



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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Evolving Situation in Afghanistan: Role of Major Powers & Regional Countries



A two-day international conference titled “Evolving Situation in Afghanistan: Role of Major Powers and Regional Countries” was organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) on May 18-19, 2016.

Twelve eminent scholars from Pakistan and abroad (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Russia, and the US) participated in the conference. The conference focused on the following main themes:

- An Overview of Afghanistan's Situation

- South Asia's Security Concerns in Afghanistan
- Role of States Assisting Peace in Afghanistan
- Transnational Security Problems & Neighbouring Regions

Lt Gen (R) Abdul Qadir Baloch, Federal Minister for State and Frontier Regions was the Chief Guest for the inaugural session. The concluding session was chaired by Lt Gen (R) Nasir Janjua, National Security Advisor of Pakistan.

Following are the salient points of the conference:

- Rahimullah Yousafzai said that, Afghan situation was “primarily a waiting game”, each actor waiting for the other to take steps; Afghan Government has been waiting for the Taliban to weaken; the US has been waiting for Pakistan to take action against the Haqqani Network; while Taliban have been waiting for the change of Government in US and the future policies of the new Administration to deal with the Afghan issue.

Continued on p. 2

IN THIS ISSUE

REVIEW MEETINGS

- 06 Ways and Means to Curb Terrorist Financing
- 07 Regional Fragility and Indian Posture: Options for Pakistan



FOREIGN DELEGATE

04 Dr. Christine M. Leah visits IPRI

GUEST LECTURE

05 Countering Sectarianism in Pakistan: A Foreign Policy Approach

IPRI ENGAGEMENT

05 COSATT Regional Conference on Refugees in South Asia

Recently Published by IPRI

IPRI Journal Winter 2016, Volume XVI, Number 1

ARTICLES

Critical Reflections on the Reality of Drone Warfare: Thinking with Jean Baudrillard

By Dr Syed Sami Raza and Ghazala Rafiq

State-Building Interventions and their Impact on Formal and Informal Institutions: Paradox of Contestation and Cooperation in Post-2001 Afghanistan

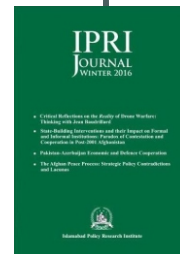
By Dr Shahida Aman and Dr M. Ayub Jan

Pakistan-Azerbaijan Economic and Defence Cooperation

By Dr Kamal Makki-Aliqeev and Khuram Abbas

The Afghan Peace Process: Strategic Policy Contradictions and Lacunas

By Dr Raja Muhammad Khan and Ajmal Abbasi



Evolving Situation in Afghanistan: Role of

Inaugural Session



Lt Gen (R) Abdul Qadir Baloch Inaugurated the Conference

Session I



Ambassador Aziz Ahmed Khan chaired Session-I



Rahimullah Yousafzai



Dr. Abdul Baqi Amin



Haroun Mir

Continued from p.1

- Afghan speaker Dr. Abdul Baqi Amin highlighted some challenges in finding resolution of the conflict; first, lack of trusted mediator in Afghan conflict, second, presence of US forces in Afghanistan and thirdly, the controversial role of United States that has made Afghan situation more complex.
- Another Afghan speaker Mr. Haroun Mir, said that Afghanistan is at an important juncture of its history. Regional states can assist Afghanistan in achieving peace. He stated that Afghanistan needed to resolve its differences with Pakistan and at the same time, there was a need to develop political support for Pakistan in Afghanistan.
- Mr. Khalid Aziz (Pakistan) said that the issue of Afghan peace talks should be handled bilaterally between the Afghan government and the Taliban because the issue is of Afghanistan. He said that stability in Afghanistan will be significantly helpful for Pakistan as it will diffuse the fire of extremism and radicalism in Pakistan and will bring security in South Punjab, Balochistan and FATA region.
- Dr. Mujeeb Afzal (Pakistan) talked about India's use of soft power in Afghanistan in the form of infrastructure development projects, establishment of health care facilities and offering of more than a thousand educational scholarships to university level students. He said that India's role in Afghanistan has been a partial success. It may

project itself as a benign regional power.

- Ms. Farhana Asif (MOFA, Pakistan) said that 'Heart of Asia' process is an initiative of Afghanistan and Turkey to foster regional cooperation and connectivity. She identified that the Heart of Asia initiative is an Afghan centred process exclusively focusing on Afghanistan. She identified the challenges that Heart of Asia process has been facing as complexity of the Afghan situation, insufficient organizational support and funding and the lack of progress in the conversion of conceptual framework into tangible results.
- Ms. Venda Brown (US) said that given the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan, the US forces in Afghanistan had once again engaged in limited direct offensive operations against the Taliban. She also talked about the political situation in Afghanistan and stated that Afghanistan's politics remained fractious and polarized due to various challenges.
- Mr. Petr Topychkanov (Russia) said that a peaceful and stable Afghanistan is in Russia's interest. He highlighted that Russia did not favour any particular ethnic group, but it could work with any leader in Kabul and maintain ties with any regional or ethnic groups as long as it did not engage in activities directed against the Russian Federation.
- Dr. Wang Xu (China) stated that Afghanistan's peace was directly related to the region's stability and prosperity and in this regard, China and Pakistan had been enhancing their cooperation to promote the reconciliation process for the comprehensive political solution of the Afghan issue.
- Dr. Zubair Iqbal (US) said that durable Saudi-Afghan relations will require deepening of presently limited economic interdependence between the two countries. In this context, increased trade between them and the employment of Afghan expatriate workers in Saudi Arabia may help to develop an alternative and a more durable source of income for Afghanistan.
- Mr. Mohsen Rohi Sefat (Iran) said that Iran has high stakes in the stability of Afghanistan as it impacts Iran's security. Identifying the presence of foreign forces in

Afghanistan as a source of intensifying extremism in the region, he suggested that major powers, Afghanistan and the UN should play a pro-active role for the sustenance and success of Afghanistan's peace process in accordance with the aspirations of the Afghan people. In reply to a question, the speaker stated that Iran will not like the Taliban to take over Afghanistan once again.

- Mr. Orkhan Gafarov (Azerbaijan) said that in the post US withdrawal from Afghanistan and with the failure of peace talks, the chances of resurgence of terrorism in Afghanistan will increase. Taliban and Daesh related terrorism and drug trafficking from Afghanistan is a matter of great concern for Central Asian countries. In this context he added that the Central Asian countries were trying to fight these threats by cooperating with Afghanistan in the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

Recommendations

- Peace in Afghanistan is essential for achieving stability in the region. Pakistan is determined and serious in supporting the peace process between the Afghan Government and the Afghan Taliban, which is being facilitated by the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG), comprising the US, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The peace process should be Afghan owned and Afghan led, supported by all the major powers and the regional countries to make it sustainable and result oriented.
- The Afghan government's initiative of peace talks with Hizb-e-Islami is also a positive move. It will provide a foundation for talks with other groups, particularly with the Afghan Taliban.
- To dispel the mistrust within Afghan political circles about Pakistan and its policy on

Session II



Major General Noel I. Khokar chaired Session-II



Khalid Aziz



Dr. Mujeeb Afzal



Farhana Asif

Major Powers and Regional Countries

Afghanistan, bilateral exchanges between the two countries need to be enhanced.

- The international community needs to empower moderate elements in Afghanistan. The general elections and presence of a democratic government in Afghanistan are developments that have generated hope for the future.
- A stable and economically vibrant Afghanistan can become an 'Asian transit hub', connecting Central Asia to South Asia and East Asia to West Asia. In this



Session III



Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry chaired the Session



Vanda Brown



Petr Topychkanov



Dr. Wang Xu

regard, regional developments, in particular, the One Belt and One Road (OBOR), CPEC, CASA 1000 and TAPI are likely to open avenues of economic cooperation at bilateral as well as regional levels.

- Many splinter groups of Taliban have joined the Islamic State (IS), which can pose challenges not only to national security of Afghanistan but also for the region. Therefore, the pace of peace process should be accelerated in order to avoid the spread of IS in Afghanistan and its neighbourhood.
- Endeavours like the Heart of Asia-Istanbul process are Afghan centric and promote Afghanistan's trans-regional links. Such undertakings are useful for Afghan peace. These mechanisms should complement the Quadrilateral Coordination Group's efforts in facilitating peace talks in Afghanistan.
- Afghan mediating groups who are acceptable by both conflicting parties should try to bridge the trust deficit between the Afghan government and Afghan Taliban.
- Pakistan is hosting about 3 million Afghan refugees for the last 30 years. The Afghan Government should make

arrangements for an early repatriation of the refugees since they are now becoming a security risk for Pakistan, as some of them have been found providing shelter to the terrorists coming from Afghanistan.

- Regional counter terrorism mechanism within the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) should be activated to strengthen cooperation in intelligence and information sharing, equipment assistance, and holding of joint training and exercises.
- China-Pakistan-Afghanistan trilateral strategic dialogue, coupled with Quadrilateral Coordination Group dialogue are positive initiatives, and should be pursued with vigour and sincerity.
- To succeed in countering terrorism and the peace process, the blame game narrative from Afghanistan should be replaced with a new narrative of mutual cooperation.
- A well coordinated Afghan policy formulated by all the stakeholders would greatly contribute to Afghanistan's peace and political stability.

- Afghanistan should not be made a hostage to the situation in Eastern Europe (Ukraine). The US may welcome Russia in the efforts for resolution of the Afghan conflict. The US and Russia need to cooperate in establishing peace and political stability in Afghanistan.
- While the major powers should provide financial assistance for sustaining the Afghan economy, the international community should also promote private sector investments in Afghanistan. Private sector's investment in the mining and agricultural sectors could be beneficial, providing employment opportunities in Afghanistan, helping develop skills, and diversifying the Afghan economy while

strengthening economic links with neighbouring countries.

- Pakistan should not accept such responsibilities regarding peace and stability in Afghanistan, which are beyond its capacity.
- The use of force in Afghanistan has remained counterproductive. It is high time that the stakeholders pursue a process of reconciliation rather than further escalating the conflict.
- Without involving the mainstream Taliban in the peace process, there can be no peace in Afghanistan.
- The proportionate representation of all Afghan factions in the government will ensure an effective and workable political framework. If this principle is ignored for any reason, the fighting among various Afghan groups will continue.

Session IV



Lt Gen (R) Asif Yasin Malik chaired the Session



Dr. Zubair Iqbal



Mahsen Rohi Sefat



Drkhan Gafarov

Concluding Session



Lt Gen (R) Nasir Janjua, National Security Advisor chaired the Concluding Session



INTERACTION WITH FOREIGN SCHOLAR

Dr. Christine M. Leah visits IPRI

Dr. Christine M. Leah visited IPRI to share her views regarding Sino-US Posture in the South China Sea.

Dr. Christine M. Leah critically analyzed the US objectives in Asia-Pacific. Dr. Leah said that the US extended deterrence towards its allies in the Asia-Pacific which is difficult to comprehend. A decade ago, US "extended deterrence" was a non-issue but today it is hotly debated in Tokyo, Seoul and Canberra.

Dr. Leah said that Tokyo and Seoul have established formal extended deterrence dialogue with the US. In the past, the US nuclear weapons were not central in security calculus of these states but this is beginning to change significantly at present. US is now looking to provide security to Japan, Australia and South Korea after China's rise and North Korea's aggressive nuclear belligerence.

US alliance with countries of the Asia-Pacific is different from the NATO alliance system. US did try to have multilateral alliance system in the shape of CENTO and SEATO, but it did not work as the countries of such alliances had different and divergent interests. Besides, the NATO alliance had one common enemy, i.e. communist threat from the former USSR and it worked due to Europe being one single entity. But in case of Asia-Pacific alliance, the US, Japan, South Korea and Australia are more diverse and far from each other. The deterrence ambitions of the US in the South China Sea (SCS) are about smaller threats like island building and encroachments in Japanese and South Korean maritime boundaries.

Speaking of the geography, Dr. Leah said that the US is far from the Asia-Pacific region and the states in the region want their problems resolved with the help of the US and not just the US coming in the region to stay and deter China. Dr. Leah highlighted that the US logistical issues in maritime environment are

really big as the US soldiers might suffer sea frustration in the longer run. Also, the US naval bases in the Western Pacific are vulnerable to Chinese missile attacks as China is increasing its missile inventory.

US' lifting of arms embargo on Vietnam is part of the US rebalance strategy against China. While she believes that establishing permanent military bases in Asia by the US is highly unlikely. The US would not be able to deploy replacement capabilities at short notice each time.

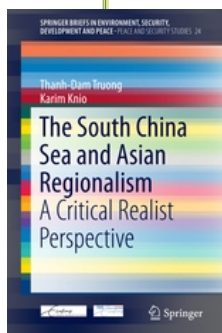
The think tanks in the US are now talking about how to deter China. The US is seen as arms builder in the Asia-Pacific region however, China has been using "developing country card" for so long to hide its true potential and objectives. She believes that, 'Pakistan' has a negative image in the US, Pakistan should make efforts in overcoming this perception.



Dr. Christine M. Leah
Consultant, Geopolitical Risk &
International Relations,
International Security Studies,
Yale University, US.

Conclusion

The fundamental interest of the US in the Asia-Pacific is its economic interest as the core of economic activity has been shifting towards Asia. China is a main contender and driver of the Asian economy. The rebalancing strategy/pivot to Asia policy of the US is greatly in favour of India which resultantly will induce a strategic imbalance in the India-Pakistan context.



Addition to Our Library

The South China Sea and Asian Regionalism: A Critical Realist Perspective

This book offers an innovative approach to the analysis of the current crisis in the South China Sea. Moving beyond the spirit of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the mechanisms of which are limited to physical geography, it demonstrates how epistemological insights from the field of critical realist philosophy can reveal the importance of cultural and structural conditioning processes in social interactions, processes which shape the conditions for the emergence of crisis points along a spectrum of conflict and cooperation. The potential for conflict resolution and the emergence of new regions in Pacific Asia much depends on the nature of such interactions at many levels (political-economic, semiotic and cultural) based on perceptions of what constitutes the "common" versus a Sinicised version of "Lebensraum".



GUEST LECTURE

Countering Sectarianism in Pakistan: A Foreign Policy Approach

Ambassador (R) Mohammad Khalid Khattak visited IPRI to deliver a lecture on the topic of "Countering Sectarianism in Pakistan, a Foreign Policy Approach".

Ambassador Khalid Khattak began his lecture by stating that sectarianism is a challenge. Pakistan is not facing any serious problem in this regard and is promoting its foreign policy objectives. However, Pakistan needs to recognize that sectarianism is a security challenge, and has to be dealt in an appropriate manner.

Mr. Khattak mentioned that the history of sectarianism can be traced back to pre-British era. The tensions, other than the problems, between Aurangzeb Alamgir and Dara Shikoh, Siraj ud-Daulah and Mir Jafar, and Tipu Sultan and Nizam of

Hyderabad were sectarian. He further elaborated that there was a communal contradiction between the Hindus and the Muslims during British era, which subdued the sectarian differences among the Muslims in the region. Rather, there was complete harmony among the Muslims of the subcontinent at the time of creation of Pakistan.

Pakistan's society is a moderate and vibrant society and its against all forms of extremism. Together, the history and culture teaches lessons of tolerance and open-mindedness. The people of Pakistan have always discouraged the proliferation of sectarian clashes.

There have been propagation of specific perceptions regarding sectarian divide in Pakistan, the reality is different. The constitution of Pakistan

provides freedom to practice religion to every citizen of the country. Besides malicious propaganda, sectranianism has never contributed to any major conflict in Pakistan.

However, the best way to deal with the misperceptions regarding sectarian minorities of Pakistan vis-à-vis the majority of the country is through respect for one another.

It is recommended that Pakistani media should be careful while broadcasting their programmes. The programmes should not give an impression that they are promoting a certain sect.

For curbing anti-state activities, there is a need to implement Madrassa reforms as outlined in the National Action Plan and their funding of sectarian organizations should be choked.

IPRI ENGAGEMENT

COSATT Regional Conference on Refugees in South Asia

Ms. Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer presented a paper at the COSATT Regional Conference on "Refugees in South Asia" in Nepal. The conference was organized by Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS) in co-operation with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS). Various speakers from Bangladesh, India and Nepal also participated in the conference.



While discussing the resettlement of "Afghan Refugees: Socio-Political Costs and Humanitarian Dimensions," Ms. Aymen covered the plight of refugees and the problems faced by the host country. She explained issues arising out of complex situation in Afghanistan that had adversely affected the repatriation of refugees, and how it has impacted insurgency in the KPK.

Pakistan has faced a series of displacement due to natural disasters and armed conflicts in the recent years. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that in Pakistan as of June 2015, there were more than 1.8 million IDPs as a result of the conflict and violence. Government organizations, international humanitarian organizations, donor agencies, World Bank, etc. have played a key role in rehabilitating Pakistan's IDPs. Provincial-level frameworks have been put in place in KPK and FATA to guide the response to displacement caused by both violence and disasters, including the FATA early recovery assistance framework (ERAF).

Recommendations

Proactive measures must be taken to prevent displacement from occurring in the first place.



There must be greater recognition of the importance of assisting the displaced persons beyond the immediate emergency response.

Effective security and internal border control frameworks must be set up to control displacement. Legal national/domestic legislation must be enacted to ensure provision of law and justice to the IDPs.

Conclusion

To deal with the current issue of refugees in South Asia, the future migration pattern must be considered and a regional burden sharing approach should be adopted.

REVIEW MEETING

Ways and Means to Curb Terrorist Financing

Ms. Saman Zulfiqar, Assistant Research Officer gave a presentation on the topic of "Ways and Means to Curb Terrorist Financing." Salient points of her review meeting are:

- Terrorist financing refers to the processing of funds to sponsor or facilitate terrorist activity. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) define the term financing of terrorism as "The financial support, in any form, of terrorism or of those who encourage, plan or engage in it."
- There are direct and indirect sources of terrorist financing. Direct source refers to revenue generating activities where income is often derived from criminal activities such as kidnapping, extortion, smuggling or drug trade. Income may also be derived from legitimate economic activities such as trading or real estate investments. While indirect source is financial support in the form of donations, community solicitation and other fund-raising initiatives.
- Terrorist groups use a number of instruments to raise finances. These

include manipulation of Hawala networks, abuses of charity and narco-trade. Furthermore, generating money from criminal activities has been a tool of terrorist organizations.

Conclusion

Tracking down terrorist financing has been a daunting task for all the governments that would require reforming of the whole financial system. The regulatory mechanism regarding charities and donations would remain unsuccessful unless a culture of transparency and accountability is promoted at political level so that people could trust the government and reduce their reliance on organizations and individuals and use government's channels to donate money. There is a need to enhance inter-departmental coordination among government institutions.



USEFUL INFORMATION

WAYS AND MEANS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN TO CURB TERRORIST FINANCING

ACCESSION TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Pakistan has acceded to twelve United Nations Conventions regarding terrorism except the UN Convention for Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism. Pakistan acceded to UN Convention for Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on June 17, 2009 but expressed concerns regarding article 11, 14 and 24 that deals with issue of extradition of terrorists to member states party to the convention.

Pakistan supported United Nations Security Council's resolution 1267 and resolution 1373. Resolution 1267 called for banning terrorist organizations, to dismantle their apparatus, to choke terrorist funding and to freeze terrorist assets. Resolution 1373 called on member states to become parties to the UN Conventions against terrorism. Committees set up under these resolutions impressed upon member states to ratify these conventions and modify their national legislations to ensure effective surveillance and power to arrest.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Anti-Terrorism Act: Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 that was amended in 2013 defines the nature of offences that can be termed as offences related to terrorist financing. It criminalizes

the collection of funds by proscribed organizations, defines the years of imprisonment and instructs State Bank to direct commercial banks not to provide services to proscribed organizations. It entails that following transactions would be considered as financing of terrorism.

- Soliciting, collecting or raising funds by a proscribed organization;
 - An Invitation to provide money or other property in order to use them for the purpose of terrorism
 - Recipient, provider, user and possessor of money or other property with the intent to use it for terrorism
- Twenty First Amendment: Though twenty first constitutional amendment was passed to ensure speedy trial of offences relating to terrorism, waging of war against Pakistan and for prevention of acts threatening security of Pakistan by terror in groups formed in the name of religion or a sect or by the members of any private armies, armed groups, wings and militias.

It is also clarified that raising of arms and insurgency in the name of religion and sects, and foreign and locally funded anti-state elements including warriors in the name of religion or sect constitute grave and unprecedented threat to the integrity of Pakistan. These offences will be tried by the courts established

under the act.

INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

Anti-Money Laundering Act (2010) also covered terrorist financing issue while ensuring the formation of institutional mechanism. An institutional measure to deal with issue of financing, Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) was established in SBP in 2007 with the objective to receive, analyze and disseminate suspicious transactions reported by the banks. Terrorist Finance Investigation Unit (TFIU) in the FIA's Counter-Terrorism Wing was also established. After Army Public School's attack it was decided to establish a National Terrorist Financing Investigation Cell (NTFIC) to curb terrorist financing where State Bank of Pakistan, Federal Investigation Agency and Federal Board of Revenue have been tasked to jointly operate within the cell.

Formation of sub-committee on Choking of Finances of Terrorist: Under the supervision of finance minister, a sub-committee has tasked to submit recommendations regarding choking of terrorists' financial networks and terrorist organizations.

This committee includes Governor SBP Ashraf Mehmood Wathra, the DG ISI, interior secretary, Chairman FBR, DG FIA, finance secretary and interior secretary.



REVIEW MEETING

Regional Fragility and Indian Posture: Options for Pakistan

Mr. Khalid Chandio, Research Officer gave a presentation on the topic of “Regional Fragility and Indian Posture: Options for Pakistan.” Salient points of his review meeting are:

- In international politics, where states exist to survive in anarchy and prefer to maximize their security they generally have two basic strategic options, i.e. (a) defensive posture and (b) offensive posture.
- Afghanistan’s unstable situation, extremism, non-traditional security threats (NTSTs), un-resolved intra-SAARC issues with the least cohesion among the SAARC states, growing Indian arrogance, and two nuclear power states i.e., Pakistan and India at odds with each other are some of the factors of regional fragility.
- India has been the largest arms buyer according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and Jane’s-HIS Inc., London. India has maintained its position as the world’s leading arms importer for the third consecutive year in a row, ahead of China. The volume of Indian imports of major weapons rose by 111 per cent between 2004-08 and 2009-13, and its share of the volume of international arms imports increased from 7 to 14 per cent.
- India’s countless violations vis-à-vis Pakistan on the Line of Control (LoC), baseless allegations against Pakistan following terrorists attack in India and the recent episode of Kulbhushan Yadav’s arrest a Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) agent making troubles in Balochistan, manifests Indian offensive designs towards Pakistan.
- Soon after the Abbottabad operation, the Indian Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal P. V. Naik, gave the statement that the Indian air force has the capability of carrying out surgical strikes against the Mumbai attackers hiding in Pakistan.
- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) after coming into power has pledged to review India’s nuclear stance, whose two main pillars would be no-first-use commitment and building a credible but minimum nuclear arsenal.
- After the “Operation Parakram”, the Indian strategic community started questioning the viability of “Sundarji Doctrine,” calling it inflexible and came up with the “Cold Start Doctrine” (CSD).
- Main characteristics of the CSD are to acquire capacity to start a limited conventional war against Pakistan within 72 hours of the policy decision. This will involve limited, rapid armoured thrusts with infantry and necessary air support, and launching a conventional strike against Pakistan, inflict significant harm on the Pakistan Army before the international community intercedes. India will pursue limited aims to deny Islamabad a justification to escalate the conflict to the nuclear level.
- India has been constructing massive new airfields and bases, and a wide rail and road communication network to facilitate swift mobilization. New logistic installations have been set up close to Pakistan’s borders to

support the offensives. India has spent US\$ 55 billion on Cold Start and plans to invest another US\$ 100 billion on it, which is over and above the country’s current US\$ 40 billion defence budget. The K4 submarine-launched ballistic missile test and the development of INS Arihant in addition to nuclearisation in the Indian Ocean, manifests Indian navy’s designs to carry out an effective blockade of Pakistan’s Sea Lines of Communications, as envisioned in the CSD.



OPTIONS FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan seeks to provide itself with the military means to deter any offense from Indian side. The following options may address any future Indian offense towards Pakistan:

1. Pakistan should continue with development of tactical nuclear weapons, i.e. Nasr for deterring India from any eventuality inside the country.
2. Military exercises like Azm-e-Nau should be carried out on yearly basis.
3. Pakistan should focus on developing missile technology, especially, the cruise and short-range missiles.
4. Pakistan should exercise restraint rather than aggression vis-à-vis Indian offensive posture and keep on building defensive mechanisms.
5. Pakistan should pursue a policy of self-help as no one may come to help. Military might is the only effective precaution against aggression.
6. Pakistan should carry out economic reforms in the country to augment security/defence sector. Investments in non-military goods of whatever sort, i.e. economic, diplomatic, etc., for long term payoffs will maximize the country’s power.
7. Pakistan should keep on projecting Indian offensive designs in the region to show its true face internationally.
8. Keeping in view the changing dynamics of international and regional security situations, it is high time for Pakistan to gradually move from minimum to full spectrum deterrence.

CONCLUSION

In the wake of India’s growing military arsenal coupled with its offensive strategy, Pakistan is seeking to modernise its armed forces so as to develop some credible deterrence against a potential threat. India’s changing posture from defensive-defense to offensive-defence is apparent which is likely to continue in the future.



ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow

“RAW”-- Girta Morale Barhtey Aazaim!
(Nawa-i-Waqt)

“Hasina Sarkar Ki Gher Insani Rawish!”
(Daily Pakistan)

“Bharti Intekhabi Nataij Aur...!” (Daily Pakistan)

“Yum-e-Takbir Aur Bharti Azaim!” (Daily Pakistan)

“Nasli Imtiaz, Afreeqi Taliba Aur Bharat!” (Nawa-i-Waqt)



Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant

“Afghan peace process”
(The Nation)

“No sidelining the Kashmir issue”
(The Nation)

“F-16's impact on Pak-US relations”
(The Nation)

“Witchhunt in Bangladesh” (The Nation)

“America and the spirit of Yum-e-Takbir”
(The Nation)



Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Fellow

“CPEC: A Win-Win Project for
Region” (Pakistan Observer)

Muhammad Munir,
Research Fellow

“Unfair attitude of US Congress”
(Pakistan Observer)



Sobia Saeed Paracha
Resident Consultant

India-Pakistan Nuclear CBMs: Internal
Dialogue as Catalyst for Peace?,
(South Asian Voices)



Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Research Officer

“Media & Cultural Imperialism”
(Pakistan Observer)



Saman Zulfqar,
Assistant Research Officer

“DIC : Confronting the challenges”
(Pakistan Observer)



Amna Ejaz Rafi,
Assistant Research Officer

“Dynamics leading to Radicalisation”
(Pakistan Observer)



Ayten Ijaz,
Assistant Research Officer

“Importance of CPEC”
(Pakistan Observer)



Khurram Abbas,
Assistant Research Officer

“A Milestone in Cyber Security”
(Pakistan Observer)



“What spoils their relationship?”
(Daily Times)

Maryam Nazir,
Assistant Research Officer

“Indo-US Alliance & Regional
Dynamics” (Pakistan Observer)



CALL FOR PAPER IPRI Journal Winter 2017

The IPRI Journal is a bi-annual peer reviewed publication of the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research, analysis and evaluation of strategic and emerging issues as well as events of regional and international context, with relevance to Pakistan's national policies. Research scholars are invited to submit original, unpublished articles and book reviews for the Winter 2017 Issue.

Submission Deadline: September 30, 2016

Papers/articles should be concise and not exceed 8,000 words, including an abstract of 150-200 words. Reviews of recent books by scholars of standing in their field should comprise of 1000 words.

Guidelines for Contributors are available at: www.ipripak.org

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Editor-in-Chief
Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin

Editor
Asiya Mahar

Composer
Noreen Hameed

Contact Information

Phone: +92 51 9261348-50; **Fax:** +92 51 9261351



asiyamahar@hotmail.com

