



Security Council

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**Letter dated 10 July 2007 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Pakistan submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo Alberto **Arias**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



Annex

Note verbale dated 23 June 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and has the honour to enclose the response of Pakistan to questions regarding Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Response of Pakistan to questions regarding implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

Paragraph 1

2.1 What measures does Pakistan have in place to prohibit by law and to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts? What further steps, if any, are under consideration?

The Anti Terrorism Act (ATA) of Pakistan, which was amended in 2004, provides most enabling powers to Law Enforcement Agencies to deal with terrorists and terrorist acts. The law also effectively covers and prevents incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts. Security of Pakistan Act allows Law Enforcement Agencies to detain such actors for three months for interrogation. Activists of banned organizations can be placed on Schedule IV of the Anti Terrorism Act and kept under strict watch and stringent monitoring mechanism. Under ATA an activist can be placed under detention for one year if he violates restrictions placed on him.

2.2 What measures does Pakistan take to deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts?

The following steps have proved helpful in denying safe haven to persons found guilty of incitement:

- a. Immigration control measures;
- b. Registration of foreign nationals and deportation of illegal residents;
- c. Timely and proactive sharing of information with friendly countries;
- d. Signing of extradition treaties with affected countries;
- e. Exemplary/speedy trial of facilitators/harbourers;
- f. Neutralizing miscreants where required and necessary;
- g. Effective banking/financing regimes; and
- h. Regulating private/financial firms/business.

Pakistan has so far received 28,862 requests for mutual legal assistance, action has been completed on 28,620 and is in progress on the remaining 242 requests.

Paragraph 2

2.3 How does Pakistan cooperate with other States in strengthening the security of its international borders with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts from entering their territory, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures?

The Government of Pakistan has initiated a number of steps to enhance the capability/capacity of Law Enforcement and Border Control Agencies. Some of the projects are:

PIECES Computerized Entry/Exit Control and Recording System is installed on all international airports, five land routes and two sea ports. The system is being expanded to cover more land routes to Afghanistan and Iran.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The system is fully functional and a huge data bank has been created.

Computerized Identity Card. Complete database of over 60 million citizens is held with NADRA.

Machine Readable Passports. Machine Readable Passports with 26 security features have enhanced our capabilities to detect forged passports.

Pakistan, being a front-line State in the fight against terrorism, is engaged and cooperating with more than 50 countries of the world in information-sharing and capacity-building. Pakistan has signed memorandums of understanding on counter-terrorism and organized crime with 18 countries, and memorandums of understanding with another 22 countries are under process.

Paragraph 3

2.4 What international efforts is Pakistan participating in or considering participating in/initiating in order to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures?

- i) Prevention of incitement of terrorism and breaking the vicious cycle of extremism and violence is a collective responsibility. In this spirit, Pakistan has taken a leading role at international forums, particularly at the United Nations, in efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations to prevent the discriminate targeting of different religions and cultures. The President of Pakistan, General Musharraf, initiated this process at the global level with the introduction of his strategy of “Enlightened Moderation” during his address to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session. The concept of enlightened moderation seeks to enhance human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere and to forge harmony and understanding among all people and encourages peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes.
- ii) In order to generate momentum at the United Nations for pursuing the goal of promoting tolerance and understanding among civilizations, Pakistan has successfully tabled an annual resolution in the General Assembly on “Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation” since its fifty-eighth session. This resolution has been adopted by consensus in successive sessions of the General Assembly (see resolutions 58/128, 59/142 and 60/11).
- iii) Building on this momentum, Pakistan and the Philippines jointly tabled a resolution (61/221) entitled “Promotion of inter-religious and intercultural dialogue understanding and cooperation for peace” during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly which was adopted by consensus on 19 December 2006. The resolution, inter alia, urges States to take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief and reaffirms that the promotion and protection of the rights of various

ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace in society. The resolution also encourages the promotion of dialogue among media and emphasizes the use of right to freedom of expression with responsibilities in accordance with the principles enshrined in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

- iv) One important recommendation of Pakistan's resolution in the sixty-first session of the General Assembly is to convene a high-level dialogue on interreligious and intercultural cooperation for the projection of tolerance, understanding and universal respect for the freedom of religion, or belief and cultural diversity. This high-level dialogue will be convened by the President of the General Assembly in September 2007.
- v) Besides its annual resolution in the General Assembly on the issue of promoting tolerance for religions and civilizations, Pakistan has also stressed the need to fill the gaps in international law on the issue of religious intolerance. In this regard, Pakistan, in its general statement under the agenda item "Culture of Peace" during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, recommended commencing consultations at the United Nations to evolve a global strategy to address the issue of religious intolerance and to develop a legally binding instrument to prevent defamation of religions and religious intolerance.
- vi) Pakistan has organized a number of seminars on terrorism attended by scholars from different countries. Speakers from Pakistan also participated in international/regional seminars on the subject. Pakistan's perception on the fight against terrorism clearly indicates that terrorism cannot be related to any religion/faith, and we feel that interfaith dialogue is a key to success.

2.5 What steps is Pakistan taking to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters?

- i) The Ministry of Education has developed and introduced a curriculum on human rights in education at primary, secondary and higher education in the light of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It includes specific concepts on sacrifice, patience, tolerance, avoiding unethical traditions and norms, sectarianism, jealousy and oppression. Related materials on the responsibility of individual's extremist and intolerant attitude have been developed for inculcating in the students through teacher training activities. The Islamic Studies curriculum recently revised/developed also includes the concept of tolerance, peace, non-discrimination and the negative impact of extremism.
- ii) All educational institutions in the public and private sectors have been directed to take disciplinary measures to counter incitement to terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion in institutions by extremists.
- iii) The Government of Pakistan has adopted several ways to combat terrorism which include initiation of a dialogue process and the awareness of true Islamic values to youth. Religious institutions are being brought into the mainstream through registration and improvement of the syllabi.

- iv) Under the patronage of the Pakistan Madrassah Education Board, three model Deeni Madaris/Religious Schools (one each for boys at Karachi and Sukkur and one for girls at Islamabad) have been established. They are now imparting religious as well as general education as per the syllabus prepared by the Pakistan Madrassah Education Board. The integrated system of education will bridge the existing gulf between the Madaris and general educational institutions and thus bring about greater harmony and cohesion in society. Madaris will also produce a more balanced and competent religious leadership with a broader vision that could make a meaningful contribution to making Pakistan a modern, moderate and forward-looking Islamic State.
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