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## AMBASSADOR LECTURE SERIES

### EU-Pakistan Relations: Challenges and Opportunities



H.E. Mr. Jean-Francois Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan delivering a lecture on "EU-Pakistan Relations" at IPRI

H.E. Mr. Jean-Francois Cautain, Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan delivered a lecture on "EU-Pakistan Relations: Challenges and Opportunities" on 4 July 2018 under the Ambassador Lecture Series initiated by IPRI.

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that the European Union's relationship with Pakistan is very important, not only politically but also economically. 'Under the 2012 Five-Year Engagement Plan, this relationship has moved from strength-to-strength, with GSP Plus incentives helping Pakistan build its capacity in order to become a more effective and competitive partner in international commerce. The EU will continue to be important for Pakistan despite UK's exit since it has been a trailblazing organization, creating new templates for regional integration and connectivity. We, in Pakistan can learn from the EU, especially in the context of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), to understand how the incentive of regional economic integration can help resolve bilateral political disputes, eventually paving the way for viable cooperative, intra-regional and inter-regional structures,' he

said.

Ambassador Cautain gave a brief historical overview and shared that the EU model of economic integration offers a unique opportunity to enhance defense capabilities as well as engagement in the defense sector. For that reason, EU member countries have been focusing on defense over the past two years. Mr Cautain delineated key points of the 2016 'Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy' and said that it outlines core principles and interests of EU for engagement in the world. 'Decisive steps are being taken on security and defense. Building resilience at home and abroad means creating a more responsive union. The EU is also working to strengthen the resilience of states within and outside its borders by supporting good governance and accountable institutions. Strengthening the internal and external nexus requires addressing issues such as counter-terrorism, countering violent extremism, climate change and cyber security collectively,' he emphasized.

Commending Pakistan's role in rooting

out terrorism and extremism, Ambassador Cautain said that Pakistan and the EU need joint efforts to combat these threats, both within and outside their borders for achieving global peace and security.

Both sides plan to further cooperation in governance, trade, and development. Moreover, EU's extension of Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Plus status to Pakistan this year has been instrumental in providing the latter's

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IPRI wishes its readers



جشن آزادی پاکستان

HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY



## Joint Doctrine of the Indian Armed Forces 2017: Regional Ramifications

Ms Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer (ARO) gave a presentation on 'Joint Doctrine of the Indian Armed Forces 2017: Regional Ramifications' on 3 July 2018.



### Joint Doctrine Indian Armed Forces (JDIAF) 2017-An Overview

JDIAF 2017 is India's first publically released doctrine. To achieve inter services integration, the doctrine is the

initial step towards unifying the seven separate army, seven air force and three naval commands. The doctrine discusses the following primary issues:

- i. Joint operations between the three services;
- ii. Surgical strikes and the Cold Start Doctrine (CSD);
- iii. Nuclear doctrine.

It states that it will draw up joint operational directives but the services will independently continue their single service planning process in

conjunction with the integrated plans of the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC).

It promotes surgical strikes as a response to terrorism by stating that 'the response to terror provocations could be in the form of surgical strikes and these would be subsumed in the sub-conventional portion of the spectrum of armed conflict.'

The main point of contention in JDIAF is the statement that a "defining issue" for India's nuclear command is to "maintain a credible deterrence." This is manifested by the way that "deterrence" is specified 24 times in the record, rather than 'coercion' that is utilized eight times or 'destruction', used six times.

### Critical Analysis of JDIAF

The text of JDIAF-2017 is plagiarized. The US analysts have noticed the expressive likenesses between JDIAF-2017 and the Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States (JP-1). It also draws inspiration from a late-Cold War US Army doctrine of Air Land Battle (ALB). ALB became the centerpiece of the NATO defense strategy of 'Follow-On Forces Attack' (FOFA) in the mid- 1980s. ALB has historically been an inspiration for Indian strategic planners since then.

JDIAF-2017 takes continental view of threats only. It states that 'India's threats primarily emanate from the disputed land borders with our neighbours' (JDIAF, pp. 8-9). This Indian perspective is much smaller and more conventional in scope than the Indian Navy and Indian Air Force doctrines that have been released before. In recognizing the LoC and LAC, it is the first document in which China and Pakistan have been distinguished as key threats in an Indian military document in

such particular terms.

The doctrine recognizes that customary choices for military counterterrorism against Pakistan are without a doubt restricted, in view of the dangers of escalation, nuclear use, and international mediation. Accordingly, it looks for strategies to abuse sub-conventional space as a major aspect of India's deterrence through punishment strategy.

JDIAF 2017 widens the gap between civil and military leadership and is also more military-centric.

The doctrine raises an interesting possibility that various components of India's nuclear arsenal are now under unitary Strategic Forces Command (SFC) control; further research is needed to substantiate this one way or the other. If the joint doctrine accurately reflects India's thinking on nuclear C2, the understanding of Indian nuclear posture would need to be substantially revised.

### Regional Ramifications

Keeping in view the strategic scenario, the JDIAF requires 'India to have deterrent capabilities to protect its interests on the LAC facing China and LOC with Pakistan,' which means continued belligerent Indian attitude for acquiring regional supremacy and operationalization of different tactics to meet such ends.

Both China and India have acquired enterprises to bolster infrastructure in the region, which the World Bank delineates as among the 'least economically integrated.' Contention between China and India is not overt, but each country is seeking to strengthen ties with smaller regional states to secure their respective security and economic interests. However, with the seemingly aggressive JDIAF, the signs of rapprochement through dialogue or cooperation are limited.

JDIAF has long-term implications for Pakistan's threat perception and force posturing. It categorically states that Indian forces will deal with crossborder threats with surgical strikes.

## External Engagements



President IPRI, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit's external engagements during the month of July included:

- Speech "India-Net Security Provider in Context of Growing Nexus with US and Israel" at a Roundtable on "Prevalent Geopolitical Environment" organized by the Pakistan House on 6 July 2018.
- Speech at a Roundtable Discussion on "Compound (Hybrid & Gray-zone) Threats to Pakistan" organized by the Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS) on 16 July 2018.



## North Korea's Nuclear Program: Advancements and Capabilities

Mr Sajjad Haider, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI, delivered a presentation on



“North Korean Nuclear Program: Advancements and Capabilities” on 10 July 2018. He said that although North Korea ranks among the poorest countries in the world, it

spends nearly a quarter of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on its military, according to a 2018 Council of Foreign Relations report. Estimates of the country's nuclear stockpile vary; some experts believe Pyongyang has between 15-20 nuclear weapons, while the United States (US) intelligence believes the number to be between 30-60 bombs as revealed by a 2016 State Department's report.

Mr Haider pointed out despite being party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons

Convention and Geneva Protocol, evidence suggests that North Korea may be maintaining an offensive biological weapons program as well.

North Korea successfully tested an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) on 28 November 2017, capable of carrying a large nuclear warhead. The US analysts and experts from other countries still debate the nuclear payload that the ICBM could carry, and it is still unclear whether the ICBM has the capability to survive reentry.

To date, North Korea has conducted six nuclear tests: in October 2006, May 2009, February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017.

On the political front, there have been numerous efforts to dismantle the country's nuclear program by the US, South Korea, Japan and the European Union. The most anticipated of these efforts was the recent meeting between

President Trump and Un on 12 June 2018, when they signed a joint declaration agreeing to work towards 'complete denuclearization on the Korean peninsula'. However, a US intelligence report and a recent UN report have confirmed that North Korea is still continuing its nuclear program and modernizing its nuclear facilities.

**2<sup>nd</sup> IPRI Media Workshop  
29 August 2018**

**Pakistan's Relations with  
US, China and Russia**

### Speakers:

- Ambassador (R) Fauzia Nasreen
- Ambassador (R) Tajammul Altaf
- Mr Imtiaz Gul

**Note:** For registered participants only.

## EU-Pakistan Relations: Challenges and Opportunities



Participants during the interactive Question Answer session

*Continued from p. 1*

business community access to European markets and business clientage.

The EU being major trading partner of Pakistan accounts for the largest share of its global exports. Mr Cautain said that EU member countries want to invest in ventures like CPEC. However, more clarity and information on CPEC's long-term vision is required for this to materialize. He stressed that connectivity is not possible without stability in South Asia.

'Over the past 18 months, we have been working to finalize a new Engagement Plan to further deepen relations between Pakistan and Europe, and hope that a new agreement will be signed under the new government. The Engagement Plan is an opportunity for both sides to benefit from multifaceted cooperation,' he said.

Mr Cautain discussed EU's assistance in education, rural development and governance. The EU has decided to substantially increase the development cooperation funds allocated to Pakistan to 635 million EUR which is double when compared to the previous years. He said that one-third of these funds are allocated for improving the education sector as

illiteracy remains a major challenge for Pakistan.

### Major Recommendations

- Pakistan and the EU need to join hands in combating terrorism, climate change impacts and cyber security threats and work for achieving peace within and outside their borders. EU's model of economic integration is a unique learning opportunity for Pakistan in terms of operationalizing CPEC.
- Pakistan and the EU should also collaborate in areas such as energy efficiency and energy conservation. There is immense scope for cooperation, given European experience and expertise of information technology corporations in the area of renewable energy.
- The EU can be instrumental in nudging India and Pakistan to engage in bilateral talks with each other to resolve their issues, including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

**IN-HOUSE DISCUSSION/  
UPCOMING EVENT**

**Asghar Ali Shad**  
Research Fellow  
(Urdu Articles)



"Wani Shaheed Jis Dhaj se koi Maqatl ko Gaya"  
*Nawa-i-Waqt*  
"Europi Union aur Pakistan"  
*Rozanama Pakistan*  
"Pak Fouj Haqaeiq aur yeh Shar Angaiz Propaganda"  
*Rozanama Pakistan*  
"Modi ke Khilaaf Tehreek e Adam Aietmaad"  
*Nawa-i-Waqt*  
"Captain ka Modi ko Saaib Mashwara"  
*Rozanama Pakistan*

**Khalid Hussain Chandio**  
Research Fellow



"Foreign Policy and the 2018 Election Debate"  
*Daily Times*

**Muhammad Nawaz Khan**  
Research Officer



"Pakistan for Stronger ASEAN Ties"  
*The London Post*  
"Constraints to Pak Vision East Asia"  
*Pakistan Observer*

**Khurram Abbas**  
Assistant Research Officer



"The 2<sup>nd</sup> Consecutive Democratic Power Transition: A Threat to Anti-State Elements"  
*Global Village Space*

**Maryam Nazir**  
Assistant Research Officer



"The Turkey of Recep Tayyip Erdogan"  
*The Express Tribune*

**Iqra Mobeen Akram**  
Assistant Research Officer



"Pakistan: Going beyond Electoral Politics"  
*Eurasia Review*

**Sajjad Haider**  
Assistant Research Officer



"CPEC: The Game Changer for Pakistan"  
*The Nation*

**Usama Nizamani**  
Consultant



"Pakistan may be 70 but its Democracy is just a Toddler"  
*Daily Times*  
"Psychological Scars, Indiscipline and Political Dissent"  
*The Nation*  
"How Democracy could Fail?"  
*The Nation*

## Call for Papers IPRI Journal 2018-19

HEC Recognised X-category Journal  
Covered in Emerging Sources Citation Index; International Bibliography of Social Sciences; Worldwide Political Science Abstracts; Asianet-Pakistan; & International Political Science Abstracts.

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The mission of the IPRI Journal is to promote scholarly research in the academic fields related to International Relations and Political Science, as reported by academics, researchers, and social scientists from around the world, especially Pakistan.

The biannual Journal welcomes original high-quality papers/studies, review articles and book reviews which debate erudite and contemporaneous issues and ideas of academic relevance. Research published in the Journal includes topics such as:

- International Affairs
- Security
- Governance
- Geopolitics
- Political Economy
- Defence and Strategic Studies
- Diplomacy
- Conflict
- Terrorism

### Submission Procedure

Author/s are required to submit manuscripts in MS Word format, along with their brief introduction, complete contact details and a letter certifying that the submission has not been previously published nor currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. Articles submitted for publication are subject to three double blind peer-reviews (one national and two international). Authors of published articles and book reviews are paid a modest honorarium. The IPRI Journal follows a strict zero-tolerance policy for plagiarism.

### Format

- Word Length of Articles: 5000-8000 words
- Word Length of Book Reviews: 1000 words
- Referencing Style: The Chicago Manual of Style 16th Edition (Full Note)

### Important Dates

- For the Winter 2019 issue: 30 September 2018
- For the Summer 2019 issue: 30 March 2019

### Submission Email:

Editor IPRI Journal  
ipri.editor@gmail.com



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