved will certainly not escape punishment, we aim at defeating the mindset that was behind her assassination.

As she herself so famously said, "Democracy is the best revenge." We condemn the murders of Salman Taseer and Shahbaz Bhatti. We will avenge the martyrdom of heroes of democracy by defeating the mindset that preaches violence and hatred. We must be true to our principles, and we must be strong. Being strong means, denouncing what is wrong. And violence, hatred, extremism and intolerance are wrong. We are committed to protecting the rights of the minorities. The government is earnestly addressing the issue of missing persons.

A Commission has been set up, which has also finalized its report. I wish to commend the Shaheed Benazir Democracy Institute and all those whose efforts have contributed to it.

Madam Speaker! Pakistan's foreign policy is aimed at: advancing our national security, promoting peace and economic agenda, while safeguarding national dignity, sovereignty and independence.

We seek trade, not aid. We have revived trans-regional energy projects. Cargo train service between Pakistan and Turkey - called Gul Train - is being upgraded.

With the United States, we remain committed, to building a long-term partnership, based on mutual respect, mutual interest and sovereign equality.

Our strategic cooperation with China continues to grow from strength to strength. Relations with Afghanistan have undergone a sea change.

For the first time Pakistan has engaged with the European Union at the Summit level. Two Pakistan-EU Summits have been held so far. Long-term cooperation with the UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain has helped advance our economic agenda.

Full spectrum dialogue process has been resumed with India. We seek a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN resolutions while respecting the aspirations of the people of Kashmir.

Negotiations are underway for a Pakistan-GCC Free Trade Agreement. Pakistan's relations with Iran too, have improved.

We have upgraded our relations with Japan, to a comprehensive partnership, for peace and development. We are profoundly saddened over the tragedy unleashed

by natural disaster in Japan. I wish to express the great sympathy of the people of Pakistan, to Japan in their hour of grief. The tragedy has also brought into focus, environmental issues connected with nuclear energy.

Madam Speaker! We will fight the militants to the finish. We will not back down. We will ensure a modern and moderate Pakistan, the Pakistan of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. We cannot permit the use of our soil, for terrorist activities, against any other country. We will not. The fight against militancy may be long and bitter. But we have no other option except to win. Win we will. And soon InshaAllah. Madam Speaker! We will uphold, the supremacy of the Constitution and the Parliament. We will not permit anyone, to usurp the powers, that rightly belong to the Parliament. We believe that all state organs, should work within their parameters, as laid down in the Constitution. The restoration of the Constitution shows, that if we rise above politicking, we can deliver. Let us strive to keep our egos aside. Let political forces stop challenging each other, merely for political point scoring. It only weakens democracy in the long run. The task of the leadership is to unite; not divide.

We believe in reconciliation, and not confrontation. I commend the Prime Minister, for pursuing the policy of reconciliation and consensus, given by Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. We have achieved consensus on constitutional reforms. Now we need to build consensus on resolving issues like energy shortage, circular debt, taxation reforms, restructuring of public sector entities, and documenting the economy.

Madam Speaker! These are the problems which the future generations will inherit, if not addressed through collective wisdom now. We need to build a national consensus on these issues. Tough decisions must be taken together. I invite all political parties for a national dialogue; sooner rather than later. As Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto wrote in her last book, just days before her assassination: "It is time for new ideas. It is time for creativity; It is time for bold commitment. There has been enough pain. It is time for reconciliation."

May Allah help us all in our mission. Pakistan Zindabad."■

Daily Times, March 23, 2011.

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C03%5C23%5Cstory_23-3-2011_pg7_15

DOCUMENT 4

DECLARATION ON PAKISTAN-UK ENHANCED STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

PR. NO.128/2011

Introduction

UK and Pakistan share a common history. Our relationship is visible in the vibrant and diverse diaspora community in the UK and the cultural, linguistic, educational, commercial, economic, family and other ties that British people and organizations have to Pakistan.

Both have a shared interest in promoting peace, security and stability in the region and the world.

For this purpose, the two countries have agreed to establish an enhanced and stronger Pakistan-UK Strategic Dialogue based on sovereignty, equality, mutual trust and mutual respect. This enhanced Strategic Dialogue will build on and intensify cooperation in the areas set out below for mutual benefit.

Objective

A stronger, deeper, franker and more practical Pakistan-UK bilateral relationship, supported by commercial engagement, which enables Pakistan and the United Kingdom to become more secure, stable and prosperous.

Structure

The enhanced Strategic Dialogue will be actively driven forward by the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan and by the Prime Minister of the UK. Annual meetings at Heads of Government level will review the bilateral relationship and determine the priorities and objectives for the coming year. Foreign Ministers will meet bi-annually in both countries to review progress. Relevant Ministers will meet to agree the agenda and timings of follow-up meetings. This work will be supplemented through regular visits by senior officials in each of the stands mentioned below.

The existing working groups currently operating under the Strategic Dialogue such as the Joint Working Group, Defence Cooperation Forum, Joint Judicial Cooperation Working Group, as well as the Arms Control and Disarmament Dialogue and the annual Development Partnership Review will continue to operate as part of the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue.

Areas of Cooperation

Both sides have agreed to the following themes for the Dialogue.

- i) *Trade and Business Relations*
Led by Commerce Ministers, supported by UK Trade and Investment, and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce and other relevant Ministries. Discussion will aim at increasing cooperation on trade and investment between our two countries. As part of UK-Pakistan trade and investment cooperation the UK will explore ways at improving Pakistan's competitiveness, including through its work on vocation skills, and actively pursue a programme of joint activities in key sectors. The UK will pursue greater trade access to the EU for Pakistan including for Pakistan-EU FTA.
Both sides will encourage and facilitate corporate sector cooperation in areas of mutual interest and importance.
- ii) *Financial, Macro-Economic Stabilization and Development Cooperation*
Led by the UK Secretary of State for the Department for International Development and Pakistan's Finance Minister, alongside officials from

across both Governments. Discussion will focus on growth, jobs and governance.

iii) *Education and Health*

Led by the Development Secretary and Pakistan's Finance Minister, the UK will support Pakistan to tackle the education emergency including getting more girls into school. This work will be supplemented by the British Council and the Education ministers in providing structure for and expansion of higher education and research links in both direction. Both sides will also promote cooperation in Higher Education; interaction among academia; student exchange programme; joint research and collaboration in the fields of science and technology and specialized disciplines such as medical sciences. Both sides will also cooperate in programmes that support capacity building for health professionals and institutions. The two sides will also consider a regular dialogue for cooperation in the health sector.

iv) *Consultations on Defence and Security*

The creation of a civilian-military National Security Dialogue between the UK and Pakistan; comprising discussion on regional security, CT and non-proliferation.

Exchanges on rule of law issues will be led by the Ministry of Justice and Pakistan's Law Ministry. This will include strands of work on policing, the judicial system, organized crime, human trafficking and narcotics control.

Further practical cooperation led by Defence and Interior Ministers and involving a wide range of Departments and Agencies from both sides, building on senior contacts, as well as the existing Joint Working Group and Defence Cooperation Forum.

v) *Cultural Cooperation*

This work will be led by the Ministers of Culture and supported by the British Council. The UK will continue its support for the British-Pakistan Foundation and explore further cooperation to promote the cultural links between our two countries.

Done at Islamabad on 5 April 2011. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, April 5, 2011.

http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Apr/PR_128.htm

DOCUMENT 5

BANQUET SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ASIF ALI ZARDARI

Following is the text of speech by President Asif Ali Zardari, in a banquet hosted in his honour by Turkish President Abdullah Gul:

"BISMILLAH-IR-RAHMAN-IR-RAHIM
Your Excellency President Abdullah Gul
Sayin Turkiye Jumhoor Bashkan Abdullah Gul,
Distinguished Guests,

**Ladies and Gentlemen,
ASSALAM-O-ALAIKUM,**

I am very pleased to be here in Ankara on first bilateral visit.

The warm welcome accorded to me and my delegation has deeply touched us.

I wish to thank you Mr. President and the government of Turkey for the warm hospitality accorded to us.

Let me also once again thank you Mr. President most sincerely for honoring me with the prestigious “Develet Nishan”.

It is an honor and a symbol of exemplary ties between Pakistan and Turkey.

Turkey has a very special place in my heart.

I have been coming here for many years now.

I have fond memories of my earlier visits.

I especially recall my visits with my late wife Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto.

Each time I come to Turkey, I am reminded of the special nature of our relations.

Ours is a special bond which has no parallel.

It is a unique friendship which is unmatched.

Physically we may live thousands of miles apart but our hearts beat together.

The colors of our flags may be different, but the symbols of the crescent and the star are one and the same.

From Ankara to Islamabad, from Konya to Multan and from Kayseri to Larkana, we are connected with a common bond of love and brotherhood.

Indeed we are One Nation living in Two States.

Turkey has been a cradle of civilization, learning and innovative thinking.

Throughout history, It has been a seat of great empires.

Today, it stands tall in the comity of nations.

I congratulate you Mr. President and Prime Minister Erdogan for your bold leadership to make Turkey a shining example for others.

We in Pakistan admire you and are proud of your achievements.

The events of the past few weeks in North Africa, Middle East and the Gulf are a cause of great concern.

They call for our close attention.

We have come at a crossroads of history.

We are witnessing a profound change in the heartland of the Muslim world.

My late wife Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Benazir once said and I quote,

“Countries descend into darkness when pluralism is disrupted, when diversity is suppressed and when one man directs the destiny of millions”.(Unquote)

The time has come for reflection and introspection.

The wellbeing of our people should be our foremost priority.

The future of our people should be shaped by their will and aspirations.

I congratulate Turkey for taking a leadership and a principled role in these challenging times.

Like Turkey, Pakistan wants stability and peace in the region.

Peace and stability that is based on respect for the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of these states.

In Pakistan, our government is mindful of its responsibilities to the people and the nation.

Today we are confronted with multiple challenges.

These are challenges of terrorism, extremism, flood disaster and energy shortages.

The democratically elected government is determined to turn these challenges into opportunities.

Today, I had very detailed and useful discussions with President Abdullah Gul.

We have agreed to give a strategic direction to our economic relations.

The government of Pakistan desires peace, stability and prosperity in our region.

We have opened a new chapter of positive engagement with Afghanistan.

It is an engagement that is based on mutual trust and confidence.

We have also embarked on a purposeful dialogue with India.

We want to have a dialogue that is aimed at resolving all our outstanding issues.

Mr. President,

The people of our two countries have stood shoulder to shoulder since their birth.

We rejoice on our achievements and we feel the pain when the other suffers.

Today, we remain united for a better tomorrow.

I would like to conclude by praying for your good health and happiness, the continued progress and prosperity of the people of Turkey.

I also pray for the everlasting friendship between Pakistan and Turkey.

Thank You

Pakistan ve Turkiye Paidabad."■

Pakistan Peoples Party, April 13, 211.

<http://www.ppp.org.pk/news/apr/14a-4-2011.html>

DOCUMENT 6

JOINT STATEMENT ON PAKISTAN – FRANCE COMPREHENSIVE PARTNERSHIP

At the invitation of the French Government, the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani, visited France on 3-6 May 2011.

2. During the visit, Prime Minister Gilani held detailed discussions with President Nicolas Sarkozy and his cabinet. Prime Minister Francois Fillon held a working dinner in his honour. Prime Minister Gilani, also interacted with heads of important French business corporations at MEDEF.

3. Prime Minister Gilani and President Sarkozy decided to further strengthen bilateral relations for a comprehensive partnership based on mutual interest and mutual respect.

4. The two parties expressed satisfaction at the Foreign Secretary-level dialogue held in Islamabad on April 12 and underscored the need for regular high-level exchanges, including interactions among their respective parliamentarians. It was also agreed to

hold regular in-depth exchanges on matters of mutual interest in the areas of economy, security and government-business dialogue.

5. Prime Minister Gilani appreciated France's role as a key trade and investment partner. The Prime Minister also expressed gratitude for the valuable flood relief assistance by France in the wake of the devastating floods in Pakistan last year. The two parties acknowledged the importance of sharing experience on, and taking measures for, disaster risk reduction.

6. The two parties agreed to expand mutually beneficial economic and trade interaction by promoting and devising appropriate means to facilitate private sector cooperation for bilateral, regional and trans-regional projects and joint ventures.

7. President Sarkozy expressed appreciation and support for Pakistan's democratic transformation. He also acknowledged the geo-political importance of Pakistan and appreciated the significant contributions being made by Pakistan in promoting global and regional peace, security and stability.

8. The two parties emphasized the importance of promoting stability and peace in Afghanistan and, towards this end, agreed to enhance their consultations and cooperation. The two parties reaffirmed their commitment in curbing the menace of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and, inter alia, resolved to deal with it through enhanced security and counterterrorism cooperation.

9. President Sarkozy acknowledged immense sacrifices Pakistan has made both in human and material form in the fight against extremism and terrorism. Prime Minister Gilani reaffirmed Pakistan's resolute determination in this regard.

10. The two parties welcomed the establishment of the Pakistan-France Business Council which will provide vast opportunities to the Pakistani and French entrepreneurs for collaboration in strategic economic sectors, including energy, infrastructure development and agriculture. The Government of France and Pakistan will extend full cooperation to the Council in discharge of its activities.

11. The two parties also decided to establish a joint Administrative Economic and Trade Committee to promote bilateral trade.

12. The two parties underscored the need to enhance bilateral relations in the areas of culture and science and technology including through promotion of student exchange programmes.

13. They expressed satisfaction over their defense and security cooperation, and agreed to strengthen cooperation in the field of security through training and cooperation between their respective institutions. They welcomed the establishment of the Joint Commission on Security.

14. The two parties stated that they share the global objectives of disarmament and non-proliferation and agreed to enhance cooperation in these areas through dialogue.

15. Prime Minister Gilani expressed his deep gratitude to the Government of France for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. Prime Minister Gilani extended an invitation to President Sarkozy and Prime Minister Fillon to visit Pakistan. The two leaders accepted the invitation with deep appreciation.■

Done in Paris on 5th May 2011,

On behalf of Pakistan

Syed Yousuf Raḥḡa Gilani

Prime Minister

On behalf of France

Francois Fillon
Prime Minister

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, May 5, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/May/PM_JS_France.htm

DOCUMENT 7

ON THE ABBOTTABAD INCIDENT OF 02 MAY, 2011

Honourable Speaker,

From the Floor of this August House, I wish to take the nation into confidence on the situation arising from the Abbottabad operation and the death of Osama bin Laden.

Early morning, the same day I had extensive consultations with President Zardari, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chief of Army Staff, Director General ISI and other important stakeholders on issues relating to Pakistan's national security.

The government's position on the Abbottabad operation and death of Osama bin Laden as enunciated in the official statements was based on extensive inter-agency and inter-departmental consultation process.

Honourable Speaker,

In today's age of information explosion, it is important to sift facts from fiction.

Very often it is the virtual or the media reality that obscures the actual. Yet, truth cannot for long be submerged in falsehood.

Fascination for high drama sometimes makes us forget the sequence and context of fast moving events that are splashed on television screens.

However, every development has a context. Its correct appreciation requires a dispassionate view of history. It is well-known that those who forget history are condemned to relive it.

Some of the recent public discourse; narratives and counter narratives, in talk shows and public comments have missed some essential points.

Reaffirmation is necessary.

Let there be no doubt, Pakistan is a proud nation. Our people value their honour and dignity. Our nation is resilient. Our real strength is our people and our State institutions.

We are all united and fully committed to sparing no sacrifice to uphold our national dignity and honour; to safeguard our supreme national interests by all means and all resources at our command.

No other nation has successfully met so many challenges. No other people have been put to so many tests by history and by circumstances of geography and geo politics.

No other nation has borne the collective burden of the international community.

Our nation has met all these challenges with supreme confidence, which is borne out of our firm belief in the noble injunctions of our glorious religion Islam, our societal values, our culture and traditions.

Ever since our independence, Pakistan stood up for our values which are also universal: freedom, dignity, equality, tolerance, humanity, harmony and brotherhood.

Pakistan's foreign policy has always reflected our national ethos which, undoubtedly, transcends considerations of narrow interests or politics of expediency.

Pakistan is not only a state but an idea and an ideal that our courageous and talented people strive, in their daily lives, to translate into reality.

Our democratic and pluralistic polity as epitomized by this august House, State institutions, free press, open and intense public discourse are, indeed, our great strengths.

Our friends can from this discourse fathom the depth of our sentiments, the aspirations of our people, the authentic spirit that guides and inspires them to seek equity, justice, security, peace, progress and prosperity.

For over thirty years, Pakistan was impacted by the conflict and strife in Afghanistan. In that struggle we, together with the rest of world, decided to uphold the principle of self-determination for the great Afghan nation.

We opened our homes and our hearts to those who fled the conflict in Afghanistan and also supported the great Jihad.

I talk of a bygone era. However, it is perhaps necessary to remind everyone about that era which has been so well documented including in the CNN series on the Cold War showing video footage of high ranking US officials exhorting the Afghans and Mujahideen to wage Jihad, to go back to their homes, to go back to their mosques, in the name of Islam and as a national duty. For us, all of this was real. We have continued to suffer from its effects.

It is necessary for us to remind the international community of the decade of the nineties which saw the Arab volunteers, who had joined the Jihad mutate into al Qaeda? Who was responsible for the birth of al Qaeda? Who was responsible for making the myth of Osama bin Laden?

To find answers to today's question, it is necessary to revisit the not so distant past. Collectively, we must acknowledge facts and see our faces in the mirror of history.

Pakistan alone cannot be held to account for flawed policies and blunders of others.

Pakistan is not the birth place of al Qaeda. We did not invite Osama bin Laden to Pakistan or even to Afghanistan. It is fair to ask who was Osama bin Laden and what did he personify?

Osama bin Laden was the most wanted terrorist and enemy number one of the civilized world. Elimination of Osama bin Laden, who launched waves after waves of terrorists attacks against innocent Pakistanis, is indeed justice done. However, we are not so naïve to declare victory; mission accomplished, and turn around.

The myth and legacy of Osama bin Laden remains to be demolished. The anger and frustration of ordinary people over injustice, oppression and tyranny that he sought to harness to fuel the fire of terrorism in the world, needs to be addressed. Otherwise, this rage will find new ways of expression.

Pakistan believes in democracy and pluralism. A society that strives for equality and dignity. An open and transparent society is undoubtedly essential for addressing the rage and anger arising from political or economic injustices.

When we say that in this war against terrorism, Pakistan has lost some 30,000 men, women and children and more than 5,000 armed forces personnel, billions of dollars lost as economic costs; we do not intend to put a price or seek acknowledgement or recognition from any one.

The war against terrorism is our own national priority. Our nation is united in its resolve to eliminate terrorism from our sacred land. Pakistan will not relent in this national cause and is determined not to allow its soil to be used by any one for terrorism.

This national consensus was built by our democracy, this Parliament, and the entire political leadership of this country. Our patriotic citizens and State institutions are all united in their resolve to prosecute this campaign against terror to its logical end. We will utilize all means and resources and Insha Allah succeed.

Mr. Speaker,

Now, let me briefly retrace the first decade of new millennium. International forces marched into Afghanistan to dismantle the Taliban regime after 9/11. In fact, Taliban had already left Kabul and taken along al Qaeda to their hideouts in Afghanistan. The Tora Bora bombings resulted in the dispersal of al Qaeda.

Even at that time we had cautioned the international forces on the consequences of a flawed military campaign could lead to the dispersal of al Qaeda. Al Qaeda leaders and foot soldiers sought hideouts everywhere, in the mountains, and deep inside cities, including Pakistan.

We did not invite al Qaeda to Pakistan. In fact, for the first time, our armed forces were deployed in the Tirah Valley to form a security cordon to interdict al Qaeda during the Tora Bora bombings.

In that operation 248 al Qaeda members were captured by our armed forces. Subsequently, Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence prosecuted the anti-terror strategy with a high degree of professionalism and superb determination.

In fact, some 40 of the key al Qaeda operatives including Chief Operation Officer Faraj Al Libbi and Khalid Shaikh Mohammad, the master planner of 9/11 were captured by the ISI. Pakistan's armed forces also carried out successful operations in Swat, Malakand, South Waziristan, Mohmand and Bajour Agencies against terrorists and militants.

No other country in the world and no other security agency has done so much to interdict al Qaeda than the ISI and our armed forces.

This was done with the full support of the nation and in accordance with the political will articulated by the Parliament of Pakistan.

It is disingenuous for anyone to blame Pakistan or State institutions of Pakistan including the ISI and the armed forces for being in cahoots with the al Qaeda. It was al Qaeda and its affiliates that carried out hundreds of suicide bombings in nearly every town and city of Pakistan and also targeted political leaders, State institutions, the ISI and the General Headquarters.

The obvious question that has vexed everyone is how could Osama bin Laden hide in plain sight in the scenic surroundings of Abbottabad. Lets not rush to judgment.

Allegations of complicity or incompetence are absurd. We emphatically reject such accusations. Speculative narratives in the public domain are meant to create despondency. We will not allow our detractors to succeed in offloading their own shortcomings and errors of omission and commission in a blame game that stigmatizes Pakistan.

This issue of the hideout needs a rational answer. Recrimination and misplaced rhetoric is self defeating.

Yes, there has been an intelligence failure. It is not only ours but of all the intelligence agencies of the world.

The al Qaeda chief along with other al Qaeda operators had managed to elude global intelligence agencies for a long time. He was constantly being tracked not only by the ISI but also by other intelligence agencies.

It was the ISI that passed key leads to CIA that enabled the US intelligence to use superior technological assets and focus on the area in which Osama bin Laden was eventually found. All this has been explained in the statements issued by the Foreign Ministry and the ISPR as well as in the detailed briefing by the Foreign Ministry.

Asymmetrical warfare happens to be the tool in vogue against superior conventional forces. Terrorism falls in that category. Osama Bin Laden used terror for whatever cause that he espoused. Hiding in plain sight, as is evident in this case, is perhaps another technique that could be attributed to Osama Bin Laden in the realm of asymmetrical intelligence.

Nonetheless, we are determined to get to the bottom of how, when and why about OBL's presence in Abbottabad. An investigation has been ordered.

Our people are rightly incensed on the issue of violation of sovereignty as typified by the covert US air and ground assault on the Osama hideout in Abbottabad.

This has raised questions about Pakistan's defence capability and the security of our strategic assets.

As the Abbottabad episode illustrates our Military responded to the US Forces covert incursion. The Air Force was ordered to scramble. Ground units arrived at the scene quickly.

Our response demonstrates that our armed forces reacted, as was expected of them.

Abbottabad hosts a routine Military training institution, which does not require any elaborate special defence arrangement. There is no denying the US technological ability to evade our radars. We regret that this unilateral action was undertaken without our concurrence.

Unilateralism runs the inherent risk of serious consequences. Suppose the operation had gone wrong. A US helicopter was abandoned and destroyed on the site. This is a small though important reminder of the risks in such operations.

Let no one draw any wrong conclusions. Any attack against Pakistan's strategic assets whether overt or covert will find a matching response. Pakistan reserves the right to retaliate with full force. No one should underestimate the resolve and capability of our nation and armed forces to defend our sacred homeland.

There are of course legal and moral issues that relate to the question of sovereignty. In a generic sense this is a question that continues to vex the international community as a whole. The Security Council while exhorting UN member states to join their efforts against terrorism has repeatedly emphasized that this be done in accordance with international law, human rights and humanitarian law.

The drones are given out as an instrument to fight terror. Yet, as we have repeatedly said these attacks constitute a violation of Pakistan's sovereignty and are counterproductive. On this question which relates to operational matters, we have strong differences with the United States.

The media spin masters have tended to portray a false divide between the state institutions of Pakistan. I would like to most emphatically reject the notion of divide.

The political leadership is supportive of the strengthening of all of Pakistan's institutions. We follow a whole government approach.

On all key issues, all stakeholders are consulted through inter-agency processes. The Statements issued by the Foreign Ministry and the Military on the death of Osama bin Laden were authorized by the Government.

Let me also affirm the Government's full confidence in the high command of the Pakistan Armed Forces and the Inter Services Intelligence. Indeed the ISI, is a national asset and has the full support of the Government. We are proud of its considerable accomplishments in the anti-terror campaign.

Now let me put the present situation in its proper perspective. Our foremost priority is development. This requires security and stability at home and in the region. The pursuit of this objective is the guiding spirit of our engagement with the international community and in particular major powers as well as regional states.

I must say that this endeavour has found resonance and we are well on the road towards giving this vision tangible form. We realize that the world and in particular the Asian region is undergoing a fundamental and fast transformation.

We are delighted that our all weather friend, the Peoples Republic of China has made tremendous strides in economic and technological development that are a source of inspiration and strengthen for the people of Pakistan.

Apprehensions are being voiced about our relations with the United States. Let me dispel any anxiety in this regard. Pakistan attaches high importance to its relations with the US. We have a strategic partnership which we believe serves our mutual interests. It is based on mutual respect and mutual trust.

Pakistan and the US have strategic convergence. The dissonance that finds hype in the media is about operational and tactical matters. It is not unusual to have a different point of view on the methodology to achieve shared objectives.

We have, however, agreed that whenever we find ourselves on "conflictual" paths and disagree, we should make efforts to reach common understanding by deeper and more intense exchange of views.

Our communications at the official and diplomatic levels with the US, during this phase, have been good, productive and straight forward. We have agreed to a calendar of engagements. Most notably Afghanistan, Pakistan and the US have agreed to form a Core Group for promoting and facilitating efforts for reconciliation and peace in Afghanistan.

On 3rd May, Senior Officials of the Three Countries met in Islamabad and held useful and productive talks. Another Trilateral is envisaged in the near future. On the

bilateral track we look forward to the visit of Secretary of State Clinton to Islamabad in the near future.

As you know, there has been a sea-change in our relations with Afghanistan. Destiny of Afghanistan and Pakistan is inter-linked. We must assume full ownership and responsibility for realizing our shared vision of stability and prosperity.

With India we are embarked on an important process of engagement that should yield dividends for our two peoples and for peoples of South Asia, as a whole. We will pursue our engagement with India in a positive and constructive manner.

I would like to conclude by underscoring the following:-

One, Pakistan is confident of its bright future.

Two, Our real strength is our people, who are determined to over-come all challenges.

Three, We have an ongoing multi-track process of engagement with all major powers including the United States.

Four, Our engagement with states within our region is being intensified in the interest of shared stability and prosperity.

Five, Counter-Terrorism is a national priority.

Six, al Qaeda had declared war on Pakistan. Osama Bin Laden's elimination from the scene attests to the success of the anti-terror campaign.

Seven, Intelligence cooperation is critical for the attainment of the goals of anti-terrorism.

Eight, Blame games serve no purpose.

Nine, An investigation in the matter has been ordered which shall be conducted by Adjutant General of the Pakistan Army Lt. Gen. Javed Iqbal.

Ten, Our security policies are constantly reviewed to enhance defence capabilities.

Eleven, There are no differences among the State institutions.

Twelve, Cooperation in counter-terrorism warrants a partnership approach which fully accommodates Pakistan's interests and respect for the clearly stipulated Red Lines.

Thirteen, Pakistan's relations with all States especially immediate neighbours and major powers are in good shape.

Fourteen, Safeguarding and promotion of our national interest is the sole objective of the Government's policies.

Fifteen, The Parliament is the right forum to discuss all important national issues. The will of the people shall prevail.

A joint session of the Parliament has been called on the 13th May, 2011. I have directed the concerned services authorities in the armed forces to impart an in-camera briefing to the joint session on the subject.

I look forward to a productive debate in the House.

Thank you.■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, May 9, 2011.

http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/May/PM_09_05_2011.htm

DOCUMENT 8**JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ASIF ALI ZARDARI OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND PRESIDENT DIMITRY
MEDVEDEV OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION MAY 12, 2011**

PR. NO.160/2011

At the invitation of President Dimitry Medvedev of the Russian Federation, President Asif Ali Zardari of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan paid an official visit to the Russian Federation on May 12, 2011.

During the visit, the two sides held an in-depth discussion on the status of, and prospects for, the development of their bilateral cooperation, as well as on a number of regional and international issues.

President Zardari, on behalf of the people of Pakistan, expressed gratitude to the Russian authorities for the timely humanitarian assistance provided to Pakistan in the wake of the devastating floods last year.

The Presidents commended the considerable progress made in the political and security dialogue between Pakistan and Russia, including at the top level. There has been a notable intensification of contacts on a wide range of topics between ministries and departments of the two countries.

The Presidents emphasized the importance that they attached to promoting stability and peace in the broader region and, in this regard, to continue to enhance contacts, consultations, cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

The Presidents agreed that there exists large potential for further enhancing bilateral cooperation. The two sides agreed to focus on promotion trade, investment and pursuing joint projects, particularly in energy, infrastructure development, metal industry and agriculture. This enhanced cooperation will help develop a strong bilateral relationship based on mutual respect and mutual interest.

The two sides welcomed the signing of the Agreement between Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Russian Federation on Air Transport, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation.

The Presidents emphasized the importance of developing mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries, which is to be promoted by the Pakistani-Russian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation that held its first meeting in Moscow in September 2010.

They commended the Russian business community's interest in participating together with the Pakistani Government and businesses, in a number of economic, infrastructural and banking projects. The Russian side reaffirmed the willingness of Russian companies to cooperate with Pakistan. In particular, the state-owned enterprise Tyazhpromexport is ready to take part in the modernization of the Pakistan Steel Mills in Karachi, while the INTER RAO UES would contribute to the building of energy generating facilities and Gazprom Zarubezhneftegaz to the development of gas fields in Pakistan.

The two sides agreed to promote finance and banking sector cooperation and enhance bilateral trade and investments. In this context, they agreed to study the concept of currency swap/barter arrangements, as well as of an incentives-based regime/mechanism to promote joint ventures.

The two sides also agreed to promote cooperation in the field of education, including student and academia exchanges; science and technology; health science; earth and marine sciences. They also agreed to promote cultural and increase people-to-people and parliamentary contacts and exchanges.

Discussing regional issues, the Presidents underscored the importance of stability and peace in Afghanistan and reaffirmed their support for Afghan-led and Afghan-owned efforts towards promoting national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

The Presidents expressed their deep concern about the threat of terrorism and drug-related crimes persisting in the region.

The Presidents underlined the importance of joint efforts to fight terrorism as well as drug-related crimes-representing a serious challenge to the international peace and stability – along the whole chain of illegal production and distribution of drugs. The two sides welcomed the signing, in October 2010, of the Agreement between the Ministry of Narcotics Control of Pakistan and the Federal Drug Control Service of Russia on Cooperation in Combating illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors.

The President recognized the need for promoting trans-regional economic and trade cooperation. Regional development projects would ensure prosperity for the peoples of the region, and it was important to optimally utilize national economic complementarities. They agreed to coordinate their efforts bilaterally, as well as through regional multilateral cooperative mechanisms.

In this regard, the two sides expressed keen interest in the implementation of projects related to the creation of a system to transmit electric power from Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan (CASA-1000) and to the building of a gas pipeline between Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. The President of Pakistan supported Russia's offer to participate in those projects and underscored the need for early realization of these projects.

The Russian side welcomed Pakistan's involvement in the activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Russia's support for Pakistan's joining the SCO along with other candidates was reaffirmed subject to the consent of all its members.

The Presidents reiterated the importance that two countries attached to the quadrilateral process (Russian Federation, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan) and reaffirmed their commitment to further interaction in this format in close cooperation with the SCO.

President Medvedev accepted with appreciation President Zardari's invitation to visit Pakistan on mutually convenient dates.

Signed on May 12, 2011 in Moscow, Russian Federation. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, May 12, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/May/Pr_160.htm

DOCUMENT 9

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE JOINT SESSION OF
PARLIAMENT, ON 14 MAY, 2011**

The Senate of Pakistan and the National Assembly, in a Joint Session held on 13-14 May 2011, considered the situation arising from the unilateral US forces action in Abbottabad on 2 May 2011.

After an in-depth discussion, including presentations made on the relevant issues by the Director General, Inter-Services Intelligence, Director General Military Operations and Deputy Chief of Air Staff Operations, the Joint Session of Parliament resolved as under:

Condemned the US unilateral action in Abbottabad, which constitutes a violation of Pakistan's sovereignty;

Strongly asserted that unilateral actions, such as those conducted by the US forces in Abbottabad, as well as the continued drone attacks on the territory of Pakistan, are not only unacceptable but also constitute violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and humanitarian norms and such drone attacks must be stopped forthwith, failing which the Government will be constrained to consider taking necessary steps including withdrawal of transit facility allowed to NATO/ISAF forces;

Determines that unilateral actions cannot advance the global cause of elimination of terrorism, and the people of Pakistan will no longer tolerate such actions and repeat of unilateral measures could have dire consequences for peace and security in the region and the world.

Reaffirmed the resolve of the people and Government of Pakistan to uphold Pakistan's sovereignty and national security, which is a sacred duty, at all costs;

Affirmed the resolve of the people and state institutions of Pakistan to safeguard Pakistan's national interests and strategic assets and, in this context, underscored that any action to the contrary will warrant a strong national response;

Expressed its deep distress on the campaign to malign Pakistan, launched by certain quarters in other countries without appreciating Pakistan's determined efforts and immense sacrifices in combating terror and the fact that more than thirty thousand Pakistani innocent men, women and children and more than five thousand security and armed forces personnel had lost their lives, that is more than any other single country, in the fight against terror and the blowback emanating from actions of the NATO/ISAF forces in Afghanistan;

Called upon the Government to ensure that the principles of an independent foreign policy must be grounded in strict adherence to the principles of policy, as stated in Article 40 of the Constitution, the UN Charter, observance of international law and respect for the free will and aspirations of sovereign states and their peoples;

Further Called upon the Government to re-visit and review its terms of engagement with the United States, with a view to ensuring that Pakistan's national interests are fully respected and accommodated in pursuit of policies for countering terrorism and achieving reconciliation and peace in Afghanistan;

Affirmed the importance of international cooperation for eliminating international terrorism, which can only be carried forward on the basis of a true partnership approach, based on equality, mutual respect and mutual trust;

Affirmed full confidence in the defence forces of Pakistan in safeguarding Pakistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and in overcoming any challenge to security, with the full support of the people and Government of Pakistan.

Reaffirmed the Resolution passed by the Joint Sitting of the Parliament on National Security held on 22 October 2008 and the detailed recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on National Security in April 2009.

Called upon the Government to appoint an independent Commission on the Abbottabad operation, fix responsibility and recommend necessary measures to ensure that such an incident does not recur. The composition/modalities of the Commission will be settled after consultations between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.■

Pak Nationalists, May 14, 2011.

<http://www.ahmedquraishi.com/2011/05/14/pakistan-parliaments-landmark-resolution-on-cia-drones-and-us-meddling/>

DOCUMENT 10

JOINT STATEMENT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 20 MAY 2011

PR. NO.176/2011

At the invitation of HE Wen Jiabao, Premier of the state council of the People's Republic of China, H.E Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 17-20 May 2011. The visit was held in the context of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan and celebration of the year 2011 as the year of China-Pakistan friendship.

2. Premier Wen Jiabao and Prime Minister Gilani held formal talks. President Hu Jintao, Chairman Jia Qinglin of the National Committee of the CPPCC and State Councilor Liu Yandong met with Prime Minister separately. The in-depth exchange of views by the leaders of the two countries was held in an atmosphere of warmth, understanding, trust and respect. The two leaders reached broad agreement on continuing to work to promote China-Pakistan strategic partnership of cooperation. Prime Minister Gilani attended the reception to celebrate the 60th anniversary of China Pakistan diplomatic relations and the inaugural meeting of China Pakistan entrepreneurs Forum. He delivered a speech at the Peking University, visited Shanghai, and attended and addressed the opening ceremony of the Taihu Cultural Forum in Suzhou.

3. Leaders of the two countries reviewed with immense satisfaction the growth of China Pakistan relations from strength to strength in the past 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations and agreed that the all-weather and time tested friendship and all dimensional cooperation have become the defining features of these

relations. The leaders are firmly committed to expanding and deepening the strategic partnership, economic collaboration and people-to-people contacts.

4. The leaders agreed that China-Pakistan Friendship Years is an occasion to celebrate the friendship between the two countries and an opportunity to advance practical cooperation and make our strategic partnership more extensive and productive. They also reviewed with satisfaction the momentum of the activities being held in the political, economic, trade, military, cultural, sports and educational fields in both countries to commemorate the year.

5. Both side agreed that friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples, and contributes to peace, stability and development in the region and beyond. The two sides shared the view that against the background of a complex and ever changing international and regional situation, it is of high significance to consolidate and deepen the China-Pakistan all weather strategic partnership of cooperation in line with the principles and spirit of the treaty of friendship, Cooperation and Good-neighborly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan signed in 2005.

6. The Chinese side reiterated that the Chinese government always places high on its diplomatic agenda, consolidating and developing relations with Pakistan and is firm on the policy of pursuing friendly ties with Pakistan. The Chinese side expressed appreciation for the longstanding, firm support of Pakistan on issues that concern China's core interest. The Pakistani side stressed that pursuing friendship with China is the bedrock of Pakistan's foreign policy and enjoys national consensus. The Pakistani side appreciated the strong support and selfless assistance of the Chinese government and people for its economic and social development. The Pakistani side thanked the Chinese side for its assistance for the relief efforts during the severe floods and post-disaster reconstruction in Pakistan.

7. The Chinese side reiterated that it believes that Pakistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity should be respected and its efforts for promoting peace and stability in South Asia should be recognized and supported. The Pakistan side reiterated its firm commitment to the one-China policy and support for the cause of China's reunification.

8. The two sides agreed to further intensity cooperation in infrastructure development, energy and agriculture on a priority basis in line with the decisions taken during the visit of Premier Wen Jiabao to Pakistan. The two leaders also noted the recent progress in mutually beneficial cooperation in the financial cooperation in the financial and banking sectors. The two sides are in negotiations of a currency swap agreement and the ICBC will soon open its branches in Pakistan. The two sides reiterated that they will continue to enhance mutual trust and cooperation in the military and security fields for peace, security and stability of the two countries and the region. The two sides also agreed to give further impetus to the exchanges and cooperation in the field of maritime security.

9. The two sides noted the excellent framework for bilateral trade and economic cooperation in the form of the Five Year Development Programme on Trade and Economic Cooperation and the China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement. The establishment of the China-Pakistan Entrepreneurs Forum will further strengthen exchanges between their business communities.

10. The two sides shared the view that terrorism, separatism and extremism pose serious threats to regional peace, stability and security. They reaffirmed their resolve to undertake substantive cooperation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks, and jointly fight the above mentioned three forces. The Chinese side recognized the tremendous efforts and the great sacrifice that Pakistan has made in fighting terrorism, and reiterated its respect and support for the efforts of Pakistan to advance its counter-terrorism strategy and safeguard its security. Pakistan reiterated that it would never allow its territory to be used to attack any country and will continue to support international counter-terrorism cooperation.

11. The Chinese side held the view that Pakistan is an important state of the region and plays a vital role in safeguarding peace, security and stability in the region. The two sides agreed to strengthen communication and coordination in regional affairs, on hot spot issues such as the issue of Afghanistan and regional cooperation. The two sides agreed to commit to stronger solidarity and cooperation among developing countries and agreed to step up communication and cooperation on major international issues such as climate change, food and energy security and the UN reform.

12. The two sides signed three Agreements/Memorandums of Understanding on cooperation in the fields of economic assistance, finance and mining.

13. Prime Minister Gilani expressed appreciation to Premier Wen Jiabao and the government and people of China for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. Prime Minister Gilani invited Chinese leaders to pay official visits to Pakistan at a mutually convenient time. The two sides agreed to discuss this matter through diplomatic channels. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, May 20, 2011.

http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/May/Pr_176.htm

DOCUMENT 11

ISLAMABAD DECLARATION ON REALIZING THE COMMON VISION OF SHARED DEVELOPMENT, PROSPERITY AND PEACE BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

PR. NO.200/2011

The President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Hamid Karzai visited Islamabad on the invitation of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Asif Ali Zardari from 10-11 June 2011.

2. The Leadership of the two brotherly countries held in-depth talks, which were characterised by great warmth, on strengthening cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan in a comprehensive manner for realizing the shared vision of peace, development and prosperity for their respective peoples and for the region as a whole.

3. The Leadership of Afghanistan and Pakistan expressed their satisfaction on the direction of the development of their bilateral cooperation. In this regard, they recalled the Joint Declarations signed on 6 January 2009 and on 12 March 2010, which not only underscored the historical, cultural and religious bonds between the two countries but also their firm belief to open a new visionary chapter in their bilateral relations and

to enhance mutual cooperation in all spheres as well as to jointly contribute to the promotion of regional cooperation for development and peace.

4. The Leaders agreed that the qualitative improvement in bilateral relations signified full trust and a mutual desire to take practical steps to promote expand and deepen economic and trade cooperation, enhance connectivity and infrastructure development; initiate cooperation in the sectors of energy, mines and minerals; and significantly enhance cultural, parliamentary, student, youth and people-to-people contacts.

5. The leaders reaffirmed their resolve to work together for ensuring durable peace, security and stability and eliminating the menace of terrorism and militancy.

6. The Leaders expressed their satisfaction on the establishment of the 2-tier Joint Commission mechanism for facilitating and promoting reconciliation and peace in Afghanistan. In this context, they presided over the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission in Islamabad at the level of Heads of Government during the visit.

7. Both sides expressed their satisfaction on the signing and ratification of the new Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) and the successful finalization of the modalities and mechanism for its implementation. They welcomed the operationalization of APTTA on 12 June 2011 and agreed to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure that this Agreement is fully implemented and that it contributes to the growth of trade, which has already witnessed a significant increase over the recent years.

8. Both sides agreed to initiate consultations with other interested states to establish trade transit and facilitation mechanisms/arrangements, which would enable their Central Asian neighbours to use overland routes through Afghanistan and Pakistan to the world.

9. Both sides also agreed to promote cooperation in the financial and banking sectors and, in particular, initiate consultations for the establishment of a Joint Investment Company for undertaking joint development projects in both countries.

10. Both sides agreed to take steps for establishing Special Economic and Industrial Zones, and to work together for the speedy realization of the Reconstruction Opportunity Zones, including securing greater market access. In this context, they underscored the importance of trade to strengthen and optimally utilize their respective and collective economic potential. The natural economic complementarity of both countries and of the region holds enormous prospects of mutually-beneficial and harmonious economic growth. They also called upon their friends and partners and on the international community, as a whole to assist and support development and economic opportunities by providing immediate preferential market access to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

11. It was agreed to work towards developing a framework of cooperation on infrastructure development. In this context, both sides emphasised the importance of enhancing connectivity and upgrading rail and road infrastructure. It was noted that the Torkham-Jalalabad Expressway was nearing completion and agreed that necessary steps will be taken to jointly expand this Expressway to Herat through central Afghanistan. Also, steps will be initiated to establish a rail link between Peshawar and Jalalabad, which should then connect to Afghanistan's north-south and east-west rail network. Both sides expressed satisfaction on the development of aviation links and decided to increase the frequency and scope of these links.

12. Both sides welcomed the participation of the international community, in particular of the corporate sector, for working the economic agenda; establishment of project consortiums, on commercially-feasible projects in the fields of energy, transport, agriculture, mines & minerals and in other sectors.

It was agreed that the corporate sector must be the driver for economic growth and development. It would be appropriate for the international community, especially friends and partners, to encourage their corporate sector and provide incentives for its participation in profitable joint ventures with Afghanistan and Pakistan.

13. Both sides attached considerable importance to the early finalization of the process for establishment of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project, and to the speedy implementation of the CASA-1000 power transmission line.

14. Both sides agreed to commence consultations for developing a framework for cooperation in hydro-electric power generation and transmission projects for mutual benefit. In this context, framework agreements for cooperation will be developed between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

15. Both sides agreed to form a Joint Commission with appropriate representation to address the prisoners' issue.

16. Both sides expressed satisfaction on the implementation of the 2,000 scholarships scheme offered by Pakistan for Afghan students, out of which 900 Afghan students have already availed themselves of the facilities in education in specialized disciplines such as medicine and engineering. The Afghan side expressed gratitude to Pakistan for this generous contribution, particularly for including the disciplines of medicine and engineering in the scholarship scheme.

17. Both sides agreed to consult on abolition of visas for holders of diplomatic passports. To promote bilateral trade and investment, both sides also agreed to issue multiple visit visas of one year duration to traders and investors.

18. Both sides agreed to start regular youth exchange programmes whereby youth from both countries would undertake visits. Similar exchange programmes will be established for women, media and both sides will enhance sporting contacts and cultural exchanges.

19. Both sides also agreed to develop cooperation in the fields of health and health sciences, including the establishment of 50 basic health units in Afghanistan by Pakistan; visits by specialists from both sides to each other's premier medical universities and hospitals; setting up of health camps; and treatment facilities for Afghans in Pakistani hospitals as well as enrolment of Afghan students, especially girls, in Pakistan's medical colleges and para- medical training institutions.

20. Both sides agreed to consult and cooperate on counter-narcotics.

21. Both sides emphasised on the importance of regional economic cooperation, and agreed to work together on bilateral and multilateral basis towards greater regional economic cooperation and economic integration, including through the various regional organisations of which they are members.

22. Both sides agreed to further enhance the process of consultations, cooperation and coordination for promoting stability, peace and development in the region. In this context, they emphasized the importance of the Core Group process, including the meetings of the Core Group in Islamabad on 3 May and in Kabul on 24 May 2011.

23. Both sides reiterated their belief that, given their glorious traditions, cultural and civilizational heritage, the proud people of Afghanistan and Pakistan are amply equipped to overcome all pressing challenges and are determined to seize new opportunities for a brighter future for themselves and for the region as a whole.

Done in Islamabad on 11 June 2011

(Hina Rabbani Khar)
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(Dr. Zalmay Rassoul)
Minister of Foreign Affairs
The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, June 11, 2011.

http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/June/PR_200.htm

DOCUMENT 12

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE FIRST MEETING OF THE AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN JOINT COMMISSION FOR RECONCILIATION AND PEACE, 11 JUNE 2011

PR. NO.201/2011

The first meeting of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Joint Commission for Reconciliation and Peace in Afghanistan was held in Islamabad on 11 June, 2011.

2. President Hamid Karzai of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and Prime Minister Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan led their respective delegations to the meeting.

3. Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, Chairman of the Afghan High Peace Council, Foreign Minister Zalmay Rasoul, General Karimi Chief of the Afghan Army, Rehmatullah Nabeel Director General National Directorate of Security (NDS) and Deputy Foreign Minister Jawed Ludin and Ambassador Mohammad Umer Daudzai participated from the Afghan side. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, General Ashfaq Pervaiz Kiyani, Chief of Army Staff, and General Ahmed Shuja Pasha, Director General (ISI), Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir, and Ambassador Mohammad Sadiq participated in the meeting from the Pakistan side.

4. Pakistan side strongly reiterated its principled support for Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity, as well as for adherence by the international community and Afghanistan's neighbours to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention;

5. Both sides expressed satisfaction on the establishment of the Joint Commission for Reconciliation and Peace in Afghanistan;

6. The Pakistan side expressed its full support for the efforts of the Afghan High Peace Council and its Chairman Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani for promoting peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan and assured Pakistan's fullest cooperation and support to the Council's efforts;

7. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan expressed their commitment to an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of reconciliation and peace in Afghanistan and called upon all of Afghanistan's partners in the international community to support such a process;
8. The two sides affirmed their resolve to work closely together for reconciliation and peace, in holistic and comprehensive manner;
9. Both sides emphasized the importance of continued close cooperation consultation and coordination on peace in Afghanistan, particularly in realizing the goal of a peaceful and prosperous region free of a terror and militancy;
10. The leaders mandated their senior official to meet as soon as possible to work out joint measures required to meet the above objectives;
11. Both sides agreed that the Afghan High Peace Council will act as the secretariat for the Joint Commission;
12. Both sides agreed to maintain constant contact through their respective Ambassadors;
13. Both sides agreed to intensify intelligence-intelligence and military-military cooperation and to hold separate military and intelligence meetings whenever required.
14. The next meeting of the Joint Commission will be held in Kabul. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, June 11, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/June/PR_201.htm

DOCUMENT 13

PRESIDENT ASIF ALI ZARDARI'S STATEMENT AT THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (SCO) 14-15 JUNE, 2011

PR. NO.204/2011

**Your Excellency Nur-Sultan Nazar-Bayev,
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
Heads of SCO Member States,
Heads of Delegations of SCO Observers and Guests,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen.
Asslam-o-Alaikum,**

It is indeed a great pleasure to join you all at this historic Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and to commemorate its 10th Anniversary.

I wish to express our deep gratitude to President Nazar-Bayev and the Government and people of Kazakhstan, for their warm hospitality.

Pakistan wishes to participate in SCO's initiatives in promoting regional and trans-regional connectivity and trade.

We wish to cooperate with countries in the region in financial and banking sectors, joint ventures in energy, infrastructure, education, scientific and technological development programs.

We are delighted to learn that Afghanistan has decided to seek observer status with SCO.

This indeed is a welcome development.

President Karzai paid an important visit to Islamabad recently.

We had excellent discussions on the way forward.

We agreed to cooperate in fighting terror and in promoting regional connectivity and economic and trade cooperation.

We have made great sacrifices in the fight against terrorism and militancy.

Militancy and terrorism pose common threats to our region.

Similarly, drug trafficking and production is not only harming our people but also fueling militancy and terrorism.

There are serious threats to the security and well being of our societies.

Pakistan looks forward to enhancing its cooperation with the SCO to eliminate this menace from our region.

Excellencies,

We hope that our application for full membership would be processed expeditiously.

In the meantime, Pakistan intends to fully associate with all SCO programs for peace and development.

We uphold its objective of regional peace and development. Pakistan also belongs to this very region.

We share with its peoples, centuries of common history and culture.

Apart from our geographical location, the geo-economic realities also encourage Pakistan to join the SCO as full member.

We, therefore, take pride in the remarkable achievements of the SCO over the last 10 years.

Our destinies are inter-linked.

Pakistan looks forward to working together with the SCO countries for achieving shared prosperity and peace.

Pakistan is committed to combating terrorism, extremism and separatism.

Astana is a most beautiful city.

It offers a perfect backdrop for our deliberations to re-invigorate the SCO.

It will be remembered for playing an important role in re-vitalizing the SCO.

Excellencies,

During the past ten years SCO has made significant contributions towards peace and development of the region.

Pakistan is delighted to associate itself fully with the ideals, values and purposes of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

We share the SCO's vision for the future.

We agreed that the way forward to entering in a new era of peace and prosperity is pragmatic cooperation.

At this historic Summit, I wish to convey to all friends and partners in the SCO, Pakistan's firm resolve to work with you for the common goal of ensuring a bright future of our peoples.

I wish this Summit every success.

Thanks. ■

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, June 15, 2011.
http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/June/PR_204.htm