

Annex III

Biographical data form of candidates to human rights treaty bodies
(please respect the specified amount of lines when filing out this form)

Name and first name:	Agha Shahi
Date and Place of birth	25 August 1920, Bangalore
Working languages:	English

**Current position/function:
(5 lines maximum)**

President, Islamabad Council of World Affairs (ICWA).
Till 12 September 2005 Chairman, Institute of Strategic Studies,
Islamabad.

**Main professional activities:
(10 lines maximum)**

Foreign Minister of Pakistan (1977-82) - Foreign Secretary (head of Foreign Ministry 1973-77) – Ambassador to China (1972-73) and to UN (1967-72) – Represented Pakistan in UN Security Council (1968-69), Chairman of Pakistan delegation to the non-nuclear states conference 1968 (on security assurances to non-nuclear states). Additional Secretary in Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1964-67), Deputy Permanent Representative to UN (1958-61), Minister – Counsellor Pakistan Embassy, Washington 1955-58.
Led Pakistan delegations over more than decade to the UN General Assembly sessions, conferences of Non-Aligned Movement and Organization of Islamic Conference.

**Educational background:
(5 lines maximum)**

M.A. (History, Economics and Politics) LLB (law degree) Constitutional Advisor to Sindh Chief Minister (1947-48), District Magistrate Thatta in province of Sindh (1949-51).
Appointed to the former Indian Civil Service (ICS) on results of All-India competitive examination.

**Other main activities in the field relevant to the mandate of the treaty body concerned:
(10 lines maximum)**

Co-Chairman of Pakistan Delegation to the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993.

Initiated a thematic discussion on Prevention of Genocide at CERD's 65th session (August 2004) and introduced a draft Declaration on Prevention of Genocide at its 66th session (March 2005) which was adopted with amendments as Declaration on Prevention of Genocide (11 March 2005). It is noted that the agreed outcome document adopted by the General Assembly in September accepts collective action by the Security Council under Chapter VII under specified conditions to prevent genocide. As follow-up, assisted CERD to develop at its 67th session a special set of indicators related to genocide to strengthen UN's early warning capability.

**List of most recent publications in the field:
(5 lines maximum)**

Can Genocide be prevented ? (March 2005)

Lessons of Rwanda and Srebrenica genocides (April 2005)

Bandung II – A Historical Watershed? (May 2005)

The Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and Modern International Relations (June 2004)

The Emerging World Order (May 2003)

Pakistan's Security and Foreign Policy (collection of articles and speeches) 1988.