

MAPPING FUTURE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF PAKISTAN



MAPPING FUTURE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF PAKISTAN



PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit indigenous research and training institution with the mission to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan.

PILDAT is a registered non-profit entity under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, Pakistan.

Copyright © Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency - PILDAT

All Rights Reserved

Printed in Pakistan

Published: July 2015

ISBN: 978-969-558-504-7

Any part of this publication can be used or cited with a clear reference to PILDAT.

Supported by

EMBASSY OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

PILdAT
Pakistan Institute of
Legislative Development
And Transparency

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@pildat.org | Website: www.pildat.org

CONTENTS

Part 1: General

Rationale for Mapping Future Political Leadership of Pakistan	09
Overview of Identified Future Political Leadership of Pakistan	09

Part 2: Profiles of Future Leaders (In alphabetical order by first name)

Mr. Ahsan Iqbal - MNA	14
Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan - Senator	17
Mr. Asad Umar - MNA	20
Ms. Aseefa Bhutto Zardari	23
Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari	25
Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan - MNA	28
Mr. Hamza Shahbaz - MNA	31
Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar	34
Mr. Humayun Akhtar Khan	37
Mr. Imran Khan - MNA	40
Mr. Ishaq Dar - Senator	44
Mr. Khurram Dastagir Khan - MNA	47
Mr. Liaqat Baloch	50
Ms. Marvi Memon - MNA	53
Ms. Maryam Nawaz	56
Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif	59
Mr. Mushahid Hussain Syed – Senator	62
Mr. Omar Ayub Khan - MNA	65
Sardar Awais Ahmed Khan Leghari - MNA	68
Mr. Shah Mehmood Qureshi - MNA	71
Ms. Shazia Marri - MNA	75

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Steering Committee Members	77
--	----

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BA	Bachelor of Arts
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MA	Master of Arts
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
NFC	National Finance Commission
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid
PPP	Pakistan Peoples' Party
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

PREFACE

Pakistan has experienced four military governments during the past 68 years of its existence. The democratic process was repeatedly interrupted and political leadership, therefore, could not develop through a normal democratic process. Most of the time it was either the military generals or the handpicked civilians propped and promoted by military governments that ruled the country. Some of these favourites of military later evolved into popular political leaders in their own right. Under such uncertain environment it was not only difficult but also hazardous to try to identify the potential future political leaders of Pakistan. Now that the current democratic spell is about to become the longest in the country's history in between two military interventions, it may be the right time to map the future political leadership of Pakistan. This mapping exercise is not just about Who are *most likely* going to be political leaders in future but also Who have the *potential* to be the future political leaders. This effort is not about promoting a peculiar set of political hopefuls, it is about trying to assess the ground realities and present them before the people. Although evolution of political leadership does not necessarily follow a logical and scientific process, we have employed a rather scientific framework to select 21 political leaders in the country who are most likely to become Prime Minister of Pakistan in the next 15 years. By compiling and presenting a concise profile of each of the 21 political leaders, PILDAT has tried to predict the quality of leadership that Pakistanis are most likely going to live with in the days to come. The profiles are also meant to introduce a more serious side of the leadership to the people, which is not generally discussed in day-to-day discourse. We have tried to figure out the vision of political leaders about Pakistan and their major policy positions on the most critical issues and challenges facing the country. We have also tried to present the publically available facts and figures about the income, source of income, assets and liabilities and tax paid in the past years. We hope these profiles will present a more objective and realistic picture of the future leaders and inspire and enable the common people to ask the right kind of questions about and from their future leaders. It is also our expectation that this effort will lead to an improvement in the quality of future leadership by inspiring the identified leaders to place a greater focus on their policy positions and refine their vision about a better Pakistan. This initiative may also inspire the next generation of political leaders who are not included in this compilation to strive to be the kind of leaders Pakistan need.

The methodology and criteria of selection of these 21 political leaders were developed indigenously and reviewed by a Steering Committee consisting of eminent persons belonging to all provinces and various walks of life. Even though a complete consensus was not reached among members of the Steering Committee

upon the concept of mapping the future political leadership and on the names of potential future leaders included in this publication, PILDAT expresses its profound appreciation to the members of the steering committee for their valuable input. The data for preparing the profiles was obtained from various public sources as well as in meetings with some experts and the identified leaders themselves in some cases.

The draft profiles compiled by PILDAT were shared with the potential future leaders of Pakistan. The feedback, where received, was incorporated to the maximum possible extent in the profiles.

The objective behind PILDAT's mapping of future political leadership is improved awareness among the people, media and political parties on the trends in political leadership in Pakistan.

We hope that this report and the discourse it generates will contribute to empowering political leadership in Pakistan. PILDAT plans to bring out a revised edition of this compilation next year. We will welcome comments and suggestions for improvement in the concept, methodology, criteria of selection, content and presentation of this compilation.

Acknowledgements

PILDAT gratefully acknowledges the support and cooperation of the Steering Committee consisting of eminent Pakistanis. Appendix A carries the list of members of the Steering Committee.

This report benefits from background research carried out on the subject by *Ms. Amna Kausar*, Projects Officer and *Ms. Maryam Ahmed*, Intern. It has been edited by *Mr. Najam-u-din*, Consultant and reviewed by *Ms. Aasiya Riaz*, Joint Director under the overall guidance of *Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob*, President of PILDAT.

This report has been prepared by PILDAT as a part of the *Democracy and Governance Programme*, which is supported by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Government of Denmark. We wish to thank them for their support, and reiterate that the views expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the views of DANIDA, the Government of Denmark and the Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad.

Disclaimer

The data used in this report has been taken from various news publications and official websites of individuals covered in this report. PILDAT has made every effort for accurate use of data and any omission or error, therefore, is not deliberate.

Islamabad
July 2015

RATIONALE FOR MAPPING FUTURE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF PAKISTAN

In autocratic societies, leadership is imposed from the top, quite unlike the democratic set up where leadership evolves from the grassroots and grows in stages to achieve a national stature and international recognition. Democratic societies employ various means to identify, build and groom their political leadership at various levels. While the political process including elections at various levels provides the most robust system of leadership building, academic and research initiatives can greatly supplement the efforts.

Since political and democratic process in Pakistan has been repeatedly interrupted due to military interventions in the past, the political leadership has not developed in the country to the extent demanded by the challenges faced by the country. It is therefore more important in Pakistan than many other societies to undertake research on political leadership especially the future leadership that has to come at the helm of affairs in the next 10 to 15 years.

PILDAT undertakes a variety of activities aimed at strengthening parliament, political parties and democracy in Pakistan. Major thrust of these activities is set on research and dissemination of research findings and one of the areas of work is *Mapping Future Political Leadership of Pakistan*.

We have mapped the 'future political leaders of Pakistan' based on the role they are playing in the political spectrum of Pakistan and how their leadership roles have changed and impacted societies while analysing their political profile, challenges faced by them and their visions for the future of Pakistan.

The objectives of this exercise are to identify the future political leaders of Pakistan, to ascertain the vision of the potential new leadership about the future of Pakistan, to assess gaps, if any, in leadership skills so that contribution may be made towards efforts, if required, of capacity building.

The effort is also aimed at informing and facilitating citizens of Pakistan in their engagement with the future political leadership. The identification of future political leadership may also enhance public focus and critical appraisal of the new leaders that will help future leadership development.

OVERVIEW OF IDENTIFIED FUTURE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF PAKISTAN

Based on a system of careful monitoring of media and political developments, this report has been compiled identifying the future political leaders of Pakistan. Key activities that were undertaken for the exercise included setting out a criteria and adopting a methodology for identification of future leaders, holding consultative meetings with members of the steering committee, monitoring of media and research, and development of profiles.

Around 50 potential candidates were initially selected with a background of political activism. Based on the criteria developed, meetings of the steering committee and PILDAT's own research and internal scoring, 21 candidates were short-listed who could potentially become **Prime Ministers in the next 15 years' time**. Furthermore, through careful monitoring of media and other sources of information, their profiles were built highlighting their socio-political careers. These profiles are an account of their personal and political journey, major influences in life, elected and other offices held and holding, political affiliations, financial transparency, achievements and major positions taken on ideological, political and social issues. They have been developed with the specific aim of highlighting the roles they play as political leaders for the people of Pakistan.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

Following is the set of 13 criteria that was devised to select and shortlist the future leaders of Pakistan out of a larger pool of candidates:

1. How effective or extensive is the role of the candidate in his/her political party?
2. How far has the candidate established contact / engaged with the general public?
3. How charismatic and popular is the candidate among the public?
4. How far has the candidate demonstrated his/her abilities to run a government (Local, Provincial or Federal)?
5. How comprehensive and deep is the vision that the candidate has

projected about future of Pakistan through his writings, statements or speeches?

6. How far has the candidate been able to understand and deal with the political issues of Pakistan?
7. How knowledgeable is the candidate about international affairs especially those relating to Pakistan and the region Pakistan is located in?
8. How impeccable is the financial integrity of the candidate?
9. Has the candidate ever had any legally documented criminal record?
10. How far has the candidate been able to take an independent stance on political and policy matters?
11. How far does the candidate demonstrate the capacity to transcend regional, ethnic and sectarian differences in Pakistan?
12. How far does the candidate carry potential to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the next 15 years' time?
13. How far is the candidate likely to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the next 15 years' time?

Profiles of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Future Leaders



Ahsan Iqbal

Ahsan Iqbal is a politician and a lawmaker associated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N). Born in Lahore in September 1958,¹ he studied mechanical engineering at the University of Engineering and Technology, (UET) Lahore (1976-1981), and attended Wharton School of Business at University of Pennsylvania in pursuit of an MBA degree (1984-1986).²

Ahsan comes from a family with a political background. His mother, 'Apa' Nisar Fatima, was a nominated member of General Zia-ul-Haq's Majlis-e-Shura and later served as an MNA on reserved seats for women from 1985-88. Ahsan's maternal grandfather, Chaudhry Abdul Rehman Khan, was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Punjab from Jalandhar before partition of the united India.

In 1998, in his capacity as the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Ahsan initiated Vision 2010 programme for Pakistan, a roadmap for the country's progress until 2010. It was Ahsan's initiative that led to the formulation of Pakistan's first national IT policy.³

Ahsan taught management at Mohammad Ali Jinnah University in Islamabad from 2000 until 2007. He also chairs a think-tank called Better Pakistan Foundation. Ahsan admires Deng Xiaoping who opened up China's economy to the world while maintaining strict ideological control. He also has high regard for the leadership of Mahathir Muhammad (Former Prime Minister of Malaysia), Nelson Mandela (Former President of South Africa) and Lee Kuan Yew (Former Prime Minister of Singapore).

POLITICAL PROFILE

Ahsan has been elected MNA four times (1993, 1997, 2008 and 2013). He has served as Policy and Public Affairs Assistant to the Prime Minister (1993); Deputy Chairman Planning Commission / Minister of State and Chief Coordinator of Vision 2010

programme (1997-99); Chairman of Good Governance Group, a UNDP-funded initiative (1997-99); Chairman Pakistan Engineering Board (1998-99) and Chairman of Steering Committees on Information Technology, Information Quality Management and Productivity (1998-99).

Ahsan Iqbal briefly served as Federal Education Minister in 2008.⁴ Currently, he is Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and an MNA from NA-117, Narowal-III. He is the architect of Vision 2025 Programme, the government's plan for change and transformation.

Ahsan is also PML-N Deputy Secretary General and a member of its Central Working Committee. He was active in student politics, which led to his election as President Students Union of UET (1980-81). He was affiliated with Islami Jamiat-e-Talaba. He joined PML-N in 1988 and became its Information Secretary in 2006.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Ahsan's assets decreased by 57 per cent from Rs. 22,595,000 in 2009-10 to Rs. 9,796,096 in 2013-14, as reported by him. His source of income for 2012 is his salary as a Federal Minister and total income was Rs. 790,212 that translates to Rs. 65,851 per month.⁵ He paid Rs. 11,084 as income tax for 2013-14.⁶

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Ahsan advocates a sovereign foreign policy and holds that post-9/11 US policies have fuelled anti-American sentiments among Pakistanis. Regarding ties with India, he favours the Nawaz government's 1998 policy.

Ahsan believes that building Diamer-Bhasha Dam would help Pakistan deal with water and electricity shortage.⁷ He strongly believes that China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a win-win project that would bring economic revolution in the country.⁸

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Ahsan Iqbal believes that Pakistan needs transformational change for progress and growth. Continuous democratic stability and strategic economic vision are key elements for making progress.⁹ The civil service must be reformed to achieve good governance and access modern technologies enhanced to increase the pace of economic growth.¹⁰

-
1. Ahsan Iqbal, Pakistan Elections 2013, as accessed on March 11, 2015 at <http://www.pakistanelections2013.com/makhdoom-shah-mehmood-queeshi/ahsan-iqbal/>
 2. Ahsan Iqbal, Dawn, April 25, 2013, as accessed on March 11, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1024449/ahsan-iqbal>
 3. Ahsan Iqbal, Facebook Page, as accessed on March 11, 2015 at <https://m.facebook.com/ahsaniqbal.pk?v=info&expand=1>
 4. Uniform education system promised, Dawn, April 29, 2008 as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/300412/uniform-education-system-promised>
 5. Information gathered from nomination forms submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan
 6. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue
 7. Government to launch Vision 2025 today, says Ahsan Iqbal, Daily Times, August 11, 2014, as accessed on May 21, 2015 at <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/busoness/11-Aug-2014/govt-set-to-launch-vision-2025-today-says-ahsan-iqbal>
 8. China-Pak Economic Corridor, a win-win project for both countries: Ahsan, Business Corridor, May 21, 2015, accessed on May 21, 2015 at <http://www.brecorder.com/top-news/108-pakistan-top-news/242898-china-pak-economic-corridor-a-win-win-project-for-both-countries-ahsan.html>
 9. Transformational change needed for progress: Ahsan Iqbal, Samaa TV, February 28, 2015, as accessed on May 21, 2015 at <http://www.samaa.tv/economy/28-Feb-2015/transformational-change-needed-for-progress-ahsan-iqbal>
 10. Reforms are key to our progress and development: Ahsan Iqbal, One Pakistan News, February 2015, as accessed on May 21, 2015, at <http://pakistan.onepakistan.com.pk/news/city/islamabad/358905-reforms-are-key-to-our-progress-and-devel-opment-ahsan-iqbal.html>



Aitzaz Ahsan

Aitzaz Ahsan is a lawyer, politician and a federal legislator affiliated with the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). He is one of the highly respected legal practitioners of the country. Born on September 27, 1945 in Murree,¹ he received his early education from Aitchison College and Government College, Lahore.² He studied law at Cambridge University and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1967.³

When Aitzaz returned from Cambridge, he appeared for the Central Superior Services (CSS) examination and stood first. However, he refused to join the government, as there was military rule in the country led by General Ayub Khan at that time.

Aitzaz has been acclaimed for his participation in Pakistan's human rights movement and was among the founders of the independent Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. The many international awards and honours he has received include honorary fellowship of Downing College Cambridge (2008) in recognition of his contribution to advancing the rule of law, democracy and human rights in Pakistan; the Defender of Democracy Award by Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C., (2008); and a similarly named award by Parliamentarians for Global Action in Washington (2009). In 2009, the Foreign Policy magazine listed Aitzaz among the world's top 20 public intellectuals.⁴

POLITICAL PROFILE

Aitzaz was elected to the Punjab Assembly and served as a Provincial Minister in the mid-1970s. He was elected to the National Assembly in the late 1980s and made Federal Minister for Law and Justice, and Interior and Narcotics Control (1988-1993). In 1994, Aitzaz was elected to the Senate and served as Leader of the Opposition from 1996-1999. In 2002, he was again elected as an MNA. Aitzaz was elected President of Supreme Court Bar Association in 2007-08. He is currently the Leader of the Opposition in the

Senate.

Aitzaz had joined the PPP in 1975 and briefly resigned from the party in 1977 to protest police firing on a rally of lawyers. He re-joined the party after the military coup by General Zia-ul-Haq.

Aitzaz is a member of half a dozen Senate committees and of Senate Forum for Policy Research.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Aitzaz Ahsan has been jailed several times for his political activities⁵ and after Zia's coup spent two years in jails.⁶

He was a vocal opponent of General Musharraf's rule and was briefly arrested in 2007 for leading the lawyers' movement (2007-2009) for the restoration of sacked superior court judges. Aitzaz believes that there can be no democracy without independent judiciary.⁷

Aitzaz authored a book titled *The Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan* in 1996 and its Urdu translation, *Sindh Sagar Aur Qayam-e-Pakistan*, which present the cultural history of Pakistan. Aitzaz co-authored with Lord Meghnad Desai another book, *Divided by Democracy*, in 2006. He states that democracy has suffered setbacks in Pakistan due to lack of representative institutions, domination by feudal elites and the role of corrupt bureaucracy.

Aitzaz opposed the dual nationality amendment bill in the Senate in July 2012, which recommended abolishing

restrictions on dual nationals from contesting elections.⁸ He has supported Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Bill in 2014, Anti-Terrorism (Second Amendment) Bill 2014, Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill 2014, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill 2014 and Service Tribunal (Amendment) Bill 2014. His most controversial vote was for the 21st Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2015 and Pakistan Army Act (Amendment) Bill, 2015 which allowed constitution of military courts to try suspected terrorists.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Aitzaz argues that Pakistan derives its identity not from Islam but from the confluence of Central and South Asian cultures.¹⁰ He believes the spirit of democracy abounds in Pakistan and shall one day prevail.¹¹ He also believes that democracy could not take root in Pakistan and was interrupted repeatedly because Pakistan became a security state soon after its creation rather than a welfare state.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Aitzaz Ahsan's assets increased by 6 per cent from Rs. 952,904,832 in 2012-2014 to Rs. 1,006,946,694 in 2013-14. He paid Rs. 8,763,691 as income tax for 2013-14.⁹

-
1. Aitzaz Ahsan, Dawn, April 23, 2013, as accessed on March 25, 2015, at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1024466/aitzaz-ahsan-2>
 2. Profile, Aitzaz Ahsan, as accessed on March 25, 2015, at <http://www.aitzazahsan.com/profile.htm>
 3. Aitzaz Ahsan, profile at the website of the Senate of Pakistan, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/profile.php?uid=764>
 4. The World's Top 20 Public Intellectuals, Foreign Policy, October 7, 2009, as accessed on May 19, 2015 at <http://foreignpolicy.com/2009/10/07/the-worlds-top-20-public-intellectuals/>
 5. Interview with Naeem Bukhari, Dawn News, March 7, 2015
 6. Aitzaz Ahsan, profile at the website of the Senate of Pakistan, as accessed on March 25, 2015 at <http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/profile.php?uid=764>
 7. The Lawyer's Crusade, New York Times, June 1, 2008, as accessed on May 19, 2015 at http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/01/magazine/01PAKISTAN-t.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0
 8. Dual Nationality Bill presented in the Senate, Dawn, July 10, 2012, as accessed on June 22, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/733220/dual-nationality-bill-presented-in-senate>
 9. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
 10. The Indus Saga by, Aitzaz Ahsan, 2005
 11. Divided by Democracy, Meghnad Desai and Aitzaz Ahsan, 2005



Asad Umar

Asad Umar is a former business executive, politician and a federal lawmaker affiliated with the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI).¹ Born in Karachi in September 1961, he holds an MBA degree from IBA, Karachi.

At 43, Asad became the youngest ever CEO to head Engro Corporation, one of the largest multinational companies in Pakistan that reported a record net profit of Rs. 3.64 billion in March 2015.^{2,3} In 2010, he was awarded the *Sitara-i-Imtiaz* for his business achievements. In April 2012, Asad resigned from Engro and joined PTI. He launched the *Tabdeeli Razakar* (volunteers for change) program and the *Naya* (new) Pakistan campaign of PTI.⁴

One of the more active Pakistani politicians on the social media, Asad tweets regularly. His articles have been published by daily English newspapers, focussing mainly on economic and political issues. He identifies his father, Maj-Gen (retd.) Ghulam Umar, as a major influence on his life.⁵ Maj. Gen (retd) Ghulam Umar had served as Secretary of the National Security Council during the martial law regime of General Yahya Khan that ruled Pakistan from March 25, 1969 to December 20, 1971.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Asad was elected to the National Assembly in 2013 from NA-48, Islamabad-I. He is the chairperson of National Assembly's standing committee on industries and production. Asad actively participated in PTI's *Azadi* March of August 2014 against alleged rigging in the 2013 elections.

In December 2007, Asad was arrested and a case registered against him for holding a protest outside Justice Rana Bhagwandas' house in Karachi when Gen Pervez Musharraf had declared a

state of emergency. However, the case was never pursued.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Asad's assets increased by 10 per cent from Rs. 619,220,390 in 2012-13 to Rs. 680,632,218 in the year 2013-14.⁶ His total income for 2013-14 was Rs. 3,677,400 that translates to Rs. 306,450 per month. He paid Rs. 520,108 as income tax for the year 2013-14. Asad's declared sources of income for the same year were his salary, as member of the National Assembly, and investments.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Asad believes that Islamabad should be a constructive partner of Washington and says that Pakistan has suffered greatly by getting entangled in the regional geopolitical wrangling and allowing the US to interfere in its internal affairs.

Asad believes that a constructive dialogue for peaceful co-existence is the only way forward in Pakistan's engagement with India and bilateral economic ties should be expanded to increase mutual prosperity.

Asad supports the 18th constitutional amendment and advocates greater devolution of power to the provinces. He considers civil service reform essential for national progress and hence, condemns the politicisation of bureaucracy.⁷

Asad believes that establishment of coal-based power plants and greater nuclear relations with China,

particularly to enhance power generation, would overhaul Pakistan's energy deficit. He supports joint ventures enabling Pakistani companies to invest in China and Pakistani vendors becoming a part of the supply chain of Chinese companies.

In view of the allegation of non-payment of taxes by a number of parliamentarians, Asad Umar moved a motion on March 4, 2014, in the National Assembly that a special committee consisting of not more than 10 members from major political parties should be constituted to investigate the matter as people deemed majority of the parliamentarians to be tax evaders. The special committee was formed in April 2014 under the chairmanship of Omar Ayub Khan.⁸

In 2014, Asad introduced two bills in the National Assembly both of which were not taken up: The Governors Houses Conversion Bill 2014,⁹ in order to curb public spending on large colonial-period Governor's Houses and

the Islamabad Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill, 2014 to further amend the Islamabad Rent Restriction Ordinance of 2001.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN:

Asad envisions a Pakistan that is peaceful, prosperous, progressive, educated and egalitarian, which not only tolerates but also celebrates all manners of diversity. Pakistan should be an important member of the global community that neither allows violation of its sovereignty and nor lets its soil be used to violate other nations' sovereignty. Asad believes that citizens' rights guaranteed by the constitution should be the government's highest priority. The private sector should take the lead in investment and job creation. Utilising the country's great water and energy resources to create a competitive advantage for Pakistan's economy must be one of the highest priorities of the government.

1. About, Asad Umar, as accessed on March 8, 2015 at <http://www.asadumar.pk/about/>
 2. Corporate results: Engro Corporation's profit up 77%, The Express Tribune, April 29, 2015, as accessed on June 22, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/877524/corporate-results-engro-corporations-profit-up-77/>
 3. Cover Story 'Winds of Change', The News Magazine, as accessed on March 12, 2015 at http://magazine.thenews.com.pk/mag/detail_article.asp?magId=9&id=2835
 4. Mr. Asad Umar, NBEAC, as accessed on March 9, 2015 at <http://nbeac.org.pk/index.php/component/contact/contact/23-profiles/29-mr-asad-umar>
 5. Data form filled out by Asad Umar.
 6. This information has been taken from nominations forms of candidate submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan
 7. Asad Umar's interview: One man think tank in PTI, Pakistan Defence, October 18, 2014, as accessed on June 22, 2015 at <http://defence.pk/threads/asad-umars-interview-one-man-think-tank-in-pti.339473/>
 8. MPs slow to probe tax evasion allegations against fellows, Daily Times, July 12, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/12-Jul-2014/mps-slow-to-probe-tax-evasion-allegations-against-fellows>
 9. National Assembly Secretariat, Orders of the Day, August 5, 2014, as accessed on June 22, 2015 at <http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/05-08-2014.pdf>
- National Assembly Secretariat, Orders of the Day, April 8, 2014, as accessed on June 22, 2015 at http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/ofday080414_10S.pdf



Aseefa Bhutto Zardari

Aseefa Bhutto Zardari is best known so far for being the youngest daughter of late Benazir Bhutto and Asif Ali Zardari. She describes herself as a global citizen, who is fighting for a polio-free Pakistan and a rights activist for humans and animals.¹ Born in February 1993, Aseefa has studied Politics and Sociology at Oxford Brookes University in Oxford, England.² She subsequently completed her M.Sc. in Global Health in 2015.³ Aseefa is also a health activist and a former UN Ambassador for polio eradication.⁴ In 2012, her father and then President Asif Ali Zardari proclaimed Aseefa to be Pakistan's 'Goodwill Ambassador' for polio eradication.⁵ In June 2013, her anti-polio efforts were recognized and honoured by Rotary International.⁶

POLITICAL PROFILE

The way the national politics works, being a descendant of a leader like Zulfikar Ali Bhutto offers a considerable initial advantage, to say the least. Aseefa has been active on the social media, particularly Twitter, regularly commenting on social and political issues.⁷ She has not yet formally entered the political arena, but is expected to do that soon.⁸ Not old enough yet to run for parliament, Aseefa registered as a voter in Tando Allahyar, Sindh, in September 2013 and vowed to follow in the footsteps of her father, Asif Zardari, and brother, Bilawal.⁹

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Aseefa has carried out various awareness campaigns for polio eradication. She has actively attended international events in this regard and

visited the families of polio workers killed during vaccination campaigns.¹⁰ Aseefa has said that Islamist extremists' opposition to such campaigns is not a threat and the Taliban are bound to fail in the face of emerging democracy in Pakistan.

She sought support from political parties, in particular Maryam Nawaz of PML-N and Reham Khan, wife of Chairman PTI, to “accelerate the countrywide polio eradication drive”,¹¹ and called for abolishing “apartheid of women voters in Pakistan”.¹²

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Aseefa aims to promote welfare of the poor and the underprivileged in Pakistan.¹³ She believes that the nation will progress only when all citizens enjoy good health and protection of their rights, as per the ideals of her late mother.

1. Aseefa Bhutto Zardari's Twitter account, as accessed on June 14, 2015, twitter.com/aseefabz
2. Aseefa's Twitter account, April 2010, as accessed on June 4, 2015, twitter.com/aseefabz
3. Aseefa's Twitter account, May 31, 2015, as accessed on June 4, 2015, twitter.com/AseefaBZ/status/605045082102874112
4. Aseefa Bhutto Zardari, The Huffington Post, as accessed on June 4, 2015, www.huffingtonpost.com/aseefa-bhutto-zardari-/?m=true
5. Goodwill Ambassador: First to be vaccinated, The Express Tribune, August 10, 2012, as accessed on June 4, 2015, tribune.com.pk/story/420108/goodwill-ambassador-first-to-be-vaccinatedaseefa-vows-to-eradicate-polio/
6. Rotary International honors Aseefa Zardari's anti-polio efforts, Pakistan Today, June 8, 2013, as accessed on June 4, 2015, www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/06/08/national/rotaryinternational-honors-aseefa-zardaris-anti-polio-efforts/
7. Is Aseefa going to be the new heir to the PPP throne? Dawn, June 15, 2013, as accessed on June 4, 2015, www.dawn.com/news/1018101
8. Asifa Bhutto Zardari ready to debut in politics, The Newstribes, October 15, 2014, as accessed on June 4, 2015, www.thenewstribes.com/2014/10/15/asifa-ready-to-debut-in-politics/
9. Aseefa Zardari get her vote registered, Pakistan Tribune, September 5, 2013, as accessed on June 4, 2015, www.pakistantribune.com.pk/4707/aseefa-zardari-get-vote-registered.html
10. Aseefa seeks global help to make Pakistan polio free, Pakistan Observer, October 1, 2012, as accessed on June 4, 2015, at <http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=176163>
11. Aseefa invites Maryam, Reham to join anti-polio efforts, April 17, 2015, www.dawn.com/news/1176402
12. Aseefa's Twitter account, May 25, 2015, as accessed on June 16, 2015, twitter.com/aseefabz
13. Aseefa Bhutto Zardari's speech, June, 2014, as accessed on June 4, 2015, at



Bilawal Bhutto Zardari

Bilawal Bhutto Zardari is a politician and Chairman of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and draws upon the political capital that comes with the Bhutto label. The eldest child of Benazir Bhutto and Asif Ali Zardari, Bilawal was born on September 21, 1988.¹ He was initially admitted to Aitchison College, Lahore, but later moved to Karachi Grammar School over security concerns. He attended Froebell's International School, Islamabad, from 1996 until 1999, when he left Pakistan with his mother. From then on, he spent his childhood in Dubai and London during his family's self-exile. He was the Vice-President of the student council at Rashid School for Boys in Dubai. Bilawal completed his BA Honours in Modern History and Politics from Oxford University in June 2010.²

In May 2011, after his paternal grandfather Hakim Zardari's death, Bilawal was named chief of the Zardari tribe. He actively participated in organising Sindh Festival at Moenjodaro in 2014, which was part of a larger campaign for preservation of Sindh's heritage.³

POLITICAL PROFILE

At Benazir's death anniversary in 2012, Bilawal made his official political debut in an emotionally charged speech at a PPP rally in Garhi Khuda Bukhsh. He has since been an active participant in the party meetings. Bilawal is reported to have said that his father tutors him in politics.⁴ Sherry Rehman is said to be one of his principal advisers⁵ and Fawad Chaudhry was appointed as his media adviser.⁶

In a speech in October 2014, he not only criticized leaders of the major political parties for their mistakes that hampered democracy but also said that they could be categorized as dictators. Bilawal said that Pakistan would find stability only in what he called Bhuttoism.⁷ The same month, Bilawal joined 'the Million March' in London, which called for an end to the human rights violations by Indian troops in Kashmir and for a resolution of the Kashmir dispute through self-determination.⁸

In recent times, Bilawal has stayed away from active politics and remained abroad amid rumours of differences with his father supposedly over selection of candidates for the 2013 general elections.⁹ However, Bilawal returned to Pakistan in June 2015, after six months abroad, and is said to be set to campaign for PPP's candidates in the

local government elections in Punjab.¹⁰ His frequent unannounced and unexplained trips abroad and lack of a sustained political work both for the party and for its government in Sindh constitute a huge question mark about his seriousness about Pakistani politics and leading the party which is apparently in disarray after 2013 election defeat.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Bilawal demanded an apology from US President Barack Obama after the killing of 24 Pakistani soldiers in a NATO raid at Salala check-post on the Pak-Afghan border. He believes there is a need to revive US-Pakistan relations.

Bilawal strongly condemned the assassination of Punjab Governor Salman Taseer and pledged support and protection for religious minorities.

Bilawal has shown keen interest in Karachi and urged the central government to focus its efforts on this city.¹¹ He has urged his party, which rules in the Sindh province, to urgently resolve the water crisis in Karachi.¹²

Bilawal has spoken of the need to promote efforts for resolution of the Kashmir issue and claims that the resolution is part of the PPP manifesto.

Bilawal Bhutto has held a strong position about tackling terrorism in Pakistan. He has criticized the politicians' approach of dialogue with the extremists and proposed that the military must launch an attack operation against the terrorists.¹³

In 2014, Bilawal launched the Sindh Festival to mark a cultural and heritage celebration of Pakistan, especially

Sindh and aimed at the preservation of cultural and nationalistic sentiments.¹⁴ The famous festival carried the slogan “*Apni saqafat pe naaz kar, Pakistan se pyar kar*” (Be proud of your culture and love Pakistan).

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Bilawal hopes that Pakistan witnesses free and fair elections in 2018. He advocates that national unity is needed

to fight the evils of terrorism, poverty and dictatorship. He has stated that had the ideology of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto been followed, the world would have been at peace and that in Bhuttoism lies solution to Pakistan's problems.¹⁵ Despite his repeated reliance on the slogan of 'Bhuttoism', he has not made a serious effort to explain what Bhuttoism is and how is it relevant to the challenges faced by Pakistan today.

1. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/bilawal-bhutto-zardari/>
2. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari graduates from Oxord, Daily Times, July 31, 2012, as accessed on June 10, 2015, <http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/national/31-Jul-2012/bilawal-bhutto-zardari-graduates-from-oxford>
3. Sindh Festival 2014: Celebrating hope and civilization, The Express Tribune, February 2, 2014, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/666551/sindh-festival-2014-celebrating-hope-and-civilisation/>
4. Bilawal Bhutto struggles to shake off father's legacy, Dawn, November 16, 2014, as accessed on April 2, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1144883>
5. Serious politics eludes Bilawal, Dawn, December 23, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1075834>
6. Advisers to Bilawal appointed, The News, January 5, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-224555-Advisers-to-Bilawal-appointed>
7. For Bilawal politics is Bhuttoism or dictatorship, Dawn, October 19, 2014, as accessed on June 5, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1138812>
8. 'Million March' in London calls for resolution of Kashmir issue, Daily Times, October 27, 2014, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/27-Oct-2014/million-march-in-london-calls-for-resolution-of-kashmir-issue>
9. The son, the father and the party, The News on Sunday, January 4, 2015, as accessed on June 5, 2015, http://tns.thenews.com.pk/ppp-the-son-and-father-party/#.VXEz_8-qqko
10. Bilawal Bhutto arrives in Karachi, The Express Tribune, June 1, 2015, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/895711/bilawal-bhutto-to-arrive-in-karachi-today/>
11. Bilawal spells out bold agenda for PPP, Dawn, October 19, 2014, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1138944>
12. Bilawal pushes to expedite resolution of Karachi's water crisis, The Express Tribune, June 3, 2015, as accessed on June 5, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/896760/first-meeting-bilawal-wants-to-expedite-resolution-of-karachis-water-crises/>
13. No more excuses for Taliban violence, Bhutto heir tells Pakistani leaders, The Guardian, February 2, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/feb/02/taliban-violence-excuses-bilawal-bhutto-zardari-pakistan-military-action>
14. Bilawal inaugurates 15-day Sindh cultural festival at Mohenjodaro, The Daily Times, February 2, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/02-Feb-2014/bilawal-inaugurates-15-day-sindh-cultural-festival-at-mohenjodaro>
15. Bilawal terms non-resolution of Kashmir issue as UN failure, ARY News, October 12, 2014, as accessed on June 5, 2015,



Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan

A leading politician of PML-N, Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan was born on July 31, 1954 in Rawalpindi.¹ He belongs to Alpiyal Rajput family of Chakri Village. Nisar attended Army Burn Hall College in Abbottabad and Aitchison College, Lahore.²

POLITICAL PROFILE

First time elected in 1985 from NA-40 Rawalpindi-V,³ Chaudhry Nisar has been an MNA in 8 successive elections (1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997,⁴ 2002, 2008 and 2013). He got elected from the same constituency up till 1997 and from NA-52 Rawalpindi-III in 2002 and 2013 and NA-53 Rawalpindi-IV in 2008.

A young parliamentarian, he was Minister for Science and Technology in 1988. During PML-N tenures, he was Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources (1990-93; 1997-99), Provincial Coordinator (1990-93) and Prime Minister's Special Assistant (1997-99).

In 2008, he was Minister of Food, Agriculture and Livestock but resigned on May 12, 2008 in protest of the delay in restoration of judges. In September 2008, was appointed Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly. Nisar was also Chairman of Public Accounts Committee (2008-11).⁵

Nisar was sworn in as Minister of Interior and Narcotics Control in 2013. In March 2015, he presented The Islamabad Capital Territory Local Government Bill, 2014 in the National Assembly.⁶ Furthermore, Nisar introduced various amendments to The Anti-Terrorism Amendment Bill 2014.⁷

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY:

According to the Statements of Assets and Liabilities submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) by Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, the net value

of assets increased by 187 per cent from Rs. 4,552,167 in 2012-13 to Rs. 13,106,405 in 2013-14. The value was computed on the basis of assets whose present worth was mentioned in the statements. However, according to the Statements of Assets and Liabilities filed by Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan in the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), the net value of assets has increased by 7.7 per cent from Rs. 53,701,456 in 2012-13 to Rs. 57,844,297 in 2013-14. The statements contain the present worth of all assets owned by Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan. His sources of income are salary, agriculture, rent and allowances.⁸ In 2013, his reported tax payment is of Rs. 57,124.⁹

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Chaudhry Nisar is of the view that terrorism does not have a link with religion and that terrorists are known by their misdeeds. He thinks that extremism is bred by disputes such as Kashmir and Palestine.¹⁰

Nisar says that Pakistan wants to maintain a 'long-term, sustained and multi-faceted' relationship with the US. He believes such relations would contribute to regional peace and development.¹¹ He has also remained of the view that there are long standing issues between Pakistan and India that cannot improve without their resolution¹² and that dialogue is the way for peace.¹³

Nisar condemned and reacted strongly to a statement by the UAE minister who warned Pakistan for not taking a clear stance on Yemen crisis.¹⁴

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Chaudhry Nisar wants Pakistan to be a 'peaceful and progressive' country. He believes that Pakistan has been a victim of 'state sponsored terrorism' and those fighting in the name of Islam are only puppets of those who do not want it to progress.¹⁵

-
1. Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, Pakistani Leaders, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at http://www.pakistanileaders.com.pk/profile/Chaudhry_Nisar_Ali_Khan
 2. Facebook Account, December 19, 2013, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at https://www.facebook.com/NisarOfficial/info?tab=page_info
 3. 7th National Assembly from 1985-88, National Assembly, as accessed on July 1, 2015 at <http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/former-members/7th%20National%20Assembly.pdf>
 4. Former Members, National Assembly of Pakistan, as accessed on July 1, 2015 at <http://www.na.gov.pk/en/content.php?id=121>
 5. Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/chaudhry-nisar-ali-khan/>
 6. National Assembly Secretariat Orders of the Day, National Assembly, March 26, 2015, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at [http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/26-03-2015%20\(Thursday\).pdf](http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/26-03-2015%20(Thursday).pdf)
 7. Ch. Nisar Ali Khan, Open Parliament, as accessed on July 1, 2015 at <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=155>
 8. Information gathered from nominations forms submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan
 9. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue
 10. Chaudhry Nisar welcomes Obama's stand, CNBC Pakistan, February 17, 2015, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://www.cnbc-pakistan.com/Chaudhry-Nisar-welcomes-Obamas-stand-news-26058.html>
 11. Pakistan wants to have a sustained relationship with US: Nisar, Dawn, March 6, 2015, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1167785>
 12. Solution to Kashmir issue only way to improve Pak-India ties: Nisar, Dunya News, June 3, 2014, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://dunya-news.tv/index.php/en/Pakistan/224023-Solution-to-Kashmir-issue-only-way-to-improve-Pak>
 13. Indian hegemony on the border will not be accepted: Nisar, The Express Tribune, October 10, 2014, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/773302/indian-hegemony-on-the-border-will-not-be-accepted-nisar/>
 14. Nisar rebukes UAE minister, The Nation, April 13, 2015, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://nation.com.pk/national/13-Apr-2015/nisar-rebuked-uae-minister>
 15. After the NAP: Peaceful Pakistan a priority, says Nisar, The Express Tribune, May 29, 2015, as accessed on June 30, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/894086/after-the-nap-peaceful-pakistan-a-priority-says-nisar/>



Hamza Shahbaz Sharif

Born into Pakistan's leading family of business tycoons and politicians, Hamza Shahbaz Sharif is a Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) lawmaker, son of thrice-elected Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif, and nephew of three times prime minister, Nawaz Sharif. Hamza was born in Lahore in September 1974.¹ He studied at Aitchison College, Lahore, before completing his graduation from Government College University, Lahore.² Later, he went to London School of Economics where he studied for his LLB.³

POLITICAL PROFILE

Hamza believes that politics came naturally to him as he was strongly influenced by his father and uncle. As he grew up, Hamza learned from their challenges, including their exile to Saudi Arabia, and also from being jailed when he was just 18. He joined electoral politics in 2008, when he contested elections from NA-119, Lahore-II. At the time, he was the only member of the Sharif family in Pakistan who could contest elections and was elected unopposed. Hamza subsequently served on the National Assembly Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He was again elected as an MNA in the 2013 elections.⁴ Hamza does not hold any party position but had been nominated to act as a member of the parliamentary board for distribution of PML-N election tickets in 2013. His other core responsibilities have included setting up public affairs units in different districts, looking after the party workers, managing PML-N's election campaigns and implementing the party's various policies. He chairs a number of meetings at the Chief Minister's secretariat, which contributes to the perception that he is discharging a number of Chief Ministerial functions.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Hamza's assets increased by 47 per cent from Rs. 213,590,295 in 2009-10 to Rs. 314,985,376 in 2013-14. His total income in 2012 was Rs. 22,662,582

translating to Rs. 1,888,548 per month and the tax paid on it was Rs. 3,526,095 with source of income being his salary and various business enterprises.⁵ In 2013, he paid Rs. 43,83,138 in tax.⁶

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Hamza believes that the electricity shortage is one of the top issues for the country and the PML-N government would address the problem by 2018 through increasing capacity of power plants.

Hamza has led important aspects of PML-N's anti-dengue campaign,⁷ including mass awareness drives.⁸

He believes that the post-18th Amendment scenario allows provinces to work on their development independently. He has said that Balochistan deserves equal share in the national wealth.⁹

Hamza believes that religious scholars' support is vital in countering terrorism and maintenance of law and order in the country.¹⁰

He believes that despite occasional tensions with India, Islamabad and New Delhi should keep looking for ways to improve relations through trade and dialogue.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Hamza envisions Pakistan as a peaceful and prosperous nation that guarantees success for every citizen. He believes that only through education can Pakistan's foremost issue of extremism

be resolved and an economic turnaround ensured.

-
1. Hamza Shahbaz Sharif, Facebook account, as accessed on June 11, 2015, https://www.facebook.com/Official.Hamza.Shahbaz/info?tab=page_info
 2. Hamza Shahbaz Sharif, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/hamza-shahbaz-sharif/>
 3. Interview with Hamza Shahbaz on June 12, 2015 at PML-N Secretariat, Lahore.
 4. Muhammad Hamza Shahbaz Sharif, Open Parliament, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=222>
 5. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan
 6. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue
 7. Anti-dengue campaign, Lahore Times, August 29, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.lhrtimes.com/2012/08/29/anti-dengue-campaign-hamza-shahbaz-visits-mahmood-booti-area-67172/>
 8. Larvae eradication day, The Express Tribune, September 10, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/434053/larvae-eradication-day-biggest-walk-held-to-say-no-to-dengue/>
 9. Baloch have a share in the national wealth, Pakistan Today, June 17, 2013, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.pakistanoday.com.pk/2013/06/17/city/lahore/baloch-have-a-share-in-national-wealth-hamza/>
 10. We cannot win without clerics, Pakistan Today, June 17, 2014, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.pakistanoday.com.pk/2014/06/17/city/lahore/we-cannot-win-without-clerics-hamza/>



Hina Rabbani Khar

Hina Rabbani Khar is a politician associated with Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). Born in Multan in January 1977,¹ she has the distinction of being Pakistan's youngest and first female Minister of Foreign Affairs. She belongs to a land-owning family of South Punjab with prominent politicians in her family including her father, Ghulam Noor Rabbani Khar, and uncle and former Punjab governor Ghulam Mustafa Khar.² Hina completed B.Sc. Economics from Lahore University of Management Sciences in 1999 and graduated from University of Massachusetts in 2001 with M.Sc. (Hon) in Business Management.

In 2008, World Economic Forum included Hina's name in a list of Young Global Leaders to acknowledge her efforts in promoting resolution of economic issues in Pakistan.³ She was actively involved in Competitiveness Support Fund (CSF), a joint venture of USAID and Ministry of Finance, Pakistan. Under the CSF, Hina propagated awareness regarding competitiveness in the business sector.

Hina has represented Pakistan several times at the United Nations. In September 2011, she led the Pakistani delegation to the 66th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.⁴

POLITICAL PROFILE

Hina formally entered the political arena in 2002 when she was elected to the National Assembly from NA-177, Muzaffargarh-II on a Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q) ticket. Many thought that she was a reluctant entrant to politics only filling for her father who could not contest because of a new law which required candidates for legislatures membership to be a university graduates. Between 2004 and 2007 Hina served as Minister of State for Economic Affairs.⁵ Hina left PML-Q in 2008 and joined PPP after being declined a ticket to contest elections.

After winning the election in 2008, she served as Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (2008-2011) in Yousaf Raza Gillani's cabinet. In this capacity, Hina became the first woman to present Pakistan's federal budget.⁶ She also served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in February 2011. In July 2011, she was appointed Minister

of Foreign Affairs after Shah Mehmood Qureshi's resignation from the post.⁷ Hina did not contest election in 2013 and instead her father returned to the National Assembly from the same constituency after the condition of graduation for candidates was abolished. Many interpret this as an end of the political career of Hina.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Hina's assets increased by 238 per cent from Rs. 14,304,500 in 2007-08 to Rs. 48,373,858 in 2011-12, as reported by her.⁸ Her reported sources of income for the year 2012 were salary, agriculture and investment shares. From these, the total income was Rs. 3,142,017, which translates to Rs. 261,835 per month, and on which Rs. 145,142 tax was paid.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

As Foreign Minister, Hina was part of the peace talks between India and Pakistan. In 2011, she visited India and held talks aimed at restoring bilateral relations following the 2008 Mumbai attacks. In 2013, she said that the only way to resolve the Kashmir issue was for India and Pakistan to find a solution via dialogue.⁹ Hina actively promoted the D-8 summit for increasing prosperity and strengthening democracy whilst paving the way for special trade agreements.¹⁰ She frequently spoke of profitable opportunities for foreign investors in Pakistan's energy, communication and agriculture sectors.¹¹

Following the November 2011 killing of Pakistani troops on the Pakistan-

Afghanistan border by NATO forces, Hina issued a statement declaring that the cabinet and defence committee had taken steps to end the NATO and ISAF forces' use of Pakistani routes for supplies. She said that Pakistan should fight the war against terrorism on its own terms and a political mandate of parliament should restore Pak-US relations.¹²

As Foreign Minister, Hina emphasized that Pakistan should execute the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project.¹³ She

stated that SAARC countries must come together to eliminate regional poverty and illiteracy.¹⁴

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Hina envisions Pakistan to be a stable, prosperous and peaceful country.¹⁵ She states that Pakistan needs to develop a level playing field for people from all socio-economic, political and religious backgrounds for which internal trust building is vital.¹⁶

1. Hina Rabbani, Official Facebook Page, as accessed on March 25, 2015, https://www.facebook.com/hrk.pk/info?tab=page_info
2. Hina Rabbani Khar, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/hina-rabbani-khar/>
3. The World Economic Forum honors Hina Rabbani Khar as Young Global Leader for 2008, The Life of Amir Jahangir, March 13, 2008, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.amirjahangir.com/the-world-economic-forum-honors/>
4. Gilani to address 66th session of UNGA, The News, September 16, 2011, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-2-67939-Gilani-to-address-66th-session-of-UNGA-on-21st>
5. Hina Rabbani Khar, Dawn, February 2, 2012, as accessed on June 23, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/692641/hina-rabbani-khar>
6. Hina Khar first woman to present Pakistan Budget, Dawn, June 14, 2009, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/831121/hina-khar-first-woman-to-present-pakistan-budget>
7. Hina Rabbani Khar, Dawn, June 25, 2012, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/729375/hina-rabbani-khar-2>
8. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
9. Dialogue the only way forward to resolve Kashmir issue, Pakistan Today, January 1, 2013, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/01/national/dialogue-the-only-way-forward-to-resolve-kashmir-issue-khar-2/>
10. D-8 Summit to boost Pakistan's image, Pakistan Today, November 20, 2012, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/11/20/national/d-8-summit-to-boost-pakistans-image-khar/>
11. <http://www.slideshare.net/2ub1/exforeign-minister-hina-rabbani-khar>
12. Pakistan to fight war on terror on its own terms, The Express Tribune, December 15, 2011, as accessed on June 8 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/307060/pakistan-to-fight-war-on-terror-on-its-own-terms-khar/>
13. IP gas pipeline project at all costs, Pakistan Today, December 21, 2012, as accessed on June 8, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/12/21/national/ip-gas-pipeline-project-at-all-costs-khar-2/>
14. SAARC countries should help each other, Pakistan Today, September 7, 2013, as accessed on June 8, 2015 at <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/09/07/city/islamabad/saarc-countries-should-help-each-other-khar/>
15. Pakistan A Transformed Regional Perspective, Embassy of Pakistan-USA, September 27, 2012, as accessed on June 8, 2015, http://embassyofpakistanusa.org/news546A_09272012.php
16. Hina Rabbani Khar pessimistic about Pak-India ties, GEO, March 3, 2015, as accessed on June 8 2015, <http://www.geo.tv/article-177029-Hina-Rabbani-Khar-pessimistic-about-Pak-India-ties>



Humayun Akhtar Khan

Humayun Akhtar Khan is a politician,¹ an actuary by profession and an economist by education.² He was born on April 1, 1955 in Multan. Humayun completed his B.Sc. from Government College, Lahore and masters in Actuarial Science and Business Administration from University of Manitoba, Canada in 1977. His father General Akhtar Abdur Rehman had served as head of Inter-Services Intelligence (1979-87) and had been credited with masterminding the resistance network against Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Humayun says that he has always been greatly inspired by his mother.³

Humayun and his brothers are amongst the most influential industrialists in Pakistan and jointly own concerns such as Pepsi Pakistan, Tandlianwala Sugar Mills, and Superior Textile Mills. Humayun is the Chairperson of Institute for Policy Reforms, an independent think tank established in March, 2014 to, as they put it, support policy-making in Pakistan.

POLITICAL PROFILE

In 1988, Humayun was active in campaigning for candidates of Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI), a right-wing alliance formed to challenge the Pakistan Peoples Party in elections that year. In 1992, he was elected as an MNA from NA-92 Lahore-I.⁵ He was re-elected in the three general elections (1993, 1997 and 2002). Humayun has been part of Pakistan's Federal Cabinet for 8 years, serving as Minister of State for Investment and Chairman of Pakistan Board of Investment (1997-99), and as Minister for Commerce (2002-07).

As the Minister for Investment, Humayun had introduced a new investment policy and achieved record trade numbers later as the Commerce Minister. He actively participated in the World Trade Organization negotiations, where he was selected as a facilitator for the Hong Kong ministerial conference held in December 2005. He also introduced reforms in the insurance sector and oversaw enactment of copyright laws in the country in 2007.

Humayun joined Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) in 1990 and remained a member until 2002. He

joined PML-Q in 2002 and remained in the party till 2009, when he formed PML-Q (Like-minded) faction. In May 2012, the PML (Like-minded) faction had officially entered into an electoral alliance with PML-N. However, this faction was left in the lurch by PML-N at the time of awarding party tickets before general elections 2013.⁶ Humayun was close to getting selected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan by President General Pervez Musharraf, when Mir Zafarullah Jamali was made to resign from the post in 2004. Eventually, Mr. Shaukat Aziz was inducted as the Prime Minister.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of assets of Humayun Akhtar Khan increased by 33 per cent from Rs. 33,389,725 in 2010-11 to Rs. 44,672,755 in 2011-12, as reported by him.⁷ His source of income is his fee and salary. His income for the year 2012 was reported to be Rs. 1,685,000 that translates to Rs. 140,416 per month. He paid Rs. 210,832 in tax in 2012.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

In 2011, Humayun launched a book titled 'Road Map to Pakistan's Recovery', in which he made some key suggestions regarding reforms in Pakistan. He suggested that the legislatures' tenure should be reduced to increase the frequency of change in governments. He also emphasized safety of lower court judges in order to ensure expeditious justice at the grassroots.⁸

Humayun supports creation of new

provinces, although not on ethnic basis, and has called for constitutional reforms to simplify the process of creating new provinces. As a Minister, Humayun had pursued trade liberalization through a series of bilateral and regional trade agreements. The main accomplishments during that time include free trade agreements with China, Malaysia and the South Asia region.

Humayun believes that Pakistan's biggest problem today is the poor quality of its leadership.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Humayun believes that Pakistan needs to increase its governance capacity in order to meet its various challenges and become a progressive country.⁹ He holds that the Pakistani society should become more open and pluralistic while valuing and conserving its heritage. Order and stability need to be restored in the country so that each Pakistani feels secure. Education along with provision of basic human necessities should be a priority for the government.¹⁰ He envisions Pakistan as a 'progressive Islamic state'.

-
1. Humayun Akhtar Khan, Profile, Biography, Apna TV, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.apnatvzone.com/2014/09/humayun-akhtar-khan-profile-biography.html>
 2. About Humayun, Humayun Akhtar Khan official website, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.humayunakhtarkhan.com/about-humayun/>
 3. Interview with Humayun Akhtar Khan at Pepsico Head Office, Lahore on January 20, 2015
 4. Institute for Policy Reforms, official website, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://ipr.org.pk/>
 5. The Politician, Humayun Akhtar Khan official website, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.humayunakhtarkhan.com/the-politician/>
 6. PML-N leaves liked-minded in the lurch, The News, March 31, 2013, as accessed on June 24, 2015 at <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-21951-PML-N-leaves-Like-Minded-in-the-lurch>
 7. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
 8. Humayun Akhtar Khan maps out road to recovery, Dawn, October 27, 2011, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/669246/humayun-akhtar-khan-maps-out-road-to-recovery>
 9. Humayun Akhtar Khan profile, Harvard College Pakistan Student Association, accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://hpcweekend.weebly.com/keynotes.html>
 10. The promise of Pakistan, The News, June 24, 2014, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-9-257890-The-promise-of-Pakistan>



Imran Khan

Imran Khan is a renowned former cricketer and head of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), one of the most successful emerging political parties in the country. Born on November 25, 1952 to a Niazi Pashtun family in Lahore, Imran attended Aitchison College in Lahore before heading to Keble College, Oxford University where he studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics and graduated in 1975.¹ Imran was awarded the President's Pride of Performance award in 1983 and the *Hilal-e-Imtiaz* in 1992 for leading the Pakistan cricket team to victory in the world cup that year. Nawaz Sharif gave him two plots of land after his World Cup victory in 1992 which he claims were a routine award for his performance as a cricketer as is done in the case of other high-achievers in sports etc.²

After retiring from sports, he joined active politics and formed PTI in 1996.³

Imran founded Shaukat Khan Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre in 1994, in memory of his mother who had lost her life to cancer. Imran is also the founding board member of Imran Khan Foundation that helps underprivileged Pakistanis. He also established Namal College in Mianwali in 2007. He was the Chancellor of The University of Bradford in England from 2005-14.

For his humanitarian work, Imran was given the 'Life Time Achievement Award' at the Jewel Awards 2004 by the Institute of Asian Professionals in London and the 'Humanitarian Award' at the Asian Sports Awards 2007 organised by the Asian Sports Press Union and the Honk Kong based Strop and Sports in Kuala Lumpur.⁴ He also received the 'Jinnah Award' in 2011 for outstanding service for Pakistan from The Jinnah Society, Karachi.⁵ His name has featured in Oxford University's hall of fame and he has been granted honorary fellowship of Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. Imran was voted 'Asia's Person of the year 2012' by the New York based Asia Society.⁶

POLITICAL PROFILE

Imran contested election from NA-71, Mianwali-I constituency during the October 2002 election and was elected to the National Assembly. His party boycotted the 2008 general election.

In the 2013 general elections, he was elected MNA from three constituencies and chose to retain his seat from NA-56, Rawalpindi-VII.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Imran's assets increased by 27 per cent from Rs. 29,675,291 in 2012-13 to Rs. 37,721,302 in 2013-14, as reported by him. His sources of income for 2012 are agricultural, services, Profit & Loss Sharing (PLS) Bank Account profit and rental property and total income is Rs. 16,138,683, which translates to Rs. 1,344,890 per month.⁷ The total tax he paid for 2013-14 was Rs. 194,936.⁸

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Imran led protests against US drone strikes in Pakistan in 2012 and 2013, calling them 'illegal and counterproductive'. Global Post recognized him as the face of the anti-drone movement in 2012.⁹

Imran says PTI is "not anti-American but anti-war on terror", and calls it "the most senseless war ever fought". He says, "Military operation is not the proper solution to terrorism and extremism. Pakistan army should come out of US and NATO war as it is not a mercenary; rather an independent and civilized army which has its specific ideology."¹⁰

He advocates dealing with the Taliban in Pakistan through dialogue. He believes that once there is a political settlement, the people of the tribal areas would themselves deal with the militants.¹¹

Imran Khan wants Kalabagh Dam to be constructed only after complete consensus among all provinces, especially Sindh.¹² But where does he or his party stand on the question has

never been made clear.

Imran Khan has repeatedly called out for transparency and complete disclosure of assets, liabilities and tax records of public leaders. He maintained this criteria while awarding party tickets to PTI's leaders and had them declare their assets on PTI's official website.¹³

During PTI's campaign in the 2013 general election, Imran claimed that if elected to power he would end corruption at the top-most level within 90 days and load shedding in 3 years.¹⁴ After failing to get the ECP or the government to act on his complaints of what he termed as widespread rigging in 2013 election, Imran Khan started a protest march against alleged rigging on August 14, 2014. The protest, including a sit-in in front of the parliament building in Islamabad, lasted 126 days. Initially he demanded for thumb verification of votes in four constituencies polled but later asked for a complete audit of the votes during the

sit-ins. He also repeatedly demanded for the resignation of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.¹⁵ His sit-ins were attended by thousands of supporters. On the second day of his protest movement, Imran called out for a civil disobedience campaign and refused to pay his electricity bill.¹⁶ This campaign, however, met with little acceptance by the people and eventually Imran also started paying his electricity bills although he had asked his followers not to pay any utility bill or tax.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Imran believes in bringing change to Pakistan and fighting the 'political mafias'.¹⁷ His party's ideology is to create a society based on justice through credible democracy, transparency in governance and accountability of leadership, creating a uniform system of education, focusing on doubling the growth rate, breaking cartels and introducing reforms in state-

1. Imran Khan Biography, Bio, as accessed on March 25, 2015, <http://www.biography.com/people/imran-khan-9349193>
2. In declaration of assets, Imran takes jibe at Nawaz, The Express Tribune, December 5, 2011, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/302094/imran-khan-declares-assets-calls-on-political-leaders-to-follow-suit/>
3. Imran Khan, Dawn, January 13, 2012, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/687806/imran-khan>
4. Awards and Honors, Imran Khan, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.imrankhan.com.pk/awards-and-honors/>
5. Chairman Imran Khan receives Jinnah Award, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Official Website, April 30, 2011, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.insaf.pk/news/general-news/item/6311-Chairman%20Imran%20receives%20%5C%22Jinnah%20Award%5C%22>
6. Asia Society Poll: Imran Khan – Asia's Person of the Year, Express Tribune, January 25, 2013, as accessed on May 20, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/498934/asia-society-poll-imran-khan-asias-person-of-the-year/>
7. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan
8. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
9. The top 9 world leaders of 2012, Global Post, December 21, 2012, as accessed on May 20, 2015, <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/politics/world-leaders/121213/top-9-world-leaders-2012>

run corporations.¹⁸ Imran is greatly inspired by Allama Muhammad Iqbal and believes that Pakistan can reconstruct its intellectual and ethical foundation by reverting to Iqbal's writings with emphasis on an Islam-based ideology.¹⁹

-
10. Pak Army is not a mercenary, Dunya News, April 12, 2013, as accessed on June 25, 2015 at <http://dunyaNews.tv/index.php/en/Pakistan/168867-Pak-Army-is-not-mercenary-says-Imran>
 11. Imran Khan: up close and personal, Channel 4 News, January 20, 2012, as accessed on May 20, 2015, <http://www.channel4.com/news/imran-khan-up-close-and-personal>
 12. No Kalabagh Dam without Sindh's consent, Dawn, November 21, 2014, as accessed on May 20, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1145973>
 13. PTI leaders declare assets, The Express Tribune, August 24, 2012, as accessed on June 25, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/425741/pti-leaders-declare-assets/>
 14. Corruption to go in 90 days, load shedding in 3 years: PTI, The News, April 10, 2013, as accessed on June 25, 2015 at <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-22165-Corruption-to-go-in-90-days-loadshedding-in-three-years-PTI>
 15. Imran calls for complete audit of 2013 elections a'la Afghan polls, The Express Tribune, July 15, 2014, as accessed on June 25, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/735986/imran-khan-calls-for-complete-audit-of-elections/>
 16. Pakistan's Khan calls for civil disobedience, Al Jazeera, August 17, 2014, as accessed on June 25, 2014 at <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/europe/2014/08/pakistan-protests-continue-second-day-2014817142532776182.html>
 17. 10 questions for Imran Khan, Time Magazine, October 31, 2011, as accessed on May 20, 2015, <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2097415,00.html>
 18. Ideology, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Official Website, as accessed on March 27, 2015, <http://www.insaf.pk/about-us/know-pti/ideology>
 19. Pakistan-A Personal History by Imran Khan, 2011



Ishaq Dar

Ishaq Dar is a professional chartered accountant, financial expert and politician affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N).¹ He was born in Lahore on May 13, 1950 and did his Bachelor's in Commerce (B.Com.) from Punjab University.

In 1970, he trained as a chartered accountant with Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), becoming an associate member of the ICAEW in 1974 and of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan in 1975. In 2012, Ishaq earned a lifetime membership of ICAEW.

Ishaq has family ties with the PML-N chief Nawaz Sharif, as his son is married to Nawaz Sharif's younger daughter.

Ishaq is deeply interested in religious activities. He headed the committee responsible for the expansion and renovation of Data Darbar (The mausoleum of Hazrat Ali Hajveri commonly known as Data Ganj Bakhsh) in Lahore.² He also chaired the meetings of relevant committees on Hazrat Bari Imam Complex restoration project.³

POLITICAL PROFILE

Ishaq is the incumbent Federal Finance Minister and has been part of PML-N's Central Executive Committee since the late 1980s.⁴ He has twice been elected as an MNA (1993-96 and 1997-99) and is serving the third consecutive term in the Senate. Earlier he served as Senator for the terms 2003-06 and 2006-12.

Ishaq was the Federal Minister for Commerce and Investment in 1997-98 and also served as Federal Finance Minister in 1998. He was Chairman of the Board of Investment from 1992-93⁵ and President of Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1993. In 1998, as Finance Minister, Ishaq negotiated an International Monetary Fund "rescue package" to tackle the economic crisis triggered by the sanctions imposed on Pakistan after it

conducted nuclear tests.

Ishaq was a member of the parliamentary committee that finalized the 18th, 19th and 20th constitutional amendments. He has also served as a member of the Parliamentary Committee on National Security from 2008-13.⁶ In 2010, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Implementation Commission responsible for overseeing the implementation of devolution of powers and assets from the federation to the provinces under the 18th constitutional amendment.

In the Senate, Ishaq has served as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Industries and Production from 2006-12. He has been a member of several standing committees including the Senate Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms that was formed in August 2014.

His 40-year experience in the auditing and financial sectors, has earned him the title of a technocrat-politician.⁷ In 2011, he was awarded the *Nishan-i-Imtiaz*, the highest civil award in Pakistan, in recognition of his political services.⁸ He had been leading most of the recent political negotiations on behalf of PML-N including the one with PTI on the formation of a Commission of Inquiry on the alleged rigging in 2013 general election.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

As the current head of Cabinet Committee on Privatization, Ishaq launched a program to privatize around 35 public enterprises to meet the ambitious target of 7 per cent growth in the national economy. He believes that publicly owned enterprises have become a huge burden on the economy,

accumulating around \$4-5 billion in losses every year.⁹

Ishaq maintains that Kalabagh Dam 'cannot be built at the cost of federation's vitality' and a national consensus is critical on the issue.¹⁰

Ishaq believes that the \$46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor will benefit not just China and Pakistan, but the entire region, including Central Asian countries and Afghanistan.¹¹

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Ishaq Dar's assets recorded a 701 per cent increase from Rs. 111,758,513 in 2002-03 to Rs. 895,108,700 in 2013-14.¹² His total income for the year 2012 was Rs.

2,000,000, which translates to Rs. 166,666 per month and on which Rs. 35,200 was paid in income tax. In 2013, he paid Rs. 824,891 in taxes. His sources of income for 2013-14 are his salary and investment shares.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Ishaq emphasises his government's commitment to four Es: economy, energy, elimination of extremism and education/health for a bright future for the country.¹⁴ He believes Pakistan needs to prosper and develop as per its potential¹⁵ and reforms shall be implemented to enhance regulatory oversight and encourage competitive markets.¹⁶ He considers investment-led growth essential for achieving a stable economy in the long term.¹⁷

1. Muhammad Ishaq Dar, Pakistan Herald, as accessed on June 17, 2015, <http://www.pakistanherald.com/profile/muhammad-ishaq-dar-214>
2. Ishaq Dar lauds steps for Data Sahib Urs, The Nation, January 13, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://nation.com.pk/lahore/13-Jan-2014/ishaq-dar-lauds-steps-for-data-sahib-urs>
3. Dar directs early completion of Bari Imam Complex, The Nation, January 4, 2015, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://nation.com.pk/islamabad/04-Jan-2015/dar-directs-early-completion-of-bari-imam-complex>
4. Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Dawn News, April 25, 2013, accessed on March 2, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1024455/mohammad-ishaq-dar>
5. Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Senate Committee on National Defence, accessed on March 2, 2015, <http://www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk/member-detail.php?pageid=members&mid=MTE=>
6. Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Senate of Pakistan, accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/profile.php?uid=765>
7. Minister's Profile, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, accessed on June 15, 2015, http://finance.gov.pk/profile_minister.html
8. Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Senate of Pakistan, as accessed on June 18, 2015, <http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/profile.php?uid=765>
9. After Moving to Bolster Economy, Dar Pursues Ambitious Growth Targets, Pakistan Affairs, September 19, 2013, <http://www.pakistanaffairs.pk/threads/57457-Privatization-news>
10. Won't Accept Harsh IMF Terms: Dar, Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz, July 1, 2013,
11. Ishaq Dar Rejects Indian Stand on Economic Corridor, Customs Today, June 3, 2015, <http://www.customstoday.com.pk/ishaq-dar-rejects-indian-stand-on-economic-corridor/>
12. Information gathered from the nomination forms submitted by the candidate to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
13. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
14. Dar, Ishaq, "Finance Minister Ishaq Dar's Keynote Address on Future of Pakistan Economy, Investment Conference, Islamabad, October 28, 2014, http://www.pakistanmission-un.org/investment_conference.pdf
15. Press Releases/Media, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, accessed on June 15, 2015, http://www.finance.gov.pk/releases_mar_14.html
16. Budget Speech 2015-16, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, accessed on June 16, 2015, http://www.finance.gov.pk/fb_2015_16.html
17. Press Releases/Media, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, accessed on June 15, 2015, http://www.finance.gov.pk/releases_mar_14.html



Khurram Dastgir Khan

An engineer and a politician affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), Khurram Dastgir Khan was born in Gujranwala, in 1970. He studied at St. Joseph's School in Gujranwala and Cadet College Hassan Abdal. He then proceeded to the United States where he completed his B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from California Institute of Technology and received a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.¹

His father, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, is a veteran politician who was elected to the National Assembly in 1977, 1990, 1993 and 1997 and twice served as a Federal Minister.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Khurram's political career began in 1999 when he was appointed Special Assistant on Commerce to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. When General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the Nawaz government in 1999, Khurram led a resistance movement in Gujranwala against the dictatorial rule.

In 2002, Khurram unsuccessfully contested elections from National Assembly constituency NA-96, Guranwala-II on a PML-N ticket. In 2006, he was named the party's Central Joint Secretary, which made him an ex-officio member of the PML-N Central Working Committee. He retained that position until 2011. Khurram served on the PML-N Policy Planning Committee that drafted the party manifesto ahead of the 2008 elections.² He is currently the Central Deputy Secretary Information for the PML-N.

Khurram was elected MNA from NA-96 in 2008 and again in 2013. From 2008-13, he was Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Commerce.³ In March 2008, Khurram moved the first bill of the 13th National Assembly, Oath of Office (Judges) Order (Repeal) Bill.⁴ In 2013, he became Minister of State for Commerce and Textile Industry. He led the efforts for Pakistan obtaining the GSP+ trade preferences from the European Union in 2013.⁵

Khurram was promoted to be a full Federal Minister for Commerce in December 2013, just ahead of his visit to India to negotiate a new trade arrangement between Pakistan and India. Before he became Minister for Commerce, he was inducted as Minister of State for Science and Technology on June 12, 2013 and Minister of State for Privatization on June 23, 2013 both of which he left vacant after his appointment.⁶

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Khurram's assets, as reported by him, increased by 405 per cent from Rs. 1,788,104 in 2009-10 to Rs. 9,025,451 in 2013-14.⁷ His sources of income are his salary and rental property for 2012. Khurram's total income in 2012 was Rs. 1,311,104, which translates to Rs. 1,09,258 per month and the income tax he paid in 2013 was Rs. 21,111.⁸

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

When General Musharraf imposed martial law in 1999, Khurram Dastgir condemned it on BBC World Service Radio almost straight away. He continued to criticize the military rule on various occasions and called for trying Musharraf for overthrowing the elected government. In 2009, he condemned the National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) and the PPP government of the time for its failure to prosecute Musharraf for high reason.⁹

Khurram has participated in a number of Pak-India parliamentary dialogues that have taken place in both countries.¹⁰

He believes that cultural and academia exchanges between the two countries are vital for improving bilateral trade relations.¹¹

VISION FOR PAKISTAN:

Khurram Dastgir vows to maintain what he calls the economic diplomacy of the country. He believes that relevant legislation is required to increase Pakistan's trade so that it may benefit from different trade agreements on a global level. The energy crisis needs to be resolved and electricity provided to the citizens at affordable prices.¹²

1. Pak-India Dialogue II, PILDAT, as accessed on March 11, 2015, http://www.pildat.org/Pak-IndiaDialogueII/Pak_Profiles.asp
2. Khurram Dastgir Khan elected MNA from Gujranwala, Abdalians Alumni Home, April 11, 2008, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.abdalians.com/component/content/article/36-who-is-where/520-khurram-dastgir-khan-elected-mna-from-gujranwala.html>
3. Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan, Ministry of Commerce, as accessed on March 11, 2015, http://www.commerce.gov.pk/Downloads/Profile_Minister_Commerce.pdf
4. Khurram Dastgir Khan, Business Recorder, as accessed on March 11, 2015, <http://www.brecorder.com/Elections2013/candidate/746-khurram-dastgir-khan.html>
5. GSP Plus status to Pak by EU a big achievement of country's economic diplomacy: minister, Pak Asia Times, December 18, 2013, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.pakasiatimes.com/gsp-plus-status-to-pak-by-eu-a-big-achievement-of-countrys-economic-diplomacy-minister/>
6. Khurram Dastgir gets portfolio of Commerce, Dawn, December 3, 2013, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/1060199>
7. Information gathered from nomination forms submitted by the candidate to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
8. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
9. Prosecuting Musharraf, The News, September 12, 2009, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=198043&Cat=9&dt=9/7/2009>
10. Khurram Dastgir Khan, Youth Parliament Pakistan 2013, as accessed on June 14, 2015, http://www.youthparliament.pk/YP2013/guest_speakers.asp
11. Foreign ministries hampering Pak-India trade: Dastgir, The Nation, February 15, 2014, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/national/15-Feb-2014/foreign-ministries-hampering-pak-india-trade-dastgir>
12. Govt keen to increase global trade of the country: Khurram Dastgir, ARY News, June 20, 2014, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://arynews.tv/en/govt-keen-to-increase-global-trade-of-the-country-khurram-dastgir>



Liaqat Baloch

Liaqat Baloch is a politician and former parliamentarian affiliated with religious political party Jamaat-e-Islami (JI). Born in December 1952 in Multan, he has a Master's in Mass Communication and an LLB degree from University of Punjab.

Liaquat has been active in student politics through the platform of Islami Jamiat-e-Talaba. He was elected President of Punjab University Students Union in 1976. Liaquat has served as a member of the Saudi Arabia-based World Assembly of Muslim Youth and International Federation of Islamic Students Organizations. He believes in the unity of all Muslim sects and was elected (1996-97) chairman of *Milli Yakjehti Council* (Council on national unanimity, of Muslims), an organisation created to unite around a dozen smaller religious parties with the aim to reduce sectarian tension.¹

POLITICAL PROFILE

In 1977, Liaquat Baloch was elected president of Islami Jamiat Talba (IJT), student wing of the JI. He served the organization in different capacities at the district, provincial and central levels. He served his party as *Naib Ameer* or Vice President and as head of its Punjab branch. In 2009, Liaquat was elected Secretary General of the JI and still serves in that capacity.² Previously, he had been active in politics as Secretary General of the erstwhile Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal, a political alliance consisting of six religious Islamic parties.

Liaquat has served as an MNA thrice, in 1985-88, 1990-93 and 2002-07. He has also served as Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly from 2002 to 2007, and as chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Science and Technology during the same tenure.³ He was one of the most active and vocal members of the Assembly.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Liaquat Baloch's assets, as reported by him, was Rs. 18,131,236 in 2010-11 and, by an 8 per cent increase, reached Rs. 19,656,276 in 2011-12.⁴ His reported source of income for 2012 is the revenue from Punjab School System Ltd. His total income for 2012 was Rs. 2,337,932 and he paid Rs. 251,023 in tax.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

As a leader of the MMA, Liaquat strongly opposed the Women Protection Bill, calling the amendments un-Islamic. In November 2006, when he and other MMA parliamentarians were protesting against the amendment, they were arrested for violating a ban on political gatherings.⁵

When the parliamentary committee to repeal the blasphemy law was formed to discuss amendments tabled by Pakistan Peoples Party lawmaker Sherry Rehman, Liaquat Baloch, in his capacity as the JI Secretary General, strongly opposed the amendments by leading a series of protests. He also vociferously protested against a call by Pope Benedict for repeal of the blasphemy law and for the release of Aasiya Bibi, a Christian woman convicted on the blasphemy charge. Liaquat called on the Christian communities in Pakistan to disown the pope's stance.⁶ Liaquat Baloch is one of the members of the steering committee of a body of right-wing organisations calling for the release of Mumtaz Qadri, who is facing the death penalty after his conviction for the murder of Punjab Governor Salman Taseer.⁷

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Liaqat Baloch believes that the ideology of Pakistan is based on its Islamic character and the supremacy of Islam should be the goal of Pakistan.⁸ He has stated on various occasions that for Pakistan to become a stable country, its leaders should stop following dictates from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the United States.⁹

-
1. Official Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/liaqatbalochji/>
 2. Profile, Liaqat Baloch, official website, as accessed on March 13, 2015, <http://www.liaqatbaloch.com/profile.php?id=7>
 3. Liaqat Baloch, Political Career Profile, Pak Voter, as accessed on April 28, 2015, <http://www.pakvoter.com/politician-profile-detail/Liaqat%20Baloch>
 4. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
 5. Rape Law protest leaders arrested, BBC News, November 30, 2006, as accessed on June 11, 2015, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6159335.stm
 6. Jamaat-e-Islami protests against the Pope, The Express Tribune, January 11, 2011, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/102295/jamaat-e-islami-protests-against-the-pope/>
 7. Qadri release movement to continue, The Nation, October 14, 2011, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/laure/14-Oct-2011/Qadri-release-movement-to-continue-says-TTNR>
 8. Bill seeking debate on the ideology of Pakistan rejected, Daily Times, September 13, 2006, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/national/13-Sep-2006/bill-seeking-debate-on-ideology-of-pakistan-rejected>
 9. Call for movement to protect ideology of Pakistan, Dawn, December 5, 2014, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1148880>



Marvi Memon

Marvi Memon is an entrepreneur and a politician affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N). The daughter of former senator Nisar Memon, a Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q) politician and businessman,¹ Marvi was born in Karachi in July 1972. After initial schooling in Karachi, Paris and Kuwait, she did her B.Sc. (Hons) in International Relations from London School of Economics.² After her graduation, Marvi worked at Citibank and Pakistan Television Corporation. Later, she launched a satellite tracking fleet management concern called Trakker, becoming the youngest female CEO of a multinational firm in Pakistan.

 /marvi_memon

Website: marvimemon.wordpress.com/

Marvi is an active campaigner for human rights, and is known for supporting government sector contract employees.

Marvi also served as director of media management wing in the military's Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) during General Musharraf's rule from 2004-07.³ In 2011, Marvi authored a book called 'My Parliamentary Diaries', based on her experiences as member of the National Assembly.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Marvi made her debut in parliamentary politics in 2008 when she was elected to the National Assembly on reserved seats for women from Punjab. At that time, Marvi was closely associated with and appreciative of President General Pervez Musharraf's policies, especially the Women Protection Bill.⁴

Marvi was very critical of the PPP-led coalition government in 2008-13 and launched two white papers on its perceived failures.

In 2012, she joined the PML-N⁵ and was re-elected the following year as an MNA on reserved seats for women on a PML-N ticket.⁶ Marvi served as the chairperson of the Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage. She was appointed as Chairperson of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in 2015.⁷ She introduced various legislative bills in the National Assembly such as the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014 aiming to elevate the respect for regional languages, but this was rejected.⁸ Two other important bills introduced by her were the Child

Protection System Bill, 2014 and the Acid and Burn Crime Bill, 2014.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Marvi Memon's assets decreased by 22 percent from Rs. 30,447,235 in 2012-13 to Rs. 23,683,200 in 2013-14.⁹ Her sources of income are reported to be dividend and bank interest. Marvi's total reported income for the year 2012 was Rs. 45,596 that translates to Rs. 3,799 per month and the income tax paid for the year was Rs. 4,560.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Marvi Memon's parting of ways with the PML-Q and her open criticism of the then coalition government brought to the fore her take on various socio-political issues. She stated that terrorists who threatened the sovereignty and constitution of the state must be dealt with force before they could act.¹⁰ She suggested that Pakistan's military should have control over drone strikes in the country's territory.

According to Marvi, Pakistan should focus on the resolution of the Kashmir dispute but at the same time establish strong economic ties with India. She has advocated for Pakistan working on building security with other neighbouring countries too. She specifically talks about promoting the rule of law and equal treatment of the provinces by the federation, including Sindh because of the importance of political stability there to federal politics.¹¹

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Marvi envisions a Pakistan that upholds human rights, treats provinces equally and empowers those who are discriminated against.¹² Her belief is that the PML-N is the party that works for these causes and engages in politics for the betterment of Pakistan. She also sees the empowerment of women as key to all manners of development in Pakistan.¹³

-
1. Marvi Memon, Dawn, April 28, 2013, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1024459/marvi-memon-2>
 2. Marvi Memon, personal blog, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <https://marvimemon.wordpress.com/marvi-memon/>
 3. A journey from Hilal Road to Raiwind, Pakistan Today, March 5, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/03/05/national/the-journey-from-hilal-road-to-raiwind/>
 4. Marvi Memon, Pakistan Herald, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.pakistanherald.com/profile/marvi-memon-301>
 5. Encouraging Nawaz welcomes apologetic Marvi Memon, The Express Tribune, March 4, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/345307/honoured-to-be-part-of-pml-n-marvi-memon-announces-final-decision/>
 6. Marvi Memon: NA 321-Sindh, Open Parliament, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=423>
 7. Marvi Memon to head BISP, Dawn, February 26, 2015, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1165992>
 8. Legislators reject Constitution (Amend) Bill 2014, Daily Times, July 17, 2014, as accessed on June 11, 2015,
 9. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
 10. Pakistan's fractured foreign responses, The Nation, November 12, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/columns/12-Nov-2012/pakistan-s-fractured-foreign-responses>
 11. Real change in Pakistan, The Nation, January 19, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/columns/19-Jan-2012/real-change-in-pakistan>
 12. Proud to be with the PML-N, The Nation, March 19, 2012, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/columns/19-Mar-2012/proud-to-be-with-the-pml-n>
 13. Steps being taken for women empowerment, The News Tribune, March 8, 2015, as accessed on June 11, 2015, <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2015/03/08/steps-being-taken-for-women-empowerment-marvi-memon/>



Maryam Nawaz Sharif

Maryam Nawaz comes from a family of prominent politicians and successful businessmen. Born on October 28, 1973, Maryam is the daughter of Kalsoom Nawaz and Nawaz Sharif, the current Prime Minister of Pakistan.¹ Maryam's spouse Captain (R) Muhammad Safdar is an MNA from NA-52, Rawalpindi-III constituency.²

Maryam received her early education from the Convent of Jesus and Mary in Lahore. She completed her undergraduate and postgraduate studies in English Literature from Punjab University. She is pursuing a PhD in Political Science from Cambridge University. Maryam had to live in exile along with her family for several years following the military takeover by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999.³

Since 1997, Maryam has been the Chairperson of Sharif Trust schools and hospitals, founded by her grandfather Mian Muhammad Sharif. In 2013, the World Economic Forum named Maryam in its list of Young Global Leaders.⁴

POLITICAL PROFILE

The focus of Maryam's political activities had partially been on promoting women's rights, as she was actively involved in the Punjab Women Empowerment Package 2012, introduced by Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif. However, Maryam became politically more active for the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) in late 2013. Previously, Maryam had been a central leader in the party, working actively with her father Nawaz Sharif and uncle Shahbaz Sharif. She worked very hard during the 2013 election campaign focussing mainly on the election in the traditional family constituencies of old Lahore city centre.

Maryam has been recognized as the political heir apparent of the Sharif family, ahead of her brothers and male

cousins, something that is a departure from the traditional and somewhat conservative style of Sharif family.⁶ Apparently her close association with her father paved the way for that role.

Maryam was appointed head of the Prime Minister's Youth Loan Scheme in November 2013, but resigned from the post one year later after a court was about to declare her appointment as unlawful.⁷ She is currently working on both the Prime Minister's Health Initiative and the Prime Minister's Media Cell.⁸ Maryam is an articulate and spirited advocate for her party. Her somewhat held back posture in politics indicates some degree of uncertainty about her future political ambitions.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Following the military coup by General Musharraf, Maryam expressed her resentment over military interventions disrupting democratic dispensation. More specifically, she criticised Pakistan's involvement, under Musharraf's watch, in the US-led war on terror that she believes is an American plan for which Pakistan had paid a heavy price.

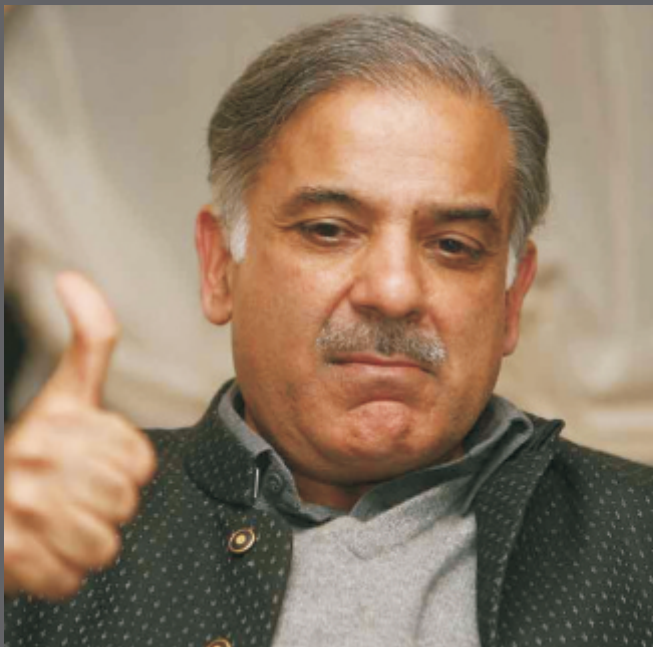
Maryam aims to highlight and work on issues of women, financial transparency of election candidates and research for improvement in parliamentary performance.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Maryam intends to take Pakistani politics ahead in various dimensions. She envisions Pakistan as a nation,

which promotes equal rights for men and women. She believes that there is no place for militancy and extremism in Pakistan.

-
1. Maryam Nawaz, Awam, as accessed on June 9, 2015, <http://awampk.com/maryam-nawaz-nawaz-sharifs-daughterphotos-biography/>
 2. Maryam Nawaz Sharif, LinkedIn, as accessed on June 9, 2015, <https://pk.linkedin.com/in/maryamnawazsharif>
 3. Pakistan frees Sharif to exile in Saudi Arabia, The Guardian, December 11, 2000, as accessed on June 9, 2015, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2000/dec/11/pakistan.saudiArabia>
 4. List of 2013 Young Global Leaders Honourees, World Economic Forum, as accessed on June 9, 2015,
 5. Maryam Nawaz Sharif to mobilize on govt. and political front, Current Affairs Pakistan, November 21, 2013, as accessed on June 23, 2015 at <http://www.currentaffairspk.com/maryam-nawaz-sharif-to-mobilize-on-govt-political-front/>
 6. The Rebirth of Maryam Nawaz Sharif, Newsweek Pakistan, March 23, 2012, as accessed on June 9, 2015, <http://newsweekpakistan.com/the-rebirth-of-maryam-nawaz-sharif/>
 7. Maryam Nawaz resigns from PM's youth loan programme as Chairman, The Express Tribune, November 12, 2015, as accessed on June 9, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/790102/maryam-nawaz-resigns-from-pms-youth-loan-programme/>
 8. Maryam Nawaz Sharif, Facebook account, as accessed on June 9, 2015, https://www.facebook.com/pages/Maryam-Nawaz-Sharif/251954294864738?sk=info&tab=page_info



Mian Muhammad

Shahbaz Sharif

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif is a politician, businessman and a senior leader of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) serving a third term as the Punjab Chief Minister. Born on September 23, 1951 in Lahore, Shahbaz is the son of noted industrialist Mian Muhammad Sharif and brother of Nawaz Sharif, the incumbent Prime Minister. Shahbaz studied at Government College Lahore and after graduation in 1971 joined the family business, Ittefaq Group of Industries.¹

In 1985, he was elected President of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry. As a Chief Minister he has gained the reputation of being a workaholic, go-getter and a tough taskmaster. As Chief Minister, Shahbaz has introduced the aptitude test system and self-finance schemes in the public education sector and launched a campaign to identify ghost schools. He has initiated projects such as '*sasti roti*' (inexpensive bread) in 2008, Ashiana Housing Scheme for low-income families in 2009, and Daanish Schools, for educating bright children of underprivileged families. He started awarding free laptops among bright students in October 2012 and launched Lahore metro-bus service in February 2013 for improving public transport. A metro-bus project for Rawalpindi-Islamabad was completed in June 2015.² Of these, *Sasti Roti* scheme did not succeed and had to be abandoned in 2010.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Shahbaz was elected to the Punjab Assembly in 1988 and again in 1993, when he was also named Leader of the Opposition. He also made it to the National Assembly in the 1990 elections.

In 1997, he was elected to the Punjab Assembly for the third time and became the Punjab Chief Minister from 1997-99, as his brother Nawaz Sharif served a second term as Prime Minister. The Federal and Provincial governments were toppled in a military coup by General Musharraf in October 1999 and Shahbaz and his entire family was exiled to Saudi Arabia, managing to return only in 2007.

Shahbaz was elected to the Punjab Assembly in 2008 from PP-48, Bhakkar-II and served his second term as Chief Minister from March 2009, after the bye-elections, till 2013. After the May 2013 elections, he is serving his third term as the Chief Minister.³

He has served as the PML-N President and is currently President of the party's Punjab chapter.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Shahbaz's assets decreased by 20 per cent from Rs. 358,219,971 in 2009-10 to Rs. 285,277,581 in 2013-14, as reported by him. His sources of income for 2012 were salary, property and agricultural holdings and total income recorded was Rs. 14,934,600, which translates to Rs. 1,244,550 per month.⁴ The total tax he paid for 2013 was Rs. 3,644,003.⁵

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Shahbaz believes the Musharraf regime policies had led to the spread of extremism and terrorism in Pakistan. He has stated that the Kerry-Lugar bill undermined Pakistan's sovereignty.⁶

He believes that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia share an unbreakable bond,⁷ and that serious steps are needed to realise the vast scope for trade with Afghanistan.⁸

Shahbaz has faced criticism for what has been termed a plea to the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan to spare Punjab in terrorist attacks.⁹ After the Peshawar school attack in December 2014, Shahbaz said there was no distinction

between good and bad Taliban and they were all terrorists.¹⁰

He has called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor a 'game-changer' because of its potential to generate massive employment and contribute to elimination of terrorism and extremism.¹¹

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Shahbaz envisions a Pakistan that has effective mechanisms to ensure justice and equality in the distribution of resources amongst its citizens. The government's top priority should be elimination of terrorism, which should not be done with bullets alone, but with socio-economic reforms. He says that through various development projects, the PML-N government would make Pakistan an Islamic welfare state in the true sense.¹²

1. Shahbaz Sharif, Dawn, January 13, 2012, as accessed on March 17, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/687800/shahbaz-sharif>
2. Ruling the road: PML-N govt set to win hearts with launch of Metro Bus Project, Dawn, June 3, 2015, as assessed on June 20, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1185950>
3. Member Profile, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, as accessed on March 17, 2015, <http://www.pap.gov.pk/index.php/members/profile/en/19/803>
4. Information gathered from nominations forms submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan
5. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
6. CM Punjab wants Taliban to spare Punjab, Dawn, March 15, 2010, as accessed on May 26, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/857697/cm-shahbaz-wants-taliban-to-spare-punjab>
7. Words can't express CM's love for kingdom, Daily Times, April 27, 2015, as accessed on May 26, 2015, <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/punjab/27-Apr-2015/words-can-t-express-cm-s-love-for-kingdom>
8. Shahbaz Sharif calls on Afghan President Ashraf Ghani again, Lahore World, as accessed on March 17, 2015, <http://lahoreworld.com/2014/11/15/shahbaz-sharif-calls-afghan-president-ashraf-ghani/>
9. Shahbaz wanted to cut deal with TTP as long as they didn't conduct operations in Punjab: report, The Express Tribune, March 10, 2015, as accessed on May 26, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/850789/shahbaz-wanted-to-cut-deal-with-ttp-as-long-they-didnt-conduct-operations-in-punjab-report/>
10. All Taliban are terrorist says Shahbaz, The Nation, January 13, 2015, as accessed on May 26, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/lahore/13-Jan-2015/all-taliban-are-terrorists-says-shahbaz>
11. Economic corridor would be a game-changer, says Shahbaz Sharif, The Express Tribune, May 25, 2015, as accessed on May 27, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/891695/economic-corridor-will-be-a-game-changer-says-shahbaz-sharif/>
12. PCEC another feather in Nawaz's cap: Shahbaz, Pakistan Today, May 13, 2015, as accessed on May 27, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2015/05/13/city/lahore/pcec-another-feather-in-nawazs-cap-shahbaz/>



Mushahid Hussain Sayed

Mushahid Hussain Sayed is a politician affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League (Previously known as PML-Quaid or PML-Q). Much before he became known as a politician and a senator, he had a vibrant career in academia and journalism.¹ Born in 1952 in Sialkot, he received a Bachelor's degree from Forman Christian College, Lahore, and an M.Sc. in Foreign Service from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University USA in 1975.² Mushahid's parents, Col. (retd.) Amjad Hussain Sayed and Sameen Sayed, immensely influenced Mushahid's life. Both had actively participated in the Pakistan movement.³ They were devout followers of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Fatima Jinnah whereas Mushahid himself is a great admirer of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

After returning to Pakistan, Mushahid joined Pakistan Administrative Staff College, training young diplomats. He later joined Punjab University as a lecturer, teaching politics and international relations, but was sacked in 1979 for activism during martial law.

Mushahid has lectured widely and his articles have been published in reputed national and international publications. He has authored three books: *Pakistan's Politics: The Zia Years* (1990); *Pakistan, problems of governance* (1993); and *Parliamentary Oversight of Security Sector in Pakistan* (2010).

Mushahid is the Founder and on the Board of Governors of Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), a government-supported organization founded in 1998. In 2006, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Achievement by the House of Representatives of Philippines. He is the Secretary General of Centrist Asia Pacific Democrats International (CAPDI), an Asia-based organization that brings together political parties, parliamentarians and civil society with a focus on peace, reconciliation and combating climate change.

In April 2015, he was given 'Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence Friendship Award' by Chinese President Xi Jinping.⁴ Mushahid is the Founder-Chairman of the Pakistan-China Institute based in Islamabad since 2009.⁵

POLITICAL PROFILE

In 1993, Mushahid entered politics by joining PML-N. He was elected as a Senator on the party's ticket in 1997 and served as the Federal Information

Minister. He was considered one of the most active and influential ministers of Nawaz Sharif cabinet. His role during and immediately after Kargil war was questioned by some quarters due to an international media campaign against Pakistan army which many thought was not adequately responded to by the government of Pakistan. He never contested election for the National or Provincial legislatures, saying it required a lot of money that he simply did not have.

After the 1999 military coup, Mushahid was placed under house arrest and later jailed. Amnesty International declared him a 'Prisoner of Conscience'. He was released in 2000 and he joined PML-Q. In 2003, he won the Senate election on a PML-Q ticket. In 2008, the PML-Q nominated Mushahid as its Presidential Candidate, but he lost. Mushahid served as the Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 2004 to 2009.

He has been the PML-Q Secretary General since July 2009. He was re-elected as Senator in 2012 and currently heads the Senate Standing Committee on Defence. In 2014, Mushahid introduced National Cyber Security Council Bill, which is still under consideration.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Mushahid's assets decreased by 4 per cent from Rs. 59,462,385 in 2012-13 to Rs. 55,187,740 in 2013-14.⁶ He paid Rs. 43,549 income tax in 2013-14.⁷ His sources of income are his salary as Senator and lectures he delivers internationally.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Mushahid calls lack of institutionalization and failure to implement policies as Pakistan's biggest challenges and considers that extremism and terrorism are direct consequences of Pakistan's weak policies.

He believes that Kalabagh Dam cannot be constructed in the current political climate and smaller dams should be focused on.

Mushahid believes in healthy diplomatic engagement with India, especially on issues like Kashmir.⁸ He says that the US can achieve cordial ties with Pakistan by stopping drone attacks, holding talks on security matters and not waging more wars in the region.⁹

Mushahid recommends institutionalised solutions and parliamentary oversight for good civil-military relations. He praises the intelligence agencies' role but says they must observe the rule of law.¹⁰

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Mushahid believes Pakistan should have progressive, positive, inclusive and tolerant policies. He opposes politically motivated recruitments in government departments, and believes in focussing on empowering the youth.¹¹ He considers that things are changing in the political arena and there are greater prospects of leadership emerging from the middle class. He argues that governance should be more inclusive in order to solve Pakistan's problems.¹²

1. Mushahid Hussain Syed, Dawn, April 30, 2013, as accessed on March 8, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1024464/mushahid-hussain-syed>
2. Interview with Mushahid Hussain on June 17, 2015 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad.
3. Profile, Mushahid Hussain Official Website, as accessed on March 8, 2015, <http://www.mushahidhussain.com/profile.php?pageid=profile>
4. Chinese President confers 'Friendship Award' on Senator Mushahid, The News, April 22, 2015, as accessed on May 23, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-2-314076-Chinese-president-confers-Friendship-Award-on-Senator-Mushahid>
5. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Senate Committee on National Defence, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk/member-detail.php?pageid=members&mid=Mw>
6. Information gathered from the nomination forms submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
7. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
8. Pakistan-India Relations, The Conflict Relationship, PILDAT, June 2003, as accessed on June 18, 2015 at <http://www.pildat.org/Publications/Publication/FP/PakistanIndiaRelations.pdf>
9. MQM seeks support for referendum, The News, November 9, 2012, as accessed on May 23, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-4-141835-MQM-seeks-support-for-referendum>
10. Parliamentary Oversight of Security Sector in Pakistan, PILDAT, October 2010, as accessed on June 17, 2015 at <http://www.pildat.org/publications/publication/CMR/PILDATBPParliamentaryOversightoftheSecuritySectorinPakistanOctober2010.pdf>
11. Time to focus on issues of Pakistani Youth: Mushahid Hussain, The News Tribe, September 4, 2014, as accessed on May 25, 2015, at <http://www.thenewstribe.com/2014/09/04/time-to-focus-on-issues-of-pakistani-youth-mushahid-hussain/>
12. Army chief Sharif has no intention of entering politics: Mushahid Hussain, Geo TV News, September 4, 2014, as accessed on May 25, 2015, at <http://www.geo.tv/article-158758-Army-chief-Sharif-has-no-intention-of-entering-politics-Mushahid-Hussain->



Omar Ayub Khan

Omar Ayub Khan, a politician currently affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), is a scion of a political family.¹ He was born in January 1970. Omar's grandfather, General Ayub Khan, was Pakistan's first military ruler (1958-69). His father, Gohar Ayub, was the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.² Former federal minister Anwar Saifullah is Omar's father-in-law. Elected on a seat reserved for women, Omar's mother, Zeb Gohar Ayub Khan, also served as a member of the National Assembly from 2002 to 2007.

Omar received initial schooling from Army Burn Hall College, Abbottabad, before moving to Aitchison College, Lahore, where he completed his high school education. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Business Administration from George Washington University, USA.

Omar also has a diverse business profile. In 1997, he started a polymer-based industry and was its CEO until 2002.³ He has also been the CEO of Universal Insurance Company Limited from 1998-2002 and the lead auditor of ISO 9001/2000 Quality Management System.

He has served as chairman of Competitiveness Support Fund, a joint venture of USAID and Ministry of Finance, Pakistan.⁴ In 2007, World Economic Forum included Omar's name in its list of young global leaders for his contribution towards promoting innovation and competitiveness in Pakistan.⁵

POLITICAL PROFILE

At the start of his political career, Omar was affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q). His first electoral win was in 2002 when he became an MNA from NA-19, Haripur. He was made parliamentary secretary for finance in 2003 and minister of state for finance in 2004. Under his watch, Pakistan's real GDP growth was recorded at 6.2% for 2005-06.

After the 2008 elections, Omar and his father joined PML-N.⁶ In 2013, he was initially declared the runner up to a PTI competitor from NA-19.⁷ However, after challenging the results and re-

polling in some polling stations, Omar emerged as the winner in early 2014. Later, in June 2015 the position was reversed when the Supreme Court ordered a re-election.

He was unanimously named the Chairperson of National Assembly Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Statistics, Economic Affairs and Privatization in 2014.⁸ He was also a member of the Standing Committee on Textile Industry. Omar had introduced a private member's Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2014, seeking amendment in articles 51 and 106 highlighting the need to increase the representation of non-Muslims in the national and provincial assemblies and to have elections for their reserved seats.⁹

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

From Rs. 39,772,472 in 2011-12 to Rs. 71,340,845 in 2012-13, the net total value of Omar's assets rose by 79 per cent, as reported by him.¹⁰ Salary and earning from property were his reported sources of income in 2012. The reported total income for year 2012 was Rs. 9,600,000, which translates to Rs. 800,000 per month on which he paid Rs. 2,216,847 tax.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Omar is of the view that resolution of the Kashmir dispute is integral to bringing prosperity to both India and Pakistan.¹¹

Omar holds that the government needs to prioritize finding a solution to the energy crisis.¹² He says there must be

peace in the country in order to attract foreign investment that would bring economic stability.

He also stresses the importance of co-operation between Pakistan and its regional trading partners and has suggested Pak-US talks to bring the two nations closer on security, defence and trade co-operation. He praises establishment of economic cities and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, as

harbingers of greater employment opportunities in Pakistan.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Omar envisions a Pakistan that would prosper and protect its sovereignty by combining its political path with economic efforts, where economic growth must be focused upon and economic activities enhanced¹³

1. Omar Ayub Khan, Pakistan Herald, as accessed on June 12, 2015, <http://www.pakistanherald.com/profile/umer-ayub-khan-670>
2. Personalities, Omar Ayub Khan, Haripur, as accessed on June 12, 2015, <http://meraharipur.com/site/personalities/omer-ayub-khan/>
3. Roles and responsibilities of MNAs Background Paper, PILDAT, July 2008, as accessed on June 13, 2015, <http://www.pildat.org/Publications/publication/Democracy&LegStr/RolesandResponsibilitiesofMNAsBackgroundPaper.pdf>
4. Government focusing on innovation and competitiveness, Aaj, December 15, 2006, as accessed on June 13, 2015, <http://www.aaj.tv/2006/12/govt-focussing-on-innovation-and-competitiveness-omar-ayub/>
5. WEF nominated Omar Ayub as young global leader, Daily Times, January 21, 2007, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/business/21-Jan-2007/wef-nominates-omar-ayub-as-young-global-leader>
6. Constituency profile, Express Tribune, April 27, 2013, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/541149/constituency-profile-omar-ayub-attempts-to-win-back-family-seat/>
7. ECP notification of NA-19 Haripur MNA Umer Ayub, Pakimag, March 8, 2014, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://www.pakimag.com/politics/ecp-notification-for-na-19-haripur-mna-umer-ayub.html>
8. Umar Ayub Khan elected chief unanimously, The Express Tribune, March 29, 2014, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/688589/development-umar-ayub-khan-elected-chief-unanimously/>
9. The Constitution Amendment Bill, Parliament Monitor, October 21, 2014, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://www.cpdi-pakistan.org/pwtracker/web/>
10. This information has been taken from nomination forms of candidate submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan.
11. Resolution of Kashmir issue to ensure region's economic prosperity, AAJ News Archives, November 28, 2006, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://www.aaj.tv/2006/11/resolution-of-kashmir-issue-to-ensure-regions-economic-prosperity-omar-ayub/>
12. Resolution of energy crisis, peace top priority of government, Pakistan Observer, March 1, 2014, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://pakobserver.net/201403/01/detailnews.asp?id=235056>
13. YPP 6th Batch Farewell and Certificate Distribution Ceremony addressed by Omar Ayub Khan, Youth Parliament Pakistan, March 27, 2015, as accessed on June 13, 2015 at <http://www.youthparliament.pk/yp2014/27032015.asp>



Sardar Awais Ahmed Khan Leghari

Awais Leghari is a politician and a federal lawmaker affiliated with Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N). He is from a land-owning, political family and is the son of former President of Pakistan Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari.¹ Born on March 22, 1971,² Awais received his early education from Aitchison College, Lahore. He graduated from Rochester University, New York in 1994 with an honours degree in Economics and Political Science.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Awais began his political career in 1997 when he contested elections for and won in a Punjab Assembly constituency from Rajanpur as an independent candidate. In 1998, Millat Party was formed by his father that Awais joined soon after. He won a National Assembly seat from Dera Ghazi Khan and a Provincial Assembly seat from Rajanpur in the 2002 elections.³ He retained the National Assembly seat and was appointed Federal Minister for Information Technology in Prime Minister Zafarullah Jamali's cabinet.⁴ The telecommunication policy he oversaw received the Best Telecom Policy of the Year Award in Barcelona in 2006.⁵

In 2004, when Millat Party merged with PML-Q, Awais became one of the Senior Vice-Presidents of the party. He was made Federal Minister for Privatisation and Investment in March 2006.

Awais contested on a PML-Q ticket in 2008 from NA-173, Dera Ghazi Khan—III but lost by just 401 votes.⁶ In 2010, running as an independent candidate, Awais was elected MNA from National Assembly constituency NA-172, Dera Ghazi Khan-II in a by-election, after the seat had fallen vacant following his father's demise.⁷ In December 2011, Awais joined Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). However, he contested the 2013 general elections as an independent candidate and after being elected as an MNA joined PML-N the same year.⁸ He is Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also a member of the

Standing Committee on Information Technology and Telecommunication in the National Assembly. He is also the Convenor of Parliamentary Friendship Group for India in the National Assembly. Awais presented Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in parliament. He serves on the board of governors of Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources as well.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Awais Leghari's assets, as reported by him, increased by 57 per cent from Rs. 86,670,334 in 2011-12 to Rs. 136,186,199 in 2012-13.⁹ His recorded total income for the year 2012-13 was Rs. 2,000,000, which translates into Rs. 166,667 per month on which he paid Rs. 35,200 as tax for the year. His sources of income are salary as member of the national assembly and agricultural land holdings. In 2013-14, he paid Rs. 140,025 in income tax.¹⁰

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

In 2014, as chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Awais strongly condemned Indian firing across the Line of Control, vowing a “befitting reply”.¹¹ He demanded a referendum for Kashmir along the lines of the Scottish referendum in 2014. Awais believes the international community needs to be involved in ending Pakistan-India tensions.¹²

Awais has urged Pakistan to play a conciliatory role between Saudi Arabia and Iran over the Yemen conflict.¹³ He has said that Pakistan would defend Saudi Arabia irrespective of who ruled

that country.

On the domestic front, Awais supported Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill 2015, maintaining that such a legal framework was essential to prevent cybercrime.¹⁴ He has been calling for establishing special courts to try cybercrime, arguing that the prevailing judicial system lacks the capacity to deal with such crimes.¹⁵

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Awais believes that Pakistan should have quality educational institutions focused primarily on teaching information technology that produce professionals equipped to address various challenges facing the country.¹⁶ He calls for a strong link between the industrial and education sectors for developing Pakistan's potential.

1. Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/awais-ahmad-khan-leghari/>
2. Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari, Elections, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.elections.com.pk/candidatedetails.php?id=869>
3. NA set to merge with PML, The News, May 18, 2004, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/national/18-May-2004/na-set-to-merge-with-pml>
4. Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari Profile, Write-wing, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.write-wing.com/post/20398795043/awais-ahmad-khan-leghari-profile>
5. India-Pakistan Parliamentarians Dialogue, PILDAT, as accessed on June 15, 2015, http://www.pildat.org/Pak-IndiaDialogueII/Pak_Profiles.asp
6. As Pakistan goes to polls, take a peek at some major NA constituencies, Dawn, May 10, 2013, as accessed on June 24, 2015 at <http://www.dawn.com/news/813877/as-pakistan-goes-to-polls-take-a-peek-at-some-major-na-constituencies>
7. Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari, Open Parliament, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=275>
8. Awais Leghari joins PML-N, The News, May 17, 2013, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.thenews.com.pk/article-101289-Awais-Leghari,-Jamal-Leghari-join-PML-N>
9. Information gathered from nomination forms of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
10. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue.
11. Awais Leghari demands referendum for Kashmir, Geo, October 22, 2014, as accessed on June 17, 2015, <http://www.geo.tv/article-163284-Awais-Leghari-demands-referendum-for-Kashmir>
12. Press Release of Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, National Assembly, October 16, 2014, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.na.gov.pk/foreignaffairs/?q=node/42>
13. The new divide: Conflicting arguments in the National Assembly over Yemen imbroglio, The Express Tribune, April 10, 2015, as accessed on June 17, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/867385/the-new-divide-conflicting-arguments-in-national-assembly-over-yemen-imbroglio/>
14. Critics See Chilling Threat to Cyber Freedom in Pakistan's Crime Bill, DW, May 5, 2015, as accessed on June 17, 2015, <http://www.dw.de/critics-see-chilling-threat-to-cyber-freedom-in-pakistans-crime-bill/a-18429956>
15. New Cybercrime Bill Tough on Individuals' Rights, Soft on Crime, Dawn News, April 3, 2015, as accessed on June 17, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1173638>
16. Need for quality IT education stressed, Dawn, January 18, 2004, as accessed on June 15, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/391046/need-for-quality-it-education-stressed>



Shah Mehmood Qureshi

Shah Mehmood Qureshi was born into a political, religious and land-owning family of Multan on June 22, 1956.¹ His father, Makhdoom Sajjad Hussain Qureshi, was the *Sajjada Nashin* (hereditary administrator) for the mausoleum of Shah Rukn-e-Alam and served as the Punjab governor from 1985-88.² Shah Mehmood is the current *Sajjada Nashin*. His spiritual followers are present in good number not only in Punjab but also in Sindh, Balochistan and even in some parts of India.

He received his initial schooling from Aitchison College, and did his Bachelor's in History from Forman Christian College, Lahore. He completed his Master's in Law and Politics from University of Cambridge.

Shah Mehmood is also an agriculturalist and President of Farmers Association of Pakistan.

POLITICAL PROFILE

He first reached the legislature after winning a Provincial Assembly seat from Multan in 1985.³ In 1986, he became a member of Pakistan Muslim League (PML), which was then patronised by the then Chief of Army Staff cum President of Pakistan General Zia-ul Haq. In 1988, following Zia's death and a split in the PML, he joined the PML-N, was re-elected to the Punjab Assembly and made Minister for Planning and Development (1988-90). He joined PML-Junejo then, regained his Multan seat and was appointed Finance Minister (1990-93).

In 1993, he joined Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), was elected MNA and made Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. After General Pervez Musharraf dissolved the parliament, took over the government through military action in 1999 and later introduced local government system, Shah Mehmood contested election and became district *Nazim* (roughly equivalent to a Mayor) of his home district, Multan in 2000 for a four year term. He, however, resigned in 2002 after developing differences with the then Governor of Punjab on the question of supporting General Musharraf, which Shah Mehmood

refused to do. He was again elected MNA in the 2002 general elections on a PPP ticket. In 2006, he was named president of PPP Punjab.

He was re-elected MNA from Multan in 2008. He was a serious contender for the office of the Prime Minister but Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani was preferred over him while Shah Mehmood was given the next senior most cabinet position as the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He lost the portfolio of Foreign Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle in February 2011 and was offered Ministry of Water and Power instead. It has been suggested that he lost the portfolio due to the tough stand he took on the Raymond Davis affair, which was also interpreted as an Anti-US position. Shah Mehmood refused to accept the new portfolio and considered his transfer from the foreign office as a personal affront. In November 2011 Shah Mehmood resigned as an MNA and PPP member. Shortly afterwards he joined Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) on November 27, 2011 and was made its vice-chairman. In the 2013 elections, Shah Mehmood was again elected MNA from Multan but this time on a PTI ticket.⁴ He had simultaneously contested election from a National Assembly constituency NA-228 Umarnot, located in Thar district of Sindh.⁵ Although he narrowly lost at that constituency amidst serious charges of massive rigging at the behest of PPP, he did prove his trans-provincial personal following, a feat very few politicians from Punjab can perform. He is currently the parliamentary leader of his party in the National Assembly and also the National Organizer of PTI, an interim position roughly equivalent to the Party President second only to the Party Chairman Imran Khan. He also

serves as a member of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As an MNA, Shah Mehmood introduced the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 to devise a new formula of quota in the government services and the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2014 to substitute its Article 89-A.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

The net total value of Shah Mehmood's assets, as reported by him, increased by 55 per cent, from Rs. 48,040,562 in 2002-03 to Rs. 74,667,446 in 2013-14.⁶ His sources of income are agriculture, salary and income generated on his property. In 2012, his total recorded income was Rs. 15,449,120, which translates to Rs. 1,287,427 per month and on which he paid Rs. 864,148 income tax. He paid Rs. 605,500 as tax in 2013.⁷

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

As Foreign Minister, Shah Mehmood called maintenance of peace in Pakistan and friendly ties with India as matters of utmost importance. He condemned the 2008 Mumbai attacks but stated that both nations needed to move past that.⁸ He has said that India should positively respond to Pakistan's peace overtures. He maintains that Pakistan would respond appropriately to an attack by India.⁹ He took a very harsh and

somewhat undiplomatic public position in 2010 on the way visiting Indian foreign minister Mr. S M Krishna conducted negotiations with him in Islamabad.¹⁰

Shah Mehmood Qureshi has reiterated several times his support for the Kashmiris' right to decide their future and urged international community's role in resolving the issue.¹¹

He argues that Thar coal reserves, small dams and solar energy must be used to resolve the energy shortage.

He says there is a strong need for trust building to restore ties with the US after the Raymond Davis episode.

He says it is PTI's constitutional right to peacefully protest against poll rigging in order to protect and preserve democracy.¹²

He has voiced concern regarding failure to engage all the provinces and political parties with regard to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.¹³

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Shah Mehmood envisions a Pakistan that not only prioritizes national security but also does so by taking along all the political factions.¹⁴ Pakistan should have free and fair elections to revive voter confidence, he maintains.¹⁵ He also believes that the youth should help the nation recover from the aggravations it faces.¹⁶

1. Shah Mehmood Qureshi, Official Facebook Page, as accessed on June 16, 2015 at

2. Shah Mehmood Qureshi, Pakistan Herald, as accessed on June 16, 2015,

<http://www.pakistanherald.com/profile/shah-mahmood-qureshi-160>

-
3. Profile: Shah Mehmood Qureshi, The Express Tribune, November 27, 2011, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/298471/profile-shah-mehmood-queeshi-from-pml-to-ppp-to-pti/>
 4. Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi, Open Parliament, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=253>
 5. Shah Mehmood Qureshi fails to secure NA-228 seat, The Express Tribune, May 12, 2013, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/548069/shah-mehmood-queeshi-fails-to-secure-na-228-seat/>
 6. This information has been taken from the nomination forms of candidate submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan.
 7. Source: Parliamentarians Tax Directory, Federal Board of Revenue
 8. Positive New York meeting to benefit both Pakistan and India, Tehran Times, September 15, 2009, as accessed on June 16, 2015, http://www.tehrantimes.com/index_View.asp?code=203307
 9. Pakistan not to tolerate surgical strikes, Pak-India Tension, December 26, 2008, as accessed on June 16, 2015, http://www.geo.tv/important_events/pak_india_tension/pages/english_news_26-12-2008.asp
 10. Qureshi questions Krishna's mandate, The Express Tribune, July 17, 2010, as accessed on July 2, 2015 at <http://tribune.com.pk/story/28426/queeshi-questions-krishnas-mandate/>
 11. India and Pakistan spar over Kashmir, SOS Kashmir, September 29, 2010, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <https://soskashmir.wordpress.com/tag/shah-mehmood-queeshi/>
 12. Shah Mehmood Qureshi defends PTI actions in speech to Parliament, The Express Tribune, September 3, 2014, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/757335/shah-mehmood-defends-pti-actions-in-speech-to-parliament/>
 13. Politicians hit out at unfair Pakistan-China Economic Corridor, The Express Tribune, April 22, 2015, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/874049/politicians-hit-out-at-unfair-pakistan-china-economic-corridor/>
 14. Shah Mehmood Qureshi in NA, Tune, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://tune.pk/video/2705371/shah-mehmood-queeshi-brilliant-speech-in-na>
 15. Shah Mehmood Blasts N League, Tune, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://tune.pk/video/1445042/shah-mehmood-queeshi-blasts-the-n-league-govt-in-his-speech-while-imran-khan-was-smiling>
 16. Making a new Pakistan only possible with youth, Dawn, November 4, 2012, as accessed on June 16, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/761520/making-a-new-pakistan-only-possible-with-youth-imran-khan>



Shazia Marri

Shazia Marri is a politician and a parliamentarian affiliated with the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). Born in Karachi in October 1972, she belongs to a well-known political family of Sindh.¹ Her grandfather, Haji Ali Muhammad Marri, was a member of the Sindh Legislative Assembly from 1944-45 in undivided India. Her mother, Parveen Marri, was a lawmaker in the Sindh Assembly from 1985-86 and her father, Atta Muhammad Marri, was the Deputy Speaker of the Sindh Assembly from 1990-93. Shazia completed her education in Karachi and holds a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Shazia served her first tenure as a member of Sindh Assembly from 2002-07 when the PPP nominated her for seats reserved for women.² During that term, she tabled six bills in the legislature.³ She was also a member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Committee on Health.

In 2008, she returned to the Sindh Assembly as a member on seats reserved for women. During this term, she served as the Provincial Minister for Electric Power and Irrigation and was given in November 2011 the additional portfolio of Information. Halfway through her second term, in 2010, Shazia was sworn in as an MNA on a reserved seat for women after it fell vacant upon the death of PPP MNA Fauzia Wahab.⁴

In 2013, Shazia Marri was defeated when she contested election against PML-F leader Pir Sadruddin Shah Rashdi from NA-235, in Old Sanghar-II, Shazia's home town.⁵ She alleged poll rigging and demanded re-election. Rashdi, who had also won from a constituency in Khairpur, chose to retain the Khairpur seat. In the by-elections held in NA-235, Shazia won the constituency.

Shazia proposed in the National Assembly Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014 with the objective of improving accountability and transparency of funding and expenditure during elections. Another important issue that she highlighted was the need for legislation to protect young girls from rape and

victimization. Shazia is a member of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Commerce and Textile Industry.

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

As reported by Shazia Marri, the net total value of her assets increased by 2 per cent from Rs. 200,000 in 2002-03 to Rs. 203,000 in 2013-14.⁶ Her source of income is her salary. On a recorded income of Rs. 828,000 for 2012, which translates to Rs. 69,000 per month, she paid Rs. 78,000 income tax.

STANCE ON KEY ISSUES

Shazia believes that as had been the case with the struggle for independence, Pakistan needs its youth to actively participate in politics in order to push out dictatorial leaders.⁷ She states that the government must simultaneously focus on resolving the ongoing internal crisis and creating new foreign and defence policies.⁸

In her capacity as Sindh's minister for electric power, Shazia had stated that the Karachi Electric Supply Company needed to cooperate with industrialists for better synchronization and mutual understanding.⁹ She said that an active communication system would resolve most issues that the industrialists faced.

VISION FOR PAKISTAN

Shazia Marri admires Benazir Bhutto's vision for peace and stability in Pakistan and aims to pursue it by promoting the message of tolerance through reconciliation.¹⁰ She says that Pakistanis need to re-own their nation

and join hands to take it towards democracy, egalitarianism, progress and peace.

-
1. Shazia Marri, Pakistan Times, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.pakistantimes.com/topics/shazia-marri/>
 2. Shazia Marri, Open Parliament, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://openparliament.pk/mp-performance/?memberId=337>
 3. Ms. Shazia Marri, Provincial Assembly of Sindh, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/profile/en/19/184>
 4. PPP's Shazia Marri takes oath as MNA, Dawn, July 6, 2012, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/732195/ppps-shazia-marri-takes-oath-as-mna>
 5. PPP's Shazia Marri demands repolling in NA-235, Dawn, May 16, 2013, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1011695/ppps-shazia-marri-demands-repolling-in-na-235>
 6. Information gathered from nomination forms the candidate submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan.
 7. Students need to step into politics, Pakistan Today, January 26, 2012, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/01/26/city/karachi/students-need-to-step-into-politics-minister/>
 8. New Defence and Foreign Policies soon, Nation, March 5, 2014, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/national/05-Mar-2014/new-defence-foreign-policies-soon-says-aziz>
 9. Shazia Marri asks KESC not to disconnect power supply to industries, PPI News Agency, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://ppinewsagency.com/18557/shazia-marri-asks-kesc-not-to-disconnect-power-supply-to-industries/>
 10. A message of love, peace and tolerance, Nation, January 11, 2012, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/columns/11-Jan-2012/a-message-of-love-peace-and-tolerance>
 11. Strengthen democracy, Nation, August 14, 2009, as accessed on June 14, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/karachi/14-Aug-2009/Strengthen-democracy>

Appendix A

Steering Committee Members

(Names 1 – 19 are in alphabetical order by first name)

1. Mr. Ali Usman Qasmi, Assistant Professor, History, LUMS
2. Dr. Amna Mahmood, Professor, International Islamic University
3. Mr. Arif Nizami, Editor, Pakistan Today
4. Mr. Ata-ur-Rehman, Group Editor, Nai Baat
5. Mr. Ayaz Wazir, Former Ambassador
6. Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin, Senior Journalist, The News
7. Mr. Javed Jabbar, Former Federal Minister for Media Development
8. Mr. Khursheed Nadeem, Anchor/Researcher
9. Lt. Gen (Rtd.) Moinuddin Haider, Former Governor Sindh, Former Interior Minister
10. Mr. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Shami, Editor-in-Chief, Daily Pakistan
11. Mr. Murtaza Solangi, Broadcast Journalist, Former DG Radio Pakistan
12. Mr. S.M. Zafar, Former Senator, Former Federal Minister, Senior Advocate Supreme Court and Constitutional Expert
13. Mr. Sajjad Mir, Senior Journalist and Director Current Affairs, TV One
14. Mr. Salman Akram Raja, Advocate, Supreme Court
15. Mr. Shahid Hamid, Senior Advocate and Former Governor Punjab
16. Mr. Suheil Warraich, Senior Editor, Daily Jang; Executive Director, Political Affairs, Geo News
17. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed, Director, Pakistan Study Centre
18. Mr. Tasneem Noorani, Former Interior Secretary
19. Mr. Yasir Pirzada, Columnist, Jang
20. Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint-Director, PILDAT
21. Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President, PILDAT



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@pildat.org | Website: www.pildat.org