



# IPRI Newsletter

June 2015

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## IPRI International Conference



Group Photo: IPRI and HSF Staff Members with Chief Guest, Chairs and Speakers of the Conference

### Policy Approaches of South Asian Countries and their Impact on the Region

Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) organized a two-day international conference on "Policy Approaches of South Asian Countries and their Impact on the Region" on June 2-3, 2015 at Serena Hotel Islamabad. The conference was held with an objective to evolve recommendations for transforming policy approaches of South Asian countries from conflict to a cooperative endeavour.

Scholars, academicians, practitioners and policy makers from Pakistan, China, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Germany participated in the conference. The speakers discussed the policy formulation and implementation challenges in South Asia; imperatives of non-traditional security, and the impact of political disputes on economic cooperation and regional connectivity.

Former diplomats, academics and security analysts described terrorism, poverty, energy and water crises as the major problems being faced by South Asian countries.

India's role in the region repeatedly came under discussion, in the context of regional security and the possibility of regional connectivity through economic corridors. Academics and diplomats put the onus of the derailment of the India-Pakistan peace process

squarely on India's shoulders. Chinese experts were apprehensive of India's plans with regards to regional projects Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Besides, the salient points that were highlighted by the speakers during the conference are:

- South Asia continues to be the least integrated region in the world. The relations among the regional countries are incoherent due to the lingering political and territorial disputes. In particular, the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan is a source of concern.
- The region has also been a victim of local as well as foreign sponsored insurgencies.
- The US-China strategic competition, emerging China-Russia ties and the frosty India-China relations have a direct bearing on the politics of South Asia.
- The US is trying to reinforce influence in the region and is trying to woo India. In this endeavor, the US nuclear cooperation with India is seen as a threat to regional balance of power.

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# IPRI International Conference

## Conference Chairs & Speakers

### Inaugural Session



Left to Right, Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin, President IPRI, Chief Guest Ambassador (R) Akram Zaki, and Kristof Duwaerts, Resident Representative, HSF Pakistan

### Session I



Session I was chaired by Ambassador (R) Masood Khan, DG Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad

### Speakers



Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal Dr. Rashid Ahmed Khan Dr. Andrea Fleschenberg

### Session II



Session II was chaired by Dr. Gulfranz Ahmad, Former Secretary Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas



Dr. Syed Rifaat Hussain Ms. Sadia Ashfaq Dr. Bishnu Hari

## Policy Approaches of South Asian Countries

*Continued from p. 1*

- Pakistan and Afghanistan, the worst sufferers of War on Terror (WoT) are jointly collaborating against terrorism. Pakistan is also working with China for stabilizing Afghanistan.
- The challenges of drug trafficking, energy crisis, climate change, water scarcity and population explosion prevalent in the region needs to be countered through regional cooperation.
- Indian leadership's provocative and anti-Pakistan statements are a threat to regional harmony. India needs to recognize that an enduring Pakistan-India relationship has to be built on the basis of mutual respect and sovereign equality.
- SAARC countries through economic cooperation and energy connectivity can bridge the regional divide. In this connection, the China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor (CPEC) project can be a milestone for the region's uplift. CPEC project will focus on regional connectivity for economic development. Indian opposition to the corridor is against the interest of the region.
- China's membership of SAARC will also be an opportunity for the regional states to integrate with the second largest world economy.



### Conclusion

South Asia as a region has failed to grow in comparison to other regional blocs like ASEAN, EU etc. Due to perception biases, regional states have failed to bridge their differences.

To move forward in this era of globalization, cross border connectivity and regional integration is required. The need is to think from a regional perspective, and together emerge on the world stage as a regional bloc. Regional states will have to come forth, open up towards each other and grow as a region. The regional actors opposing the China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor are in actual sense against the region's progress. Apart from CPEC, integration projects including BCIM, CASA and TAPI should also be pursued.



# IPRI International Conference

## and their Impact on the Region

### Major Recommendations

- The regional connectivity should be increased in South Asia for exploitation of untapped economic opportunities.
- For better connectivity in South Asia, China should be made a full member of SAARC.
- The ongoing Kashmir dispute has to be resolved. To ignore it or to undermine its centrality would strengthen adversarial relationships.
- The major world powers should be regularly made aware of ongoing human rights violations in Kashmir.
- The future of peace in South Asia rests heavily upon the Indo-Pak equation. India should welcome Pakistan's efforts for resolution of disputes by resuming the stalled composite dialogue process.
- The governments of South Asia should work together for regional peace, cooperation and connectivity.
- South Asia needs to focus on hydropower generation to reduce the cost of fuel from abroad.



- Construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor should be materialized to strengthen inter-regional connectivity among South Asian countries and their intra-regional association.
- Pakistan should make use of its youth bulge for national development.
- All SAARC states should strive for peace & stability in Afghanistan since it will benefit all.
- In the wake of the US and NATO drawdown, South Asian states should revisit their policies to encourage regional cooperation.
- The resolution of interstate conflicts is necessary to meet challenges of non-traditional security threats such as climate change etc. that impact all regional countries.



- To tap the potential of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, it is vital to enhance the regional connectivity, build confidence in Afghanistan and assure India of mutual benefits from CPEC and BCIM corridors.



## Conference Chairs & Speakers

### Session III



Session I was chaired by Ambassador (R) Fauzia Nasreen, Member Board of Governor IPRI

### Speakers



Mr. Ye Hailin

Dr. Kamal Monnoo

### Session IV



Session IV was chaired by Mr. Inam ul Haque, Chairman IPRI Board of Governors

### Speakers



Dr. Nader Nadery

Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema

Mr. Shamindra Ferdinando

### Concluding Session



Chief Guest: Ambassador Tariq Fatemi, Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs

## Foreign Delegation

### Delegation from Centre for International Studies (Ce. S.I), Italy



In-house discussion between IPRI Staff Members (Right Side) with The Delegation from Ce.S.I, Italy (Left Side)

#### About Centre for International Studies (Ce. S.I), Italy

Ce.S.I. - Centro Studi Internazionali, is a Rome-based institute founded in 2004 by Andrea Margelletti.

The issues crucial to Ce.S.I.'s analyses are centered on the internal and international political dynamics of those countries which Italy regards as of paramount importance for its interests in the world, especially the wider Middle East, up to Africa, Asia and the Balkans.

**D**elegation from the Centre for International Studies (Ce. S.I), Italy comprising of Professor Andrea Margelletti, President, Ce. S.I, Ms Francesca Manenti, Analyst Asia Desk Ce. S.I and Mr Francesco Tosato, Head of Military Affairs Desk, Ce. S.I visited Pakistan from 11- 13 June, 2015.

The proceedings of the day started with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between IPRI and Ce.S.I, Italy. The two sides held deliberations on topics of mutual concern. The salient points of an in-house discussion with the delegation are:

#### Salient Points of Presentation by IPRI Scholars

- Modi won elections highlighting his agenda for economic development of India. To accomplish this task, peace in South Asia is imperative so as to attract foreign investment in the form of joint ventures.
- Just resolution of bilateral disputes is a way forward to avoid any future conflict between India and Pakistan.
- Pakistan supports the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process.
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a transformative project, which holds enormous potential for transforming the lives of the region's population.
- Pak-China relation is based on the basis of sovereign equality i.e, China neither intervenes in Pakistan's internal affairs nor it tries to dictate Pakistan.
- The Chinese development projects in the region particularly the CPEC are not welcomed by some foreign powers. Certain powers especially India is using Afghanistan's soil to destabilize Balochistan.
- Pakistan Army has successfully conducted Operation Zarb-e-Azb against terrorists in North Waziristan without any discrimination on the grounds of good or bad Taliban.
- Pakistan opposes the use of proxy war in other countries and does not allow

any country to use proxy war against it. Pakistan is fully determined and capable of defeating nefarious designs of the enemies.

#### Salient Points made by Ce. S.I Delegation

- The concept of Greater Mediterranean extends from Europe passing through Gibraltar and ending up into Indian Ocean. Geographically, Pakistan is a part of Great Mediterranean. That is why Pakistan's geostrategic importance is imperative for Italy's future commerce, trade, defence cooperation and joint Naval patrolling for sea-lanes security against pirates.
- Pakistan deserves a closer attention by Europe, in general, and by Italy, in particular. Perception about Pak-Europe relations is not as strong as it should be.
- Italy would like to extend its cooperation with Pakistan especially in the field of defence. A vast potential of cooperation exists in this sector.

#### Recommendations

- International community should take notice of the irresponsible statements coming from Delhi and RAW's involvement in terrorist activities inside Pakistan.
- Building mutual trust and friendly consultations between Pakistan and Afghanistan should be encouraged to promote cooperation.
- To establish peace in Afghanistan, NATO's withdrawal should be planned carefully.
- Sacrifices of Pakistan need to be acknowledged by the international community.

*Continued on p. 6*

## Foreign Visit

### 3rd CHINA-SOUTH ASIAN THINK TANK FORUM



China-South Asian Think Tank Forum (CSATTF) is a part of China South Asia Expo, organized by Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (YASS) in collaboration with ten think tanks from South Asia. CSATTF has evolved into an important platform for dialogue on cooperation among China and Southeast Asian and South Asian countries. CSATTF members plan to launch a common website soon.

Two member delegation from Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), comprising of Air Commodore(R) Khalid Iqbal, Non-Resident Consultant and Mr Khurram Abbas, ARO attended the third China-South Asian Think Tank Forum (CSATTF) held in Kunming city on June 12-13, 2015.

#### Important Speakers at CSATTF

HE Zhao Jin, Standing Member, CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee; Dr Ren Jia, President, Yunnan Academy of South and Southeast Asian Studies; Mr Jin Baoping, Secretary General, China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); Ambassador Rajiv Bhatia, President, Indian Council of World Affairs; Mr. Shao Qiwei, Standing member, Chinese People Political Consultative Conference;



Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal Presenting IPRI Shield to President YRDC

Ambassador T.C.A. Rangachari, Senior Researcher, Vivekananda International Foundation; Ambassador Devapriya Elmo Nihal Rodrigo, Visiting Lecturer, Defence Institute of Sri Lanka; Mr U Nyunt Muang Shein, Chairman, Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies; Mr Khalid Rahman, Director General, Institute of Policy Studies.

#### Summary of CSATTF Activities 2015

The two-day CSATTF activity focused on promotion of "One Belt One Road" (OBOR) concept, with an objective to reduce resistance and to find ways and means for its early completion. China-Bangladesh-India-Myanmar Corridor (CBIM) and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) were also discussed.

Participants agreed on the utility of the OBOR concept. However, they doubted implementation of CBIM component owing to political differences amongst the participating countries.

#### Participation of IPRI Scholars

Working Session 1.1 was chaired by Air Commodore (R) Khalid Iqbal, Consultant IPRI. In his opening remarks, he recounted the evolving consensus on the usefulness of various components of OBOR. He highlighted the steps taken by the government of Pakistan in achieving national consensus on CPEC at political level and allocation of funds for its implementation in the 2015-16 National budget.

Mr. Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer gave presentation on "Impact of Regional Connectivity on South Asia: Pakistan's Perspective". He said that South Asia is one of the least integrated regions of the world

despite strong facilitating factors such as geographical proximity, long open borders and fairly similar value systems. Mr. Khurram proposed soft connectivity, i.e. people to people contacts, youth exchange programmes, etc.



Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal Presenting IPRI Shield to President YASS

Moreover, South Asia has low intra-region trade amounting to just 5 percent of the total trade. Every state in South Asia should welcome each and every opportunity of investment.

CPEC is an attempt to integrate this region with China. The corridor would strengthen Pakistan's economy that would help bring stability in South Asia as Pakistan is playing a lead role against extremism and terrorism in the region.

## Addition to our Library

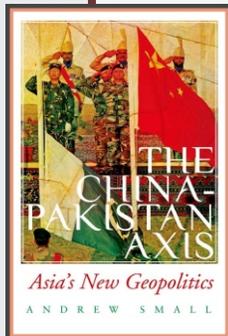
### The China-Pakistan Axis: Asia's New Geopolitics

Author: Andrew Small

(Transatlantic Fellow at German Marshall Fund of the United States)



In this book, Andrew Small sets out the recent history of Sino-Pakistani ties and their ramifications for the West, for India, for Afghanistan, and for Asia as a whole.



The book highlights different phases of China-Pakistan relationship. It discusses central role played by the China-Pakistan axis in Asia's geopolitics, India's rise to the prospects for a post-American Afghanistan, the threat of nuclear terrorism and the continent's new map of mines, ports and pipelines.

According to the author, China is Pakistan's great economic hope and its most trusted military partner. For decades, each country has been the

other's only 'all-weather' friend, but the relationship is still little understood. Pakistan lies at the heart of China's geostrategic ambitions, from its take-off as a global naval power to its grand plans for a new silk road connecting the energy fields of the Middle East and the markets of Europe to the mega-cities of East Asia. Furthermore, this book explains China's involvement in South Asia's wars and the Obama administration's efforts to secure Chinese cooperation in stabilizing the region. It also traces the dilemmas Beijing increasingly faces including strategic rivalry with India and the United States, and the imperative to address terrorist threat.

### CALL FOR PAPERS IPRI Journal Winter 2016

IPRI Journal is published twice a year by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research and analysis of regional and international issues with relevance to Pakistan's national policies.

Editor invites scholars to submit well-researched and unpublished papers for its upcoming IPRI Journal Winter 2016.

**Submission Deadline:**

October 30, 2015

**For Submission Guidelines Visit:**

[www.ipripak.org](http://www.ipripak.org)

**Note:** IPRI Journal is HEC recognized 'X Category' Local Journal for Social Sciences.

### Delegation from Centre for International Studies (Ce. S.I), Italy Visits IPRI



Continued from p. 4

- To strengthen Pak-EU relations, there is a need to put more focus on the parliamentarians, exchange programmes, developing institutional linkages, especially in the fields of art, designing, fashion and paintings, students exchange programme, exchange of Chairs in universities, exchange programmes for diplomats and Army officers and also to

develop effective people-to-people contact.

- Intelligence sharing and joint cooperation at regional and global levels are imperative to curb terrorism from the region.
- Pakistan is facing the challenge of rehabilitation of internally displaced persons. In this regard, the international community should support Pakistan to build houses and infrastructure including roads, schools, bridges, canals, and hospitals.
- Pakistan needs to prioritize its policies while adopting a balanced approach towards the security of its people and the defence of its territory.
- Pakistan should continue its effort in encouraging the dialogue process among the neighbouring countries to find peaceful solution to problems, which are affecting the whole region.

### Recently Published by IPRI

#### Content Highlight

##### IPRI Studies

- Silk Road Economic Belt
- Why the US-Pakistan Relationship could Stay Strong after 2014: A Prospective Analysis
- Trust-Deficit in Pak-US Relations
- US-Saudi Relations Strain over Syria
- Southeast Asia: An Area of Cooperation or Competition for the US, China and India
- SAARC, An Incoherent Organization after 30 Years
- Pakistan Russia Relationship: History Revisited and Future Prospects
- Pakistan-Iran Relations: Economic Potential and Prospects

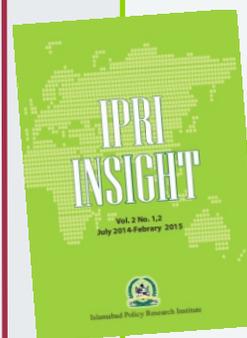
##### IPRI Conferences

##### Guest Lectures

##### Foreign Visits

##### Official Documents

##### IPRI Publications



## IPRI Review Meeting

### Cyber Security/Warfare and Pakistan



**M**r. Khalid Hussain Chandio, Research Officer in his presentation on Cyber Security/Warfare and Pakistan discussed opportunities and challenges offered by cyber world.

The salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

- Modern day life is heavily based on online services as one shops online, works online, plays online and hypothetically lives online. Given the increasing dependence on digital services, the need to protect our information from being maliciously disrupted or misused is really important.
- The advent of information age has profoundly impacted thinking of states as well as substate groups in respect of warfare and security.
- Now a days, terrorists/non-state actors are also using internet for fund raising, propaganda, threats and recruitment, etc.
- In Pakistan, there are about 30 million internet users with 15 million mobile subscribers.
- Pakistan's Cyber Crime Bill 2007 regulates cyber-crimes in the country. The present government is also planning to introduce first ever comprehensive law, i.e.

"Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill 2015."

- The Internet security company McAfee in its 2007 annual report stated that approximately 120 countries are under the threat of cyber-attack as hackers are developing ways to use the internet as a weapon to target financial markets, government computer systems and utilities.
- Cyber analysts in Norway reported that as part of "Operation Hangover" against



#### Useful Information:

- Any activity where computers or networks are a tool, a target, or a place of criminal activity is called cyber-crime. Main types of cyber-crime include, E-mail Bombing, Data Diddling, Salami attacks, and Denial of Service.
- The first spam email took place in 1978 when it was sent out over the Arpanet (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network).
- The first virus was installed on an Apple computer in 1982.



Pakistan, hackers based in India have been targeting government and military agencies in Pakistan since 2010 and extracting information of national security interest to India.

#### Recommendations

- There is need of holding workshops and seminars to create awareness among the masses about cyber-crime and laws regulating cyber-crime.
- Holding "National cyber security awareness day" at national level might be introduced as a way forward.
- It is critical to study the potential and limitations of the internet in Pakistan.
- Testing of national cyber defence mechanism should be intensified.
- "Bureau of Internet and Cyberspace Affairs" should be established within Ministry of Information Technology.
- Prospects of Cyber Working Group (CWG) between Pakistan and India should be discussed in future talks. If India shows inflexibility, Pakistan may engage other regional states to develop a regional Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT).

## Upcoming IPRI One Day Conference

### Pakistan-India Relations: Post Congress Era



#### Topic I

BJP's One Year Policies: An Overview

#### Topic II

Internal Political Dynamics of BJP: Impact on Indo-Pak Relations

#### Topic III

Prospects of Bilateral Relations under Modi's Administration

Date: August 4, 2015

Venue: Serena Hotel,  
Islamabad, Pakistan

Note: Entry is through card only

## Publications by IPRI Scholars (May 2015)

### Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant

“Afghan Peace Process Begins” (*The Nation*)  
“Defence Budget Analysis” (*The Nation*)



“The Pak-Afghan Thaw” (*The Nation*)  
“Pakistan’s Connectivity Ventures” (*The Nation*)  
“Dithering Afghanistan” (*The Nation*)

### Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow

“Making our Economy Technology - Intensive” (*Daily Times*)



### Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow

“Sikh Referendum 2020--- Blue Star Ta Saniha Mastung” (*Nawa-i-Waqt*)  
“Muktibahini Say TSD Tak” (*Daily Pakistan*)



“Pak Bharat Taluqaat Aur Modi” (*Nawa-i-Waqt*)  
“Dehshatgard Corruption Mafia” (*Daily Azkaar*)  
“Afghanistan Sye Karachi Tak Bharati Kirdar” (*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

### Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow

“Aggressive Indian Posture” (*Pakistan Observer*)



### Khalid Hussain Chandio, Research Officer

“Stretching NATO to Asia-Pacific” (*Pakistan Observer*)



### Aftab Hussain, Research Officer

“Aggressive Modi & Peace in South Asia” (*Pakistan Observer*)



Muhammad Nawaz Khan,  
Assistant Research Officer  
“CPEC - A Game - Changer” (*The Frontier Post*)



Khurram Abbas,  
Assistant Research Officer  
“Flotilla of Peace Moves to Gaza” (*Daily Times*)  
“CPEC & Chinese OBOR Strategy”



(*Pakistan Observer*)  
“A Win-Win Strategy for All” (*Pakistan Observer*)

### Saman Zulfqar, Assistant Research Officer

“Nuclear Power Generation: Options for Pakistan” (*Economic Affairs*)

### Amna Ejaz Rafi, Assistant Research Officer

“FATA’s Journey Towards Peace” (*Pakistan Observer*)  
“Towards Regionalism” (*Pakistan Observer*)

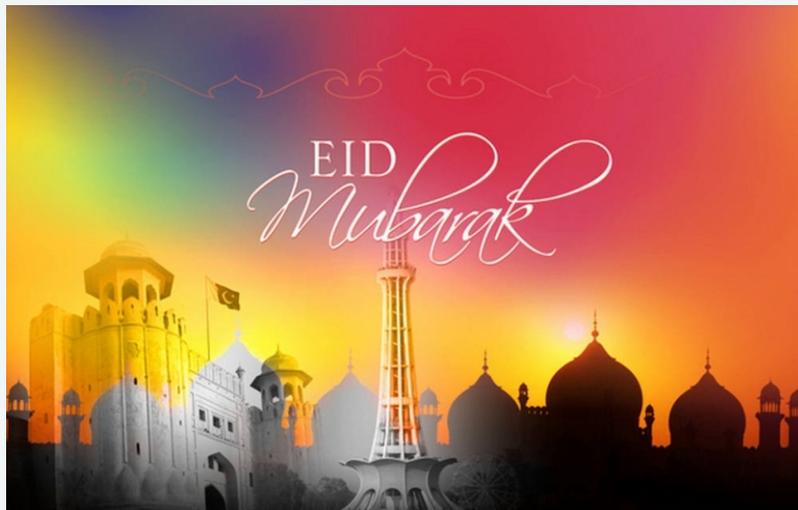


### Asiya Mahar, Assistant Research Officer

“US, GCC Ties on a Curvy Road” (*Pakistan Observer*)  
“Assessing Turkey’s Post-Election Scenario” (*Pakistan Observer*)



Ayamen Ijaz,  
Assistant Research Officer  
“Burma’s Burning Rohingya’s Crisis” (*The London Post*)



*In Every Shared Smile and Laughter,  
In Every Prayer Answered,  
In Every Opportunity that Comes your Way,  
May Allah Bless you Greatly...  
IPRI Wishes you all a very Happy and Peaceful Eid*



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