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PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN

Parliamentarians' Dialogue-XII

Report

December 30-31, 2014; Islamabad, Pakistan



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Islamabad Office: P. O. Box 278, F-8, Postal Code: 44220, Islamabad, Pakistan
Lahore Office: P. O. Box 11098, L.C.C.H.S, Postal Code: 54792, Lahore, Pakistan
E-mail: info@youthparliament.pk | Website: www.youthparliament.pk

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Welcome & Overview</i>	09
Discussion	11
- What Does the Change in Leadership mean for the relationship between Afghanistan & Pakistan	11
- Trade and Economic Cooperation: What has been the Progress and what is to be expected?	11
- Cooperation in Bilateral Security and Border Management	12
- Future Prospects: Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations	12
Appendices	
Appendix A: Joint Declaration	16
Appendix B: Afghanistan Parliamentary Delegation Called on the Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan	19
Appendix C: List of Afghanistan Delegation	20
Appendix D: List of Pakistan Parliamentarians	22

FOREWORD

PILDAT, in association with the Standing Committee on Defence and Parliamentary Friendship Groups on Afghanistan in the Parliament of Pakistan, facilitated the 12th round of Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue in Islamabad, Pakistan on December 30-31, 2014.

The 12th round of Dialogue was a continuation to discuss a number of issues vis-à-vis Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, especially after the formation of new Government in Kabul in 2014.

A Delegation of 20 Afghanistan Parliamentarians, belonging to the Meshrano Jirga (Upper House) and the Wolesi Jirga (Lower House) of Afghanistan, had a detailed discussion with Pakistan Parliamentarians on the contentious issues impacting the relations of the two countries.

This reports presents an overview of the 12th round of the Dialogue.

PILDAT conceptualized and initiated the project of building and deepening Parliamentary ties and relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan since 2008. Six joint Workshops of Pakistani and Afghanistan Parliamentarians were held by PILDAT in 2008, 2009 and mid 2011.

Acknowledgements

PILDAT would like to acknowledge the support provided by the Parliaments of Pakistan and Afghanistan, Foreign Offices of Pakistan and Afghanistan and the respective Embassies in Kabul and Islamabad as well as the British High Commission, Islamabad for facilitating the 12th round of Dialogue. Special thanks are due to the MPs who participated in the Dialogue from both Parliaments.

PILDAT would also like to acknowledge the services of **Mr. Iftikhar Ullah Babar**, Former Secretary, Senate of Pakistan as Rapporteur for the Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians Dialogue-XII.

Disclaimer

PILDAT and its team of researchers have made efforts to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this report and do not accept the responsibility for any omission and error, as it is not deliberate. The views expressed in this report are those of the participants and are not necessarily shared by PILDAT or the British High Commission, Islamabad.

Islamabad
January 2015

December 30-31, 2014

INTRODUCTION

The 12th round of Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue was held in Islamabad, Pakistan on December 30-31, 2014. The Dialogue was co-hosted by Chairman Standing Committee on Defence, Senate of Pakistan, **Honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed** (ICT, PML) and Chairman Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights and Member Parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan, Senate of Pakistan, **Honourable Senator Afrasiab Khattak** (KP, ANP).

The Agenda of the Dialogue covered important grounds including *What Does the Change in Leadership mean for the relationship between Afghanistan & Pakistan, Trade and Economic Cooperation: What has been the Progress and what is to be expected? Cooperation in Bilateral Security and Border Management, Future Prospects: Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations.*

The Dialogue was co-chaired by Honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Honourable Senator Afrasiab Khattak, Chairman Functional Committee on Human Rights and Member Pakistan-Afghanistan Friendship Group in the Senate of Pakistan; whereas from the Afghan side, it was co-chaired by Honourable Mr. Abdul Qader Zazai, Chairman International Affairs Commission, Wolesi Jirga and Honourable Senator Baz Muhammad Zormati, Member International Affairs Commission, Meshrano Jirga.

On the sidelines of the Dialogue, the Afghanistan Delegation called on the Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan, **Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif**. The Honourable Prime Minister assured that Afghanistan would not find Pakistan lagging behind in supporting Afghanistan and that he wishes to see a prosperous Afghanistan. The Afghan delegation also called upon **Honourable Mr. Sartaj Aziz**, Advisor to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to combating terrorism and to help build mutual trust. Mr. Sartaj Aziz appreciated the efforts of PILDAT in facilitating and sustaining the Parliamentary Dialogue.

The Dialogue is a continuation of PILDAT's commitment to strengthening Parliamentary ties and relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Earlier, eleven (11) rounds of Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogues have been facilitated by PILDAT since 2008. The broad objective behind the initiative has been to facilitate Parliaments of the two countries to develop a relationship based on greater interaction and dialogue with each other on bilateral and regional relations and issues of mutual interest.

December 30-31, 2014

Welcome and Overview

The 12th round of talks between the Parliamentarians of Pakistan and Afghanistan was held on December 30-31, 2014 at Islamabad, Pakistan. The talks were structured so that the first working session was dedicated to discussion on the Change in Leadership and Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations. The second and the afternoon session included Trade and Economic Cooperation: What has been the progress and what is to be expected?

On the second day, the third session was devoted to Bilateral Security and Border Management while the fourth and the last session was dedicated to the future prospects vis-à-vis Pakistan-Afghanistan relations.

The two-day Dialogue was co-hosted by the Standing Committee on Defence of the Senate and the Parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan in the Senate of Pakistan. The Dialogue was held under the Chatham House Rule.

Ms. Aasiya Riaz
Joint Director, PILDAT

Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT, welcomed the members of Parliament from Afghanistan and Pakistan. She shared that even though initially, the Dialogue was planned to be held only between the Defence Committees of both the Senate of Pakistan and the Meshrano Jirga, but after the visit of the Afghan President, Honourable Mr. Ashraf Ghani, to Pakistan, the scope of the dialogue was widened so that Parliamentarians besides the Defence Committees could also participate in the interaction. She hoped that the Dialogue process, which has been sustained and facilitated by PILDAT, would be owned and taken over by the Parliaments of Afghanistan and Pakistan respectively.

Honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Chairman Standing Committee on Defence
Senate of Pakistan

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed welcomed the Afghan Delegation and said that the moot was a historic moment in the history of the two countries. The Defence Committee of the Senate of Pakistan started dialogue with Afghan Defence Committee on security issues in Kabul in September 2013, which too was facilitated by PILDAT. After the installation of new Governments in the two countries, the frequency of interactions at the highest level had increased manifold.

After the visit of the Afghan President, General Raheel Sharif visited Kabul twice. This was followed by the visit of General Karimi, the Afghan Military Chief to Islamabad. He further said, that the Corps Commanders Peshawar and Quetta visited their counterparts across the border and held talks on security issues too.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed stressed that the 21st Century would be an Asian century lead by China. So he foresees that the decisions regarding the region would be taken in Beijing, Islamabad and Kabul.

Senator Mushahid further said that he had met Mr. Ashraf Ghani in Lahore in 1981 where the latter was doing research on General Zia's Islamisation. The Afghan President knows Pakistan well.

He said that he had also held fruitful and extensive discussions with Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, the Chief Executive of Afghanistan in the past.

He further said that he was happy to share that all political parties of Pakistan are participating in the Dialogue, as they want peaceful relations between the two countries. He stressed that peaceful Afghanistan would lead to peaceful Pakistan and vice versa. He cited the examples of Pakitka and Peshawar school incidences in which both sides lost many innocent lives.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed believed that in order to achieve peace, the two countries should be on the same page to counter terrorism, as it is Pakistan and Afghanistan's war. He further stressed that both sides have to cooperate for the sake of their people and fight together for a better tomorrow. In the end, he said there is turmoil in the region since the past 35 years now and it is the time to bring an end to it and achieve success by all means.

Honourable Mr. Abdul Qader Zazai
Chairman, International Affairs Commission
Wolesi Jirga

Honourable Mr. Abdul Qadir Zazai of Wolesi Jirga extended condolence on the tragic incidence in Peshawar. He said that their feelings on this incidence were the same as that on the attack on the volleyball field in Afghanistan.

It is heartening to know that after thirty-five years of turmoil in the region, new plans for peace are being drawn up. He said that this is the time both sides force their respective Governments to talk peace as we do not

December 30-31, 2014

want further bloodshed in the two countries. When the Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan, Jihad started in Afghanistan and refugees poured into Pakistan. The slogan then was, Afghanistan is the defence of Pakistan. We will not allow India to create problems for Pakistan in Afghanistan. On both sides of the border Pashtun blood is being spilt.

Mr. Zazai stressed that it was necessary for both countries to exert pressure on their intelligence Agencies to stop fighting each other as in the last 30 years these agencies were not under the control of the Government. Civilian Governments of the two countries do not want to send terrorists to each other's Country; it was the game of both the agencies. In 2014 alone, there were one thousand injuries and three thousand deaths due to terrorist activities in Afghanistan.

He thanked Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Senator Afrasiab Khattak and PILDAT for organising the two-day Dialogue and inviting the Afghan Delegation to Pakistan to interact with Pakistan Parliamentarians. He officially invited the Pakistan side to visit Afghanistan.

Honourable Senator Afrasiab Khattak

Chairman Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights/
Member, parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan
Senate of Pakistan

Honourable Senator Afrasiab Khattak said that things have developed and changed quickly with the changing political situation nationally and internationally. For example, he said no one in Pakistan has been charged for imposing Martial Law but now there is a court case against President (Retd.) General Pervez Musharraf.

In the All Parties Conference it was recommended that all militias in Pakistan should be done away with. Today there is talk of setting up Military Courts in Pakistan. The strategic depth strategy was not correct.

After President Ashraf Ghani's visit to Pakistan both countries faced terrorist attacks because terrorists do not want peace. The terrorists who attacked the Peshawar School made calls to Mandi Bahauddin, Bannu and Afghanistan but Pakistan did not blame Afghanistan.

December 30-31, 2014

Discussion

- **What does the Change in Leadership mean for the relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan?**
- **Trade & Economic Cooperation: What has been the progress and what is to be expected?**

The Parliamentarians from Afghanistan condemned the Peshawar terrorist attack of December 16, 2014 on the Army Public School in which many young children were martyred. They were of the view that positive changes have taken place in both countries recently, which will help in achieving peace. Previously, there was interference by Intelligence Agencies from both sides but now there is cooperation on intelligence sharing. In Afghanistan people talk openly on TV talk shows that Pakistan is interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan and Afghanistan is interfering in Pakistan. Now there is realisation on both sides that turmoil and bloodshed is not moral. For economic, political and development cooperation, these interactions are essential and should continue.

Afghan Parliamentarians stressed that the Fatwa of Maulana Fazal Ur Rehman that Jihad was justified in Afghanistan and not Pakistan had undesirable effects on both sides. The bilateral agreement between the US and Afghanistan was in the interest of both Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was signed because Afghanistan did not trust Pakistan. The mistrust between the two countries must be removed. The Afghan Parliamentarians added that both Governments should bring the intelligence agencies and similar institutions under control. How could we get assurances from each other that there is no trust deficit between the two countries?

The Afghanistan side suggested that the Ulema on both sides should stop giving Fatwas and should sit together to find a solution to the problem. We should forget the past and become brothers once again. We should think positively about our future and learn from our past mistakes. Afghanistan's good relations with India will not be at the cost of good relations with Pakistan. We will not fight India because of Pakistan or fight Pakistan because of India. Both should cooperate in fighting terrorism. At the time of terrorist activity in Pakistan or Afghanistan there should be no blame game. It was suggested that religious institutions should be registered. The Maulanas have limited knowledge and brain wash students of religious institutions. Prosperity could be achieved through trade between the two countries. Containers destined for Afghanistan are held up in Karachi for a long time

therefore the Government of Pakistan should rectify the problem.

The Afghan Parliamentarians suggested that a solution for the persisting problems should be found through this forum. It was time that the enemy is identified. Afghanistan will watch its national interest and honour its bilateral agreements. They demanded the release of Afghans from Pakistani jails.

The Parliamentarians from Pakistan were optimistic that relations between the two countries would improve. There was a change in thinking on both sides, which is encouraging. A lot of blood has been spilt and nobody wants more of the same. It was hoped that the new deadline of 2016 for total withdrawal of US troops would materialize so that Afghans become the masters of their destiny. If there is no peace in Afghanistan there will be no peace in Pakistan. Both sides should be sincere in the new peace efforts and abstain from blame game. They said that the Peshawar School incident was inhuman and unforgiveable as it targeted small children.

The Pakistani Parliamentarians admitted that terrorism was a common enemy. The informal trade between the two countries should be made formal through LC's, which would further boost trade. Pakistan does not want interference in the affairs of Afghanistan but desires increased trade. Since the last four decades, Afghanistan and FATA have been battlegrounds. Our past leaders failed to bring peace to the region resultantly we have lost international credibility. Afghans have been through a lot of suffering and now we are in the same situation. We are responsible and answerable for all that happened in Pakistan and Afghanistan during the last many years. We should carry out legislation to restrain people, who do politics through religion, so that they can be held responsible for their actions. The entire region including China should realize the importance of security. If China starts interference in the region then it will suffer too.

Pakistani Parliamentarians were very optimistic about finding a solution to the problem of mistrust between the two Countries. There are historical ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan. In 1976 President Sardar Daud visited Pakistan and had meetings with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Both leaders agreed on many issues but then Leadership of both countries changed and the agreements could not materialize. We should work for political stability in both the Countries. Our common enemy is terrorism and we should work towards eliminating this scourge and stop shedding of innocent blood. There was time when European

December 30-31, 2014

Nations did not see eye to eye but later they held dialogue and solved their problems and now they have European Union Parliament, common currency and Euro Train. We should also follow that model, establish peace and take our people out of poverty. We should establish people to people contact including students, businessmen and lawyers.

Pakistan Parliamentarians further stated that President Ashraf Ghani has tried to take all stakeholders on board, which is good for the relations of the two Countries. The response of the Government of Pakistan is also encouraging. Pakistan Army's support to the Afghan Army is a welcome step. The idea of a railway line between the two countries is also good thinking. However, the question is whether under the umbrella of the US, can there be an independent economic and political policy? All around the globe blood of the Muslims is being shed. At the same time Muslims are being blamed for terrorism. When Britain interfered in Afghanistan early last century and later when Soviets marched in 1979 we started the Jihad now when US has come into the region we are facing terrorism. We have to consider our policies. Our Army has to reconsider its policy. When Afghan refugees came to Pakistan after the Soviet invasion, Pakistan hosted them, now we are saying they should go back. If the leaders of the two countries are sincere with the people they should sit together along with the ulema to stop the bloodshed. We have to think about the Ummah so that Allah has mercy on us.

They further added that the Afghan people should not think that Pakistan does not want their progress. In the last 36 years, 36 million people have died on both sides. Peshawar and Paktika incidents have shed blood on both sides. Pakistan Parliamentarians advised the Parliamentarians of Afghanistan to take things in their own hands. Policies should be adopted voluntarily and not dictated. Words should turn into deeds and bloodshed should stop. It is a happy moment that our Presidents and COAS's have taken positive decisions. It is time to take decision about the good and bad Taliban. If Afghanistan is secure the region will be secure. Lastly, Pakistan Parliamentarians believed that enhancing trade relations and cooperating in the field of education would result in peace and prosperity on both sides.

- **Cooperation in Bilateral Security & Border Management**
- **Future Prospects: Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations**

The third round and fourth round of talks commenced

on December 31, 2014 with recitation from the Holy Quran followed by prayer for the innocent young martyrs of Army Public School Peshawar.

The Parliamentarians from Afghanistan said that Afghan women have always pressed both the countries for bringing peace to its citizens. Peace is in the hands of Pakistan. President Karzai called Pakistan brotherly country, which statement was not appreciated by many in Afghanistan. The great people of Pakistan can bring peace to the region if ulema stop talking about carrying out Jihad in Afghanistan. President Karzai travelled 22 times to Pakistan and still there were rocket attacks in Kunar. The war in Kunar was from the soil of Pakistan. On both sides of the border Pashtuns are killed. The Militaries and Intelligence Agencies of the two countries think differently. Politicians and Military should be on the same page. Pakistan should take action against the Quetta and Peshawar Shuras and the Haqqani network. The museums and Bamyan site in Afghanistan were destroyed but nobody raised a voice. Afghans want peace and democracy. People do not have jobs and are leaving for abroad. After President Sardar Daud's visit to Pakistan he was killed by the Soviets. Then came the US and it surpassed the USSR in tormenting the people of Afghanistan. Pakistan and the US supported Afghanistan against the Soviets. Now Allah is there to protect Afghanistan.

The Parliamentarians from Pakistan stated that they were waiting for a positive outcome at the conclusion of the 12th round. The interest of both nations should be kept in view at the time of decision-making. If dollars and personal interests are supreme and the policies of Pakistan and Afghanistan are subservient to the West then the objective of peace and development would be difficult to achieve. The Hiroshima nuclear bombing was not termed a terrorist attack. It has been said that madressahs are a source of terrorism but not a single convict has been a madraessah student. The ISIS issue is so serious that people will forget Al Qaeda and Taliban. Pakistan and Afghanistan have common religion and culture and both follow Western dictates, keeping the aspirations of the people aside.

Pakistani Parliamentarians said that Parliamentarians of the two countries are holding dialogue since 2013 but now the tone and tenor of the talks has changed for the better. Both countries should cooperate to eliminate terrorist sanctuaries in their respective countries. Middle class people can solve problems of people therefore political parties should ensure the participation of middle class people in politics and only then terrorism can be eliminated. Karzai listened to the west rather than the Afghan people. After the 2014

December 30-31, 2014

election things have changed in Afghanistan. People thought Taliban would not let the holding of elections in Afghanistan. It was also thought that after the departure of US from Afghanistan, the terrorists will take over that Country but the election has proved everything wrong. We believe that there is no good or bad Taliban. Anybody who picks up a gun is a terrorist. If someone is against the State of Afghanistan, he should be considered an enemy of Pakistan. COAS General Raheel Sharif visited Afghanistan and the result was an action against the Taliban in Afghanistan. We condemn both the Peshawar and Paktika attacks. Forces under the garb of religion, that kill innocent people should be stopped, only then terrorism can be defeated. Both the civil and military leaders of Pakistan consider Afghanistan a sovereign country. Pakistan and Afghanistan have the sovereign right to have relations with the US or India. China and other powers should also be taken into confidence. Both countries should enhance trade links that will further improve relations. Afghanistan has many resources that can be beneficial for both countries through trade. Afghanistan being an Islamic Country will not work against Pakistan.

There was a view that a third force was destabilising the region. This force is against our development and opposes us on every forum. Members were confident that Pakistan and Afghanistan would fight ISIS too.

In the end Mr. Abdul Qader Zazai thanked Senators Afrasiab Khattak, Mushahid Hussain Sayed and PILDAT for facilitating the dialogue. He said that his perception about Pakistan has changed for the better and he would inform the people and media in Afghanistan accordingly. The positive talk of Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs was very encouraging. The meeting with the Prime Minister was also very positive. We appreciate PM's program for Afghanistan and his support for President Ashraf Ghani's views. We will continue to exert pressure on our Governments to attain peace.

APPENDICES

December 30-31, 2014

Appendix A**Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue-XII****December 30-31, 2014****Islamabad, Pakistan****Joint Declaration***(Agreed by the Co-Chairs and Participants and released to the Media upon conclusion of the Dialogue)*

1. Members of Parliaments of Pakistan and Afghanistan met for the 12th round of Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue in Islamabad, Pakistan, on December 30-31, 2014.
2. Parliamentarians of the two countries acknowledged and appreciated the positive momentum in bilateral relations generated through the visit of Afghanistan's newly elected President, Honourable Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, to Pakistan, from November 14-16, 2014.
3. Parliamentarians also appreciated the vision of building a “peaceful neighbourhood” of Prime Minister of Pakistan, Honourable Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, as a fundamental element of which is the vision of a strong, comprehensive and enduring partnership between Pakistan and Afghanistan. A strong and viable bilateral relationship between the two countries is the only guarantee of the security and prosperity of the two countries as well as of peace and development in the region.
4. Parliamentarians unequivocally condemned the heinous and inhuman terrorist attack of December 16 in Peshawar. Similar dastardly terrorist attacks in Kabul and Paktika province were also deplored. They believed that Afghanistan and Pakistan should take joint and steady steps for preventing such terrorist attacks and reiterated their resolve against all kinds of terrorism and extremism affecting the two countries
5. As representatives of the people of the two neighbourly countries, MPs appreciated that the two countries are now ready to, independently and along with each other, take concrete and effective steps to counter terrorism and extremism aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the two countries and in the region
6. Participants of the Dialogue underscored the need for bilateral cooperation, particularly cooperation among the State and Security Agencies in two countries, in fight against terrorism, extremism, and for achieving and maintaining peace and stability in the region. In this regard, need for comprehensive and effective laws on combating terrorism, including cyber terrorism, was underscored. Parliaments and Parliamentary committees in both countries should oversee effective implementation of these laws.
7. Parliamentarians believed that the prospects of stability in the region could only materialize if the two neighbours improve bilateral relations. Both countries must grasp this new opportunity of peace and good relations offered by the newly elected Governments on both sides.
8. MPs shared a common vision where Pakistan and Afghanistan will serve as the heart of Asia to ensure that economic integration in Asia becomes a reality and not just remain a dream. Parliamentarians reiterated the desire to see South Asia connected with Central Asia under a model of regional economic integration.
9. Parliamentarians stressed that trade and commerce between the two countries must be prioritised and formalised. Both sides also supported removal of bottlenecks and trade barriers and emphasised that facilities for transit trade between the two neighbouring countries must be improved.
10. They also supported the initiatives to enhance connectivity between Pakistan and Afghanistan, including through a motorway between Peshawar and Kabul, rail and road links between Parachinar and Kabul, Peshawar and Jalalabad and Chaman and Spinbolduk as well as building a trade central strategic corridor between the two countries. They also believed that mechanisms and opportunities for public private partnerships must also be enhanced.

December 30-31, 2014

11. MPs also favoured de-weaponisation and improved drug management across the border.
12. Parliamentarians stressed on putting in place a relaxed visa regime that allows multiple entry visas of citizens of each country. Speedy visas should be issued for citizens travelling for health-related reasons.
13. Affirming their commitment to build an environment of peace through dialogue, the two sides reiterated their resolve to continue the dialogue process, involving all shades of opinion, to stabilize relations between the two countries. They also resolved to find constructive, meaningful and lasting solutions to improve and strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries.
14. Parliamentarians reiterated the need for both States to put in place comprehensive and effective measures for border management, strengthening also the tribes on the two sides to effectively monitor the border/Durand line. Parliamentarians also stressed that the soil of the two countries must not be allowed to be used against each other and concerns from both sides should be seriously and honestly addressed on priority basis.
15. MPs also believed the two Governments must also enter into a comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement.
16. Parliamentarians of the two countries urged the Governments to prepare a comprehensive roadmap for the honourable repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan to Afghanistan at the earliest in keeping with the trilateral agreement.
17. In addition to the need for enhancing educational scholarships for students of Afghanistan, the two countries would greatly benefit by cooperation in education. The scope for such cooperation might include;
 - Exchange of students and teachers at the level of universities and specialised institutions, such as for medicine and technology
 - Exchange of youth delegations
 - Facilitate study in each others universities by students, faculty and researchers through appropriate provisions in the visa regime
18. A desire was expressed by the MPs of the two countries to institutionalise a regular dialogue between two Parliaments.
19. Parliamentarians from both sides recognised and appreciated the initiative of PILDAT to foster these dialogues and urged that this initiative be continued and reinforced.

Facilitated by PILDAT, the 12th round of Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians Dialogue, facilitated by PILDAT and co-Hosted by the Senate Defence Committee and Parliamentary Friendship Groups on Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan Delegation that is visiting Islamabad to engage in a two-day Dialogue under the respective Chairs **Honourable Senator Baz Mohammad Zormati**, Member International Affairs Commission, Meshrano Jirga and **Honourable Mr. Abdul Qader Zazai**, Chairman International Affairs Commission, Wolesi Jirga, include: **Honourable Senator Lutfullah Baba**, **Honourable Senator Fowzea Saadat Zamkanai**, **Honourable Senator Mohammad Hassan Hotak**, **Honourable Senator Ghulam Mohaiudin Monsef**, **Honourable Senator Rana Tareen**, **Honourable Senator Mir Bahador Wasifi**, from the Meshrano Jirga and **Honourable Mr. Mohammad Nazir Ahmadzai**, **Honourable Sayed Nader Shah Bahr**, **Honourable Senator Qudrat Ullah Saied Jan**, **Honourable Mr. Baz Mohammad Jawzjani**, **Honourable Mr. Gul Badshah Majidi**, **Honourable Mr. Ali Akbar Qasemi**, **Honourable Mr. Sherwali Wardak**, **Honourable Mr. Zakaria Zakaria**, and **Honourable Mr. Qudratullah Zaki**, from the Wolesi Jirga.

The Pakistan Delegation that joined the two-day Pakistan-Afghanistan MPs Dialogue included chaired by the **Honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed** (PML-ICT), Chairman Defence Committee, Senate of Pakistan, and **Honourable Senator Afrasiab Khattak** (ANP, KP), Chairman Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights, **Honourable Senator Haji Adeel**, (ANP, KP), Chairman Senate Foreign Relations Committee, **Honourable Senator Abbas Khan Afridi**, (IND, FATA), Federal Minister for Textile & Industry, **Honourable Senator Surriya Amiruddin**

December 30-31, 2014

(PPPP, Balochistan) Member Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights, **Honourable Senator Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Badar** (PPPP, Punjab), Member Senate Foreign Relations Committee, **Honourable Senator Abdul Nabi Bangash** (ANP, KP), Member Senate Parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan, **Honourable Senator Mir Hasil Bizenjo** (NP, Balochistan), Member Senate Committee on State & Frontier Regions, **Honourable Senator Najma Hameed** (PML-N, Punjab), Member Senate Committee on Interior & Narcotics, **Honourable Senator Hamza** (PML-N, Punjab), Member Senate Committee on Petroleum and Natural Resources, **Honourable Senator Amar Jeet** (ANP, KP), Member Senate Committee on Defence Production, **Honourable Senator Saeeda Iqbal** (PPPP, ICT), Chairperson Senate Committee on Defence Production, **Honourable Senator Nasreen Jalil** (MQM, Sindh), Chairperson Senate Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization Committee, **Honourable Senator Karim Ahmed Khawaja** (PPPP, Sindh), Member Senate Committee on Defence Production, **Honourable Senator Rubina Khalid** (PPPP, Punjab), Member Senate Committee on Defence Production, **Honourable Senator Zahid Khan** (ANP, KP) Chairman Senate Water and Power Committee, **Honourable Nawabzada Saifullah Magsi** (PPPP, Balochistan), Member Senate Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, **Honourable Senator Abdul Rauf** (PMAP, Balochistan), Member Senate Defence Committee, **Honourable Senator Muhammad Saleh Shah**, (IND, FATA), Chairman Senate Committee on State & Frontier Regions, from the Senate of Pakistan and **Honourable Mr. Sajid Nawaz**, MNA (NA-3, Peshawar III, KP, PTI), **Honourable Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan**, MNA (NA-10, Mardan-II, KP, PTI), **Honourable Mr. Shehryar Afridi**, MNA (NA-14, Kohat, KP, PTI), **Honourable Mr. Sarzameen**, MNA (NA-23, Kohistan, KP, PML-N), **Honourable Sahibzada Tariqullah**, MNA (NA-33, Upper Dir, KP, JI), **Honourable Mr. Shah Jee Gul Afridi**, MNA (NA-45, Tribal Area-X, IND, FATA) **Honourable Malik Ihtebhar Khan**, MNA (NA-58, Attock-II, Punjab, PML-N), **Honourable Rana Mohammad Afzal**, MNA (NA-82, Faisalabad VIII, Punjab, PML-N), **Honourable Mr. Abid Raza**, MNA (NA-107, Gujrat-IV, Punjab, PML-N), **Honourable Mrs. Nafeesa Inayat Ullah Khan Khattak**, MNA (NA-322, Women, KP-I, PTI, KP), **Honourable Mrs. Mussarat Ahmad Zeb**, MNA (NA-323, Women, KP, PTI) and **Honourable Ms. Aisha Sayed** MNA (NA-329 Women, KP-VIII, KP, JI) from National Assembly of Pakistan.

December 30-31, 2014

Appendix B

Afghanistan Parliamentary Delegation Called on the Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan

The Afghan Parliamentary Delegation called on the Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, on December 31, 2014 at the Prime Minister's House, Islamabad.

"I assure you that you would not find Pakistan lagging behind in supporting Afghanistan," said the Honourable Prime Minister in addressing the Afghan delegation.

The Co-Chairs from Pakistan, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence, and Senator Afrasiab Khattak, Chairman Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights, accompanied the delegation. H. E. Mr. Janan Mosazai, Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan, was also present on the occasion. Also present among the Prime Minister were his Advisors on National Security and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tariq Fatemi and Federal Minister for Finance, Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar.

Mr. Nawaz Sharif said that he has fond memories of visiting Kabul since 1965 and he longs to see a developed Kabul and a prosperous Afghanistan with the same free movement of citizens of Pakistan and Afghanistan in each other's country. Prime Minister added that he has a special love for the people of Afghanistan, and the new leadership in the two nations has vowed not to allow our territories to be used against each other.

The Honourable Prime Minister also thanked PILDAT for its initiative of sustaining the Parliamentary dialogues and supported the suggestion to initiate similar dialogues amongst Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan with those of their counterparts in Afghanistan. Taking keen personal interest in the suggestion, he said his Government would speak to the 4 Chief Ministers of Pakistan to support the initiative of sub-State level dialogues.

The press release can be accessed at: <http://www.pildat.org/eventsdel.asp?detid=724>

December 30-31, 2014

Appendix C

List of Afghanistan Delegation Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue-XII

December 30-31, 2014
Hotel Marriott, CBR Hall, Islamabad

Delegation Heads

No.	Name and Designation
1.	Honourable Mr. Abdul Qader Zazai , Chairman, International Affairs Commission, Wolesi Jirga (House of People)
2.	Honourable Senator Baz Mohammad Zormati , Member, International Affairs Commission Meshrano Jirga

Members of Meshrano Jirga Members, Afghanistan

No.	Name and Designation
3.	Honourable Senator Mohammad Hassan Hotak , Member of the Relations to the Provincial/Districts Councils and Immunities and Privileges Committee
4.	Honourable Senator Fowzea Saadat Zamkanai , Member Complaints and Petitions Commission
5.	Honourable Senator Mir Bahador Wasifi , Member of Commission of Transport and Telecommunication
6.	Honourable Senator Ghulam Mohaiudin Monsef , Member National Economy, Finance, Budget Commission
7.	Honourable Senator Rana Tareen , Member of the Religious Affairs, Higher Education, Education, Cultural and Scientific Researches Affairs Commission
8.	Honourable Senator Lutfullah Baba , Member Complaints and Petitions Commission

Members of Wolesi Jirga, Afghanistan

No.	Name and Designation
9.	Honourable Mr. Ali Akbar Qasemi , MP Chairman Defensive Affairs & Territorial Integrity Commission
10.	Honourable Mr. Qudratullah Zaki , MP Member National Economy, NGOs, Rural Development and Agriculture Commission
11.	Honourable Mr. Gul Badshah Majidi , MP Member Parliamentary Friendship Group on Pakistan, Wolesi Jirga
12.	Honourable Sayed Nader Shah Bahr , Secretary disabled, survivors' martyrs and widows Commission , Wolesi Jirga

Report

Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians Dialogue XII

December 30-31, 2014

13.	Honourable Mr. Mohammad Nazir Ahmadzai , Member Nomads, Tribal Affairs, Refugees and Migration Commission
14.	Honourable Mr. Zakaria Zakaria , Member International Affairs Commission Wolesi Jirga
15.	Honourable Mr. Baz Mohammad Jawzjani , Member Parliamentary Friendship Group on Pakistan, Wolesi Jirga
16.	Honourable Mr. Sherwali Wardak , Member Economic Commission, Wolesi Jirga

Secretariat Staff, Meshrano Jirga & Wolesi Jirga, Afghanistan

No.	Name and Designation
17.	Mr. Abdul Wasi Fatah , Legislative Affairs Director, Meshrano Jirga
18.	Mr. Mohammed Zaher Mushtaq , International Relations Director, Meshrano Jirga
19.	Mr. Nezamudin Adel , General Director of International Relations Department.

December 30-31, 2014

Appendix D**List of Pakistan Parliamentarians****Co-Chairs, Pakistan**

No.	Name	Designation	Province	Political Party
1.	Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed	Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Defence	Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	Pakistan Muslim League (PML)
2.	Senator Afrasiab Khattak	Chairman, Functional Committee on Human Rights/Member Parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	Awami National Party (ANP)

Members, Senate Of Pakistan

No.	Name	Designation	Province	Political Party
3.	Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel	Chairman Senate Foreign Relations Committee	KP	ANP
4.	Senator Abbas Khan Afridi	Federal Minister for Textile & Industry	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	Independent (IND)
5.	Senator Surriya Amiruddin	Member Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights	Balochistan	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarian (PPPP)
6.	Senator Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Badar	Member Senate Foreign Relations Committee	Punjab	PPPP
7.	Senator Abdul Nabi Bangash	Member Senate Parliamentary Friendship Group on Afghanistan	KP	ANP
8.	Senator Mir Hasil Bizenjo	Member Senate Committee on State & Frontier Regions	Balochistan	National Party
9.	Senator Najma Hameed	Member Senate Committee on Interior & Narcotics	Punjab	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N)

Report

Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians Dialogue XII

December 30-31, 2014

10.	Senator Hamza	Member Senate Committee on Petroleum and Natural Resources	Punjab	PML-N
11.	Senator Amar Jeet	Member Senate Committee on Defence Production	KP	ANP
12.	Senator Saeeda Iqbal	Chairperson Senate Committee on Defence Production	ICT	PPPP
13.	Senator Nasreen Jalil	Chairperson Senate Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization Committee	Sindh	Mutthida Quami Movement (MQM)
14.	Senator Karim Ahmed Khawaja	Member Senate Committee on Defence Production	Sindh	PPPP
15.	Senator Rubina Khalid	Member Senate Committee on Defence Production	Punjab	PPPP
16.	Senator Zahid Khan	Chairman Senate Water and Power Committee	KP	ANP
17.	Nawabzada Saifullah Magsi	Member Senate Committee on Parliamentary Affairs	Balochistan	PPPP
18.	Senator Abdul Rauf	Member Senate Defence Committee	Balochistan	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PMAP)
19.	Senator Muhammad Saleh Shah	Chairman Senate Committee on State & Frontier Regions	FATA	IND

December 30-31, 2014

Members, National Assembly of Pakistan

No.	Name	Designation	Province	Political Party
	Mr. Sajid Nawaz	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-3, Peshawar III, KP, PTI)	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)
	Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-10, Mardan-II, KP, PTI)	PTI
	Mr. Shehryar Afridi	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA- 14, Kohat, KP, PTI)	PTI
	Mr. Sarzameen	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-23, Kohistan, KP, PML-N)	PML-N
	Sahibzzada Tariqullah	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-33, Upper Dir, KP, JI)	Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)
	Shah Jee Gul Afridi	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-45, Tribal Area-X, IND, FATA)	IND
	Malik Ihtebar Khan	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-58, Attock-II, Punjab, PML-N)	PML-N
	Rana Mohammad Afzal	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-82, Faisalabad VIII, Punjab, PML-N)	PML-N
	Mr. Abid Raza	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-107, Gujrat-IV, Punjab, PML-N)	PML-N
	Mrs. Nafeesa Inayat Ullah Khan Khattak	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-322, Women, KP-I, PTI, KP)	PTI
	Mrs. Mussarat Ahmad Zeb	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-323, Women, KP, PTI)	PTI
	Ms. Aisha Sayed	Member National Assembly of Pakistan (MNA)	(NA-329 Women, KP-VIII, KP, JI)	JI



Islamabad Office: P. O. Box 278, F-8, Postal Code: 44220, Islamabad, Pakistan
Lahore Office: P. O. Box 11098, L.C.C.H.S, Postal Code: 54792, Lahore, Pakistan
E-mail: info@youthparliament.pk | Website: www.youthparliament.pk