



POST WORKSHOP REPORT

24th NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP

10 October – 11 November 2022



INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (ISSRA)
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24th NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP
“LOOKING BEYOND
PERCEPTIONS”





NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, KARACHI
GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF, IN 10th, THE
PRESIDENT OF MILITARY, AIR FORCE & MARINE CORPS
CHIEF OF THE ARMY HEAD



NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

جامعة الدفاع الوطني

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INTRODUCTION

The National Security Workshop (NSW) provides a platform for the participants from various segments of society to comprehend, analyse and discuss the dynamics of the National Security of Pakistan. 24th NSW was held under the overarching theme “Looking Beyond Perceptions” from 10 October to 11 November 2022. The workshop is aimed at enabling senior political, military, and civilian leaders including the representatives from civil society to debate and discuss the issues of national security through interaction with intellectuals, academicians, foreign diplomats, policy makers, and national leadership under Chatham House Rule. It contributes to enhancing connectivity, national cohesion, and understanding across the official spectrum and promotes interprovincial harmony. National Security Workshops, being held since 2003, are an annual feature of the Institute for Strategic Studies, Research and Analysis (ISSRA) and have around 1,360 Alumni to date.

The scope of the 24th NSW was to study the global and regional strategic security environment, strategic dynamics of South Asia, Pakistan's foreign policy challenges and



response while addressing comprehensive national security. The programme was structured to bring an in-depth understanding of the human rights, perception building, social sector reforms. It also covered the economic challenges of Pakistan and the role of technologies in modern era. It highlighted analysis of policy options to deal with challenges, and capitalise on the opportunities. During the workshop, the participants were exposed to discussions on important issues and visits to the provincial capitals and other civil and military institutions/installations. The participants interacted with Governors, Chief Ministers and Heads of State Institutions to gain first-hand knowledge of structural and organisational aspects.

The workshop was successfully conducted thanks to the full support and efforts of all the branches of ISSRA and NDU. One would remiss not to acknowledge the efforts of all members of ISSRA research community in recording and preparing the proceedings of the workshop.

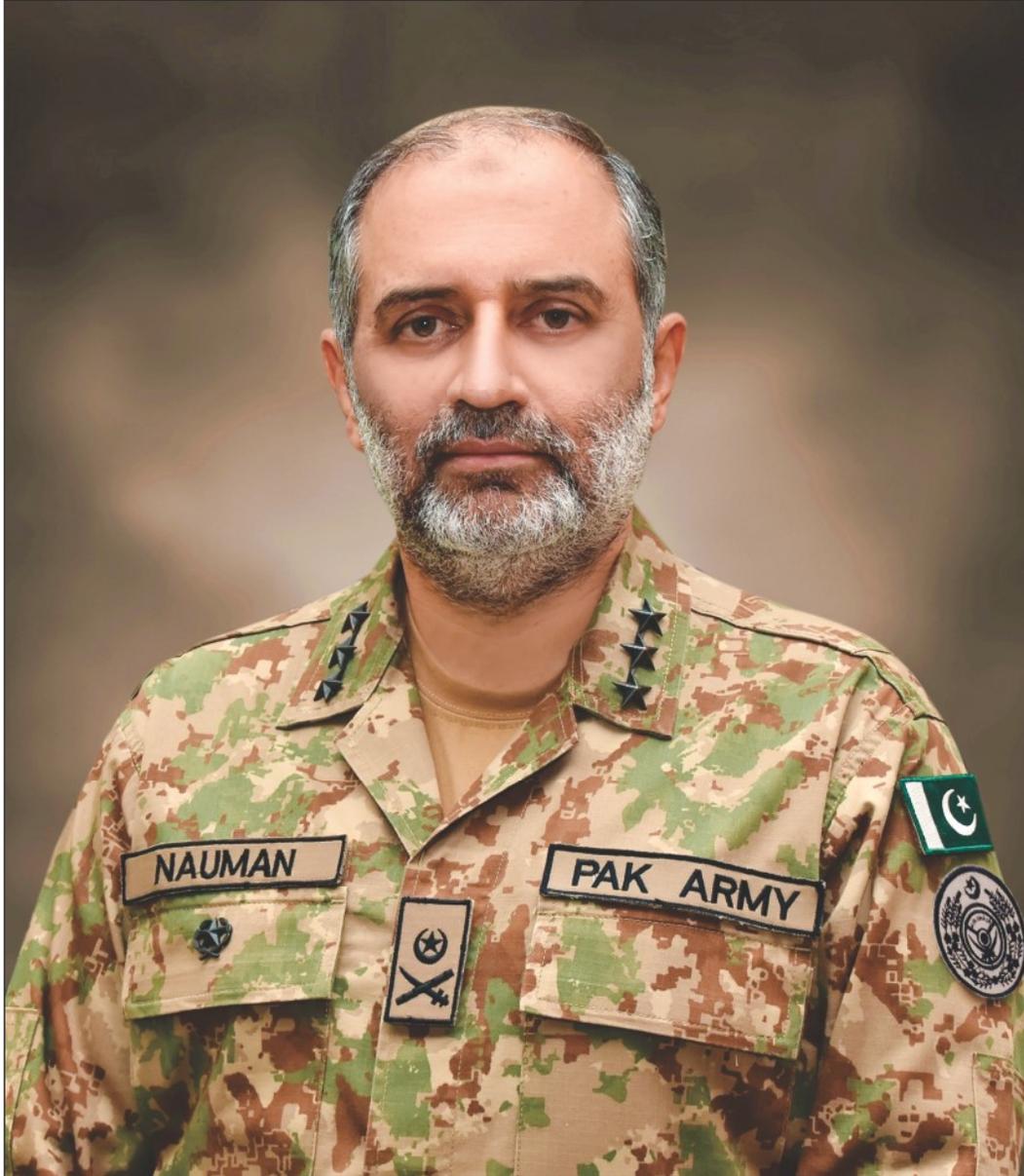


Inaugural Session

October 10, 2022







Lieutenant General Nauman Mehmood, HI (M)

President

National Defence University



Major General Muhammad Raza Aizad

Director General ISSRA
National Defence University

KEY TAKEAWAYS OF 24th NSW

- Pakistan is blessed with tremendously rich human resource with potential to prosper in the comity of nations, provided we manage our resources efficiently.
- Economic well-being and security of its people are hallmarks of any progressive nation. The same is linked to the capacity building of state institutions. Transparency, accountability and de-politicization of state institutions are necessary for economic development. Digitization, automation and Local Governments (LGs) System would contribute towards good governance. It shall lead to economic and social well-being of the nation at large.
- Implementation of rule of law in true sense would help strengthen the social contract between the state and its people.



- In order to ensure national security, it is the prime responsibility of state to articulate and manage nation's public opinion, leaving no vacuum to be exploited by anyone.
- Status of Gilgit Baltistan needs clarification and for that, its formal integration with Pakistan may be deliberated upon at appropriate level by taking necessary stakeholders onboard.
- Youth bulge is our biggest resource which needs to be converted into a valued export through focused human resource development programmes.
- 'Political will' acts as centre of gravity for efficient state functioning. For this, a conducive political environment acts as a prerequisite in which all state institutions work in unison and harmony as per their mandate enunciated by Law the land.



Strategic Stability in South Asia

Lt Gen Khalid Ahmed Kidwai (Retd), NI, HI, HI (M)

Monday, 10 October 2022

- Pakistan's strategy of full spectrum and credible minimum deterrence forms the center of strategic stability of South Asia.
- The state of 'No War No Peace' in South Asia is slowly making the region move towards instability and Pakistan by default shoulders the responsibility of maintaining peace in the region.
- If the strategic stability of South Asia is destabilized, the region can become a nuclear flashpoint.
- Pakistan faces numerous geo-strategic challenges in the environment where Russia-US-China are vying for supremacy and USA's hegemony is being challenged.
- US-China contestation poses challenges to Pakistan such as: creating an economic turmoil through sanctions, IMF, World Bank, etc.



Foreign Policy of Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects

Ambassador Raza Bashir Tarar Acting Foreign Secretary

Tuesday, 11 October 2022



- The epicenter of global power has shifted towards the Asian continent.
- Various elements of national power collectively make internal strength which further translates into the external strength and shapes the foreign policy.
- Foreign policy of Pakistan is based upon the principles of mutual respect, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.
- Pakistan's claim on Kashmir is the core issue of stalled relations with India.
- Deteriorating economy is the biggest vulnerability of Pakistan, warranting it to become state's top priority. CPEC is considered as the game changer for Pakistan as it will provide huge economic opportunities.
- Sustainable and lasting peace in Afghanistan is important for Pakistan, hence rebuilding of the country is required through efforts of world community so that process of sending back the refugees be started.
- Pakistan tends to remain neutral against rivalries in the Middle East maintaining close ties with all Muslim states.
- Pakistan has a clear stance on Palestine issue and always condemns the illicit occupation of Palestine by Israel.
- In recent times Pakistan has intensified its outreach to Africa and opened five new diplomatic missions to seek an entry into African markets for reviving Pakistan's economy.
- Pakistan maintains a balanced approach towards its relations with China and USA avoiding any block politics.

Global and Regional Strategic Security Environment

Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat (Retd), NI (M)

Tuesday, 11 October 2022

- Besides the global and regional political and apolitical issues, there is alarming increase in the world population index.
- Europe had proudly claimed after the Second World War that "we have buried wars" but currently the whole of Europe is plunged into war.
- The great power competition is resetting the "the balance of power" at global and regional level.
- There are two powers in the current political world: the 'status quo powers' led by the United States and the 'emerging powers' including China and Russia.
- In the growing trend of militarization, nuclear weapons are taking a central stage.
- Pakistan is the world's 5th most populated and one of the nine nuclear powers in the world. If we identify our identity no one can bypass Pakistan.
- There are three ways to keep our talent from brain-draining: Establish merit, Generate a feasible environment for business and entrepreneurship and Learn to respect small businesses.



Ideology of Pakistan

Wednesday, 12 October 2022

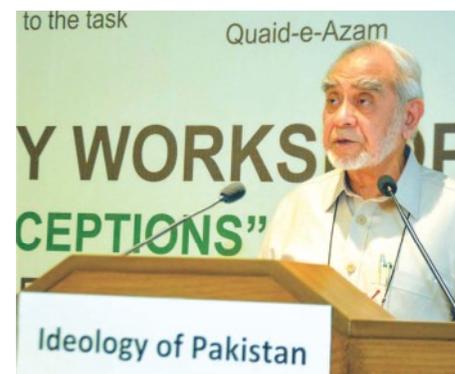
Dr Hassan Askari Rizvi



- Pakistan has a constitution and it has a certain understanding of the Ideology of Pakistan.
- The ideology of Pakistan is based upon two pillars; two nation's theory and the State's relationship with Islam.
- The idea of Pakistan is based upon the fact that there are two very distinctive nations in the subcontinent which cannot coexist mutually.
- Pakistan is homeland for Muslims with minorities as equal citizens and Ideology of Pakistan is based on peace, harmony and mutual respect.

Dr Anis Ahmed

- To have a stable, peaceful and developed Pakistan, we must come out of the Euro-centric approach towards state, politics, economics and social life.
- Muslim, are ready and willing to lay down their lives for the religio-cultural principles on which the state of Pakistan is founded.
- To bring national integration, it is needful to opt for Common Education curriculum based on nation's ideology; De-colonization of Social Sciences; National language (Urdu) as a medium of education; containment of sectarianism through mandatory teaching of the Quranic message and Sirah; Pakistanisation of media and popularizing our own Islamic culture.



South Asia's Future: Prospects of Peace and Cooperation

Lt Gen Dr Muhammad Zahid Latif Mirza (Retd), HI (M)

Wednesday, 12 October 2022

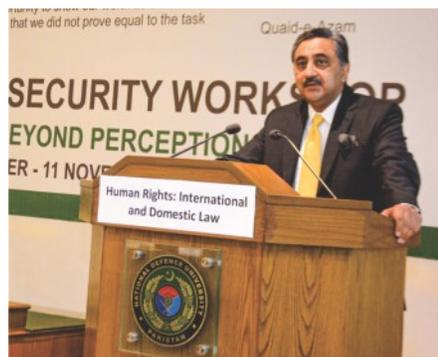
- The attainment of peace and sustainability is linked with the strategic direction and state policies made by Pakistan.
- SAARC being the only supra national organization in South Asia has not been able to deliver with regard to regional integration, mandate realization and true cooperation within the region.
- Alliances like The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), the South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) and the Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal Initiative (BBIN) show that India is integrating itself in the region and trying to make South Asia an 'Indo - Centric' region.
- Pakistan can resolve such issues through strategic national response and political dialogue, conventional arms reduction, nuclear vigilance, confidence building, multi-track diplomacy, people to people contacts and creating strong economic interdependence.
- Pakistan needs to work towards balancing between the US and Russia. India, on the other hand, with strategic clarity has been able to strike a balance for its own benefits.
- There is a need to work on restructuring and reorganization of state institutions in order to improve the state of affairs at statecraft level in Pakistan.



Human Rights: International and Domestic Law

Mr Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Advisor, CEIL, NDU

Thursday, 13 October 2022



- Human rights are not only granted by the state but are the inherent right of every individual and explicitly mentioned in all religious scriptures.
- International instruments and conventions on Human Rights have been signed. These laws are premised on treaties, customs, judicial decisions, academic writings and international organizations.
- The UN charter on human rights has made the occupation of territory through force illegal and has attached sanctity to international borders.
- Article IV of the constitution clearly states that no action detrimental to an individual's life, liberty, body, reputation and property should be taken; state has to move through the law and that a person cannot be compelled to do anything against his will.
- Pakistan has been embroiled in the war against terror which has given rise to the legitimacy versus legality debate.
- Pakistan faces challenges in terms of territorial disputes with India, Afghan Refugee Crisis and Climate Change. It should use international law to approach the green climate fund under the Paris agreement, debt climate swap, debt waiver and fight victims' cases against individual countries.
- Better management of Afghan refugees is mandatory to control crime rates, ethnic division and burden on resources.

Perception Building and Media Management

Thursday, 13 October 2022

Dr Moeed Pirzada

- A nation's intellectual, moral, and social standards can be assessed by carefully examining the media's format and content.
- The social media contains the immature news and unfiltered content which has the potential to create chaos in general public
- It must be acknowledged that cultural norms and values are mostly reflected in the media.
- Pakistan doesn't have quality English newspaper which targets the international media and audience. With lack of such platforms we are unable to portray our positive image to the international audience.



Barrister Mehreen Aziz



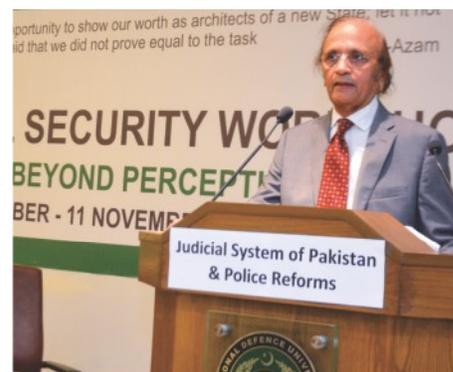
- The majority of political and social entities rely on social media narratives to further emphasize their agendas.
- The stories are created in a way that goes beyond the screen to touch the emotions and sensations of the audience.
- Media has the power to make the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. It is done through controlling the minds of the masses.
- The international media is negatively biased towards Pakistan by portraying it as highly unstable, crisis driven and religious extremist state with high rate of violence against women and regional conflicts.

Judicial System of Pakistan & Police Reforms

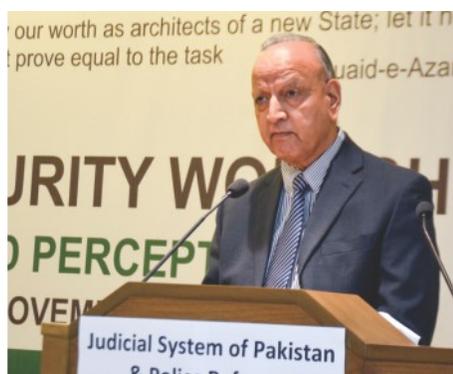
Friday, 14 October 2022

Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani

- There are multiple salient features of the constitution of Pakistan, in which the most prominent feature is the judicial independence.
- An institution cannot be overlapped by any other institution because it is against the spirit of independence.
- Selection of judges, attorney generals and other related staff should be independent from any sort of political motivation.



Dr Shoaib Suddle, Former IGP



- No police force can sustain if it does not enjoy the trust of the people.
- Politicization of police has ruined the justice system of the state.
- Use of technology can solve many of our problems. CCTV cameras and police officers carrying cameras on duty will solve the trust, evidence preservation and politicization issues.
- There is dire need to establish Public Account Committees to make the police accountable in front of common people and clear demarcation between judiciary and executive.

Comprehensive National Security

Dr Moeed Yousaf

Friday, 14 October 2022

- NSP 2022-26 is a dynamic document and should be updated from time to time. It shows our intent for future and the principles on which we believe.
- Pakistan needs to focus on both traditional as well as non-traditional security threats simultaneously to ensure its national security.
- Pakistan has to redress the economic imbalance first. Pakistan also needs to ensure the redistribution of resources, vertically as well as horizontally, to reduce internal discords.
- Geo-economics and geo-strategy are interlinked and go hand in hand.
- Pakistan needs to spotlight Pakistan's capacity and ability to achieve the goals set in the national security policy.
- To achieve the goals set in National Security Policy, diplomacy should be focused entirely on economy.



Governance in Pakistan

Monday, 17 October 2022



Dr Ishrat Hussain

- Institutional decay is the root cause of all problems in Pakistan. Good governance can put Pakistan back on the track of prosperity.
- Pakistan needs a shift from pure economics to interdisciplinary approach for sustainable growth. Pakistan needs to prioritize two initiatives: Green revolution and irrigation system.

Mr Kamran Lashari

- Pakistan needs subject experts and a merit-based system. The misuse of power and corruption are the most important reasons for Pakistan's slow development.

- The officers remain on a post at very less time due to which they are unable to follow through and implement policies in a consistent manner which is the main issue due to which Pakistan is not developing.

Mr Ifitkhar Ali Shallwani

- A state's ability to function and effectively serve its population depends on the efficiency and effectiveness of its bureaucracy.
- In Pakistan we don't need separation of power but in fact we need regulation of power.
- Government should also allocate right resources to right areas in right way. Otherwise, Balochistan will remain backward.

Planning Commission Perspective (Major PSDP Initiatives)

Mr Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning Development & Special Initiatives

Tuesday, 18 October 2022

- Pakistan is facing two kind of challenges; firstly, the domestic challenges and secondly, the country is passing through a time of paradigm shift.
- In the current age millions can be made with knowledge. All the millionaires are capitalizing their knowledge.
- Pakistan has to deal with the challenges, the climate change is a new normal which is not in our control and we are facing the doing of others.
- This is the new world where the economy will define the status of states.
- An inclusive approach should be adopted through engagement of all stakeholders for development of Pakistan. There is a need to focus on increasing exports, export orientation toward China, encouraging foreign investment, and improving the tax collection.



Kashmir Dispute: The Future

Tuesday, 18 October 2022



Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhary (Retd)

- The events of 9/11 have impacted the world and have left deep imprints on the political dynamics of South Asia.
- India is very apprehensive about a two-front war scenario and the increased resistance of Kashmiri youth.
- The policymakers should convince the United States and other powers that India's aggressive behaviour is jeopardizing the peace and security of the region.

Mr Jamal Aziz

- Lawfare tools are being manipulated and used to penalize states on a variety of issues ranging from counter-terrorism, human rights, terrorist financing, money laundering, targeted killings and use of drones.
- The events of 9/11 deeply impacted world politics and a paradigm shift occurred in international law terming freedom struggle as "terrorism."
- Taking advantage of this shift, India and Israel aimed to delegitimize freedom struggles in Kashmir and Palestine and re-branded them as terrorism, resulting in loss of international support.
- Unfortunately, Pakistan's narrative on Kashmir did not evolve with the developments in International Law. Our policymakers need to deploy counter lawfare strategies to build a new narrative on Kashmir to bag international support.
- It is of utmost significance that Pakistan develops a technical capacity and legal clarity regarding miscellaneous issues focusing on sustained diplomacy, legal and academic engagements with specific entities, organizations, NGOs, experts and states on the legal status of Kashmir.



History, Geography & Strategic Significance of Gilgit Baltistan. Perspective on Governance in Gilgit Baltistan. Wednesday, 19 October 2022

Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan

- Gilgit Baltistan is a land with unusual blend of geography, history, religious transitions, and unusual social evolution.
- Gilgit Baltistan is “mountain-locked” rather than landlocked.
- The proximity of China and Central Asia lends its significance as a transit economy, the role in CPEC, hydro power potential, and national security significance.

Mr Mohyuddin Ahmad Wani

- Education has become a top priority in Gilgit Baltistan.
- Students are now given seven years' loan for top 15 universities of Pakistan.
- To improve health sector, all reputable hospitals are making efforts to employ best consultants.



Economy of Pakistan - Challenges and Opportunities

Thursday, 20 October 2022



Mr Sakib Sherani

- Pakistan's economy faces grave challenges due to certain structural issues and policies pursued overtime.
- Pakistan' high consumption economy does not encourage private investments. It needs to gear up to become export oriented economy.
- Structural reforms in key areas, including rationalising regulations and taxes for businesses and improving trade facilitation and logistics, are crucial to unleashing the country's economic growth.
- To generate revenue, one of the options for many governments in Pakistan has been to tax the imports;

however, its pros and cons need to be weighed up.

Mr Ali Salman

- The conceptual Pillars of Economic Development include: size of government, legal and property rights in the country, freedom to trade internationally, sound money, and business regulations.
- Pakistan's trade policy has generally followed the path of liberalization since 1990, but relative to other fast developing countries, the process has been slow and has swung back and forth between import substitution and trade liberalization.
- Pakistan has a weak institutional framework and the situation is unsustainable without major and urgent reforms.

Role of Technologies in Modern Era: Importance of Cyber Security & Artificial Intelligence,

Monday, 24 October 2022

Mr Irfan Wahab

- The COVID-19 pandemic has brought upon increased dependency on data and connectivity as people have learnt to work/study from home.
- Areas of e-education, e-commerce, financial and health services, to name a few, continue to flourish.
- It is essential to create an environment that enables connectivity, instead of one that squeezes the average citizen's ability to connect.
- Pakistan needs to capitalize upon the youth potential and make an effective use of Artificial Intelligence.



Mr Athar Osama Siddiqui



- Modern society is profoundly evolving and is being shaped by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), which is bringing new technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, and big data analytics.
- There is lack of infrastructure for cyber security in Pakistan. Only National Centre for Cyber Security (NCCS) is in place.
- Promoting the digital culture is necessary, only then we can compete with others in technological revolution. In this regard, COVID-19 has been a great opportunity in which many businesses were digitized.

China's Vision of BRI and CPEC: Implications for the Region and Beyond

H.E. Nong Rong, Ambassador of China to Pakistan

Wednesday, 26 October 2022

- China-Pakistan are partners and strategic friends and have gone through every thick and thin during all past decades.
- Currently, this strategic partnership is underway via implementation of development projects in industry, agriculture, science and technology for the progress of BRI and CPEC.
- BRI aims to improve soft connectivity, custom cooperation, digital connectivity and people-to-people exchanges culminating into economic growth and sustained development.
- CPEC Phase - I has contributed to Pakistan's energy sector by adding more than 6000 megawatts to the national grid, thereby addressing the energy shortage.
- In Balochistan local population has got employment opportunities as much as 4000 jobs which are to be multiplied once Gwadar port is operationalized.
- Beijing's Global Business Initiative (GBI) and Global Security Initiative are indicative of its cooperative spirit to realize its dreams of global business and global security.
- China-Pakistan strategic partnership and cooperation promises and ensures bright future for both the countries.



Climate Change: Disaster Management & Risk Reduction in Pakistan

Senator Ms Sherry Rehman

Wednesday, 26 October 2022

- Climate change is a national security threat to Pakistan and an existential threat to mankind.
- Pakistan is witnessing drastic changes in its hydrological system in the face of De-glaciation. 1.8 million acres of arable land is lost to rising sea level every year.
- In 2022, Pakistan witnessed four heat waves where the temperature in Sindh rising to 53%.
- Pakistan's fragile economy is striving amidst devastating floods of 2022.
- Estimated damage caused by the recent floods is \$40 Billion, coupled with infrastructure and system disruptions, agriculture loss of standing crops at 9.4 million acres, connectivity infrastructure damage.
- Climate change is expected to impact Pakistan's GDP by 9.1% annually. Human security is also threatened by the increasing food insecurity, in the wake of floods and climate at large, which are expected to rise up to 40% - 60% by 2050 in Pakistan.
- Pakistan needs international response to continue recovery and humanize climate crisis.



Social Sector Reforms - Health and Education

Friday, 28 October 2022

Ms Shahnaz Wazir Ali



- Pakistan has highest number of unemployed and effectively unemployable educated persons, which sprout from the lesser enrollment and lowering quality of education.
- The ability to read Urdu and regional language has deteriorated from 86% to 74% in just 2 years from 2019 to 2021 for middle school children.
- Pakistan is in dire need of agriculture expertise but the lesser number of agriculture universities and mere 3% enrollment, shows that our education system does not provide what is necessary in the contemporary times.
- The system needs experienced and academically qualified

individuals; therefore, meritorious recruitment is the key.

Dr Sania Nishtar

- Universal health coverage is what Pakistan envisions to adopt; currently 27% population has universal health coverage, which Pakistan is proud of but internationally far behind many countries.
- There is need for mixed health system where private and government institutes work in coherence to solve economic problems engrained and to fill in the distortions in health system.
- Pakistan needs to devise ways to insulate policies from politics, and remove conflicting interests for lasting change in the health and other social betterment system.

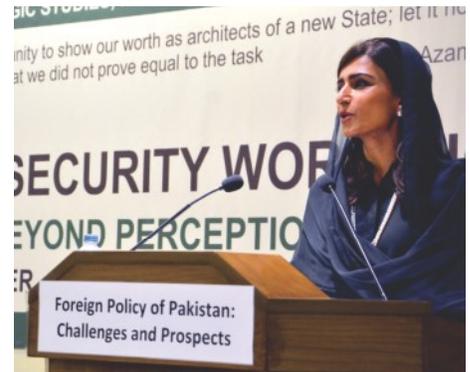


Foreign Policy of Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects

Ms Hina Rabbani Khar, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Friday, 28 October 2022

- World is moving towards selective globalization which becomes a challenge for countries like Pakistan.
- Pakistan maintains a policy of neutrality in ongoing military crisis in the world and aims at building its economy without joining any block.
- Pakistan always pursues Kashmir issue at every forum to keep it alive and let the world recognise Kashmiris struggle for freedom.
- Alignment of interests defines our friends. China is a strategic ally and a trade partner whereas relations with US and Europe are also remain important.
- The economic interdependence is going to be a bulwark against war and aggression as it happened in the Europe post world wars.
- Pakistan is successful in multilateral diplomacy. Foreign policy serves the people and serves the national interest.



Economy of Pakistan: Challenges & Prospects

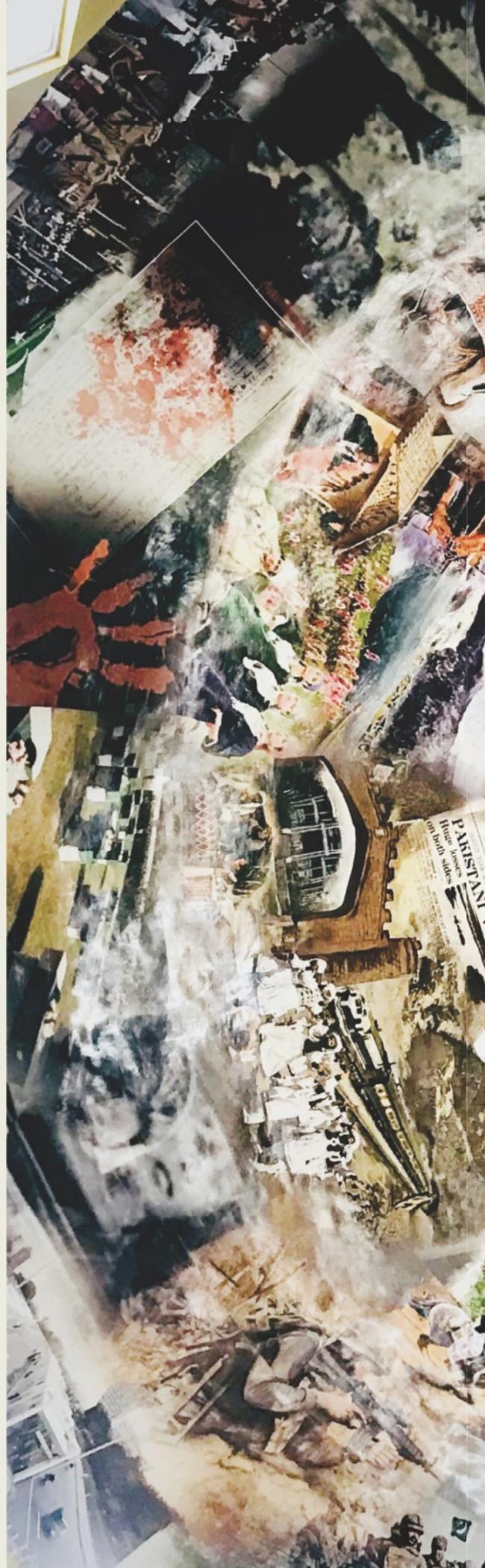
Dr Aisha Ghaus Pasha, Minister of State for Finance and Revenue

Monday, 7 November 2022



- Pakistan's economy has challenges with shrinking fiscal space, inflationary pressure, mounting current account deficit, growing financing need, exchange rate pressure, and energy sector crisis.
- Current account deficit has been managed by ensuring to tighten the macro-prudential regulations to contain demand for and import of automobiles and other durables and imposed tariff and non-tariff restrictions on imports.
- The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan is required to identify the constraints and take steps for promoting emerging and nascent exports with more incentives and support and development of critical infrastructure.
- There is no chance for economic default; the government has contacted IMF for bailout package and will continue to engage with the institution for reforms and fiscal targets and management.
- To increase agriculture yield; provision of subsidized urea, pricing right for agriculture yield, controlled cost of electricity, focusing and follow up on incentives aimed for smaller farmers for increasing yield per acre are the focus.

INLAND VISITS



VISIT - PESHAWAR

(25 October 2022)

HEADQUARTERS 11 CORPS

The participants were warmly welcomed at Headquarters 11 Corps and laid wreath at Yadgar e Shuhada. During the briefing, participants were appraised about prevailing law and order situation in KP, flood relief and rehabilitation efforts by Army, effective border management system on western border, kinetic and non-kinetic dimensions of operations and security situation in erstwhile FATA after merger. After the briefing, interactive session was held with participants followed by light refreshments.





VISIT - PESHAWAR

GOVERNOR HOUSE - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Participants were briefed by Acting Governor of KP, Mr Mushtaq Ahmed Ghani over governance issues, planning and development as well as challenges for KP Government. Key points included an overview of efforts by KP government in improving health, education, development projects such as BRT and projects undertaken by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Economic Zones Development and Management Company (KPEZDMC), tourism, promotion of sports and culture, provision of energy, requisite infrastructure, digital strategies and e-governance. Issues concerning police reforms, government's initiatives, response to flood and efforts for rehabilitation of flood victims and law and order situation were discussed. Later, souvenirs were exchanged followed by group photograph.





VISIT - PAKISTAN ORDNANCE FACTORY (POF), WAH

Participants of 24th National Security Workshop were warmly welcomed at Pakistan Ordnance Factory (POF). The delegation was briefed about the history, role, services development of factories, and organizational structure of POF and welfare measures. It was highlighted that POF is the largest defence industry of Pakistan under Ministry of Defence Production. It manufactures variety of conventional arms and ammunition. During the interactive session the questions were asked regarding export of weapons and ammunition, number of employees and female percentage, copyrights of POF products and measures being taken to increase its outreach in commercial market.

In the end, participants visited the factory and weapons & ammunition stalls followed by lunch hosted at POF Officers Club.





VISIT - PAKISTAN AERONAUTICAL COMPLEX (PAC), KAMRA (27 October 2022)

Participants of National Security Workshop visited Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) Kamra and were warmly welcomed. The delegation was briefed regarding the history, vision, mandated domains, potential strength, significance and role being played by PAC Kamra in country's defence industries and its significant contributions to the national exchequer. Furthermore, working facilities and functioning of all factories were also explained in detail along with countries in collaboration, key milestones achieved and future projects. During the interactive session questions were asked regarding annual production of JF-17 Thunder, maintenance and associated challenges like human error and miscalculation, export of aircrafts, transport aircrafts initiatives and Transfer of Technology (TOT) and PAC's contribution towards Research & Development. Later participants were taken to different PAC facilities.

At the end, note of thanks by DG ISSRA was followed by the exchange of souvenirs and light refreshments.





VISIT - QUETTA

(31 October 2022)

HEADQUARTERS 12 CORPS

Participants of National NSW visited Quetta and were briefed by HQ 12 Corps on Internal Security of Balochistan. Brief overview of the province was presented along with geography and demography, strategic significance of the province, natural resources available, brief history, security issues and response framework of 12 Corps. Role of FC and other law enforcement agencies, socio-political initiatives of the Army in flood relief, health and education sector were also highlighted.

During the interactive session the questions were asked from Lieutenant General Asif Ghafoor, Commander 12 Corps, regarding the issues of internal security, progress on gas exploration projects, importance of Gwadar, relative deprivation of the area, anti-state elements, missing persons, border fencing, climate change and CPEC. In the end souvenirs were exchanged for light refreshments. Headquarters 12 Corps also hosted a dinner in the honour of the delegation.





VISIT - QUETTA

(31 October 2022)

COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

Delegation visited Command and Staff College (C&SC) Quetta and were received with traditional warmth. Participants were briefed about the history, organizational structure, mission and role of the prestigious institution. Commandant Major General Amer Ahsan Nawaz interacted with the delegation. The participants were impressed to have been afforded an opportunity to visit a Centre of Excellence and premier institution of Pakistan Army. Delegation departed for Chief Minister's secretariat after the group photo.





VISIT - QUETTA

(31 October 2022)

CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT/ CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Faculty and participants of 24th National Security Workshop visited Chief Minister's Secretariat/ Civil Secretariat. They were briefed by Additional Chief Secretary about miscellaneous aspects of the province including Internal Security, Governance Issues, law and order, minerals potential, lack of developmental infrastructure, and multifarious challenges and response mechanism by the Government. Later interactive session was held followed by exchange of souvenirs and lunch.





VISIT - GWADAR (31 October 2022)

The Delegation of 24th National Security Workshop visited Business Center Gwadar and Port Facilities. Participants were briefed at Pak-China Business Center by Director General Gwadar Development Authority (GDA), Chairman Gwadar Port Authority (GPA), Colonel GS 44 SSD and Naval Commander, followed by interactive session with DG GDA, Chairman GPA, GOC 44 SSD, Deputy Inspector General Police and Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar.

Participants were briefed about strategic importance of the Gwadar, CPEC projects, potential of Gwadar, Maritime security aspects, socio-economic and rescue activities by Pakistan Navy, trade potential and connectivity via Gwadar Port, Gwadar Free Economic Zone, industries and infrastructure in Gwadar. While discussing the role of various provincial and national authorities, it was highlighted that synergy between all the stakeholders is crucial for sustainable future of Gwadar.

In the end, lunch was hosted for the participants, followed by group photograph.





VISIT - KARACHI

(1- 3 November 2022)

HEADQUARTERS 5 CORPS

Major General Azhar Waqas, DG Rangers warmly welcomed the participants and briefed about the role, organizational structure, charter of responsibilities and contributions made by Sindh Rangers for the peace in the province. During interactive session, questions were asked regarding security situation of Sindh, legal aspects for the disposal of apprehended criminals and terrorists and street crimes. Mementos were exchanged in the end.

Interactive session was held with Commander 5 Corps, Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed. Miscellaneous issues pertaining to the province and role of Army were discussed.

Interactive session was followed by exchange of souvenirs, group photograph and light refreshments.





VISIT – KARACHI

(1- 3 November 2022)

CHIEF MINISTER SECRETARIAT

Participants of 24th National Security Workshop visited Chief Minister Secretariat Sindh on November 3, 2022. Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah briefed the delegation on matters related to governance, security, government initiatives for the development, law and order, police reforms, solid waste and garbage collection mechanism, urban transport projects and Flagship projects of Coal mining.

Interactive session was followed by exchange of souvenirs, lunch and group photograph.





VISIT - ARMY MUSEUM - LAHORE

(3 November 2022)

During visit to the Army Museum, the delegation was briefed about the theme, design, textual, and artwork details. Visiting the museum was taking a journey through country's history, culture, determination, resilience, heritage, and many other interesting aspects based on what the Army Museum specifically exhibits.





EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

During the final week, the participants were made to undergo an exercise “Pakistan Painsdabad”. Foreseeing the challenges to the country's National Security, this year's Exercise was premised on the topic, Pakistan's National Security Policy (NSP) 2022-2026. Eight broad themes were identified and allocated to each group comprising specialists, technocrats, professionals and the politicians, to carry out an in-depth assessment of the themes:-

- Analytical review of NSP of Pakistan 2022-26.
- Ensuring unity in diversity in Pakistan.
- Economy of Pakistan.
- Pakistan's Kashmir strategy post India's 5th August action.
- Justice system and rule of law.
- Internal security challenges of Balochistan.
- Pakistan in evolving Global Order.
- Productive population and its contribution to Pakistan's growth and prosperity.

For the purpose of exercise, participants of each group were assigned to appraise critically the NSP document. These participants scrutinized the policy document with particular reference to challenges and opportunities in its implementation while **devising pragmatic policy recommendations for Islamabad.**



EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - I : ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL SECURITY

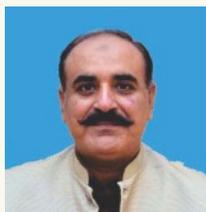
POLICY OF PAKISTAN 2022-2026



Mr Mustafa Hyder



MNA Ms Kishwar Zehra



MPA Sardar Awais Dreshak



Prof Dr Muhammad Rizwan



Mr Fehem Ahson Hashmi



Mr Hassan Ali Jamali



Ms Ayesha Amina Askari



Mr Hamza Mumtaz Raja

Key Takeaways

- The National Security Policy needs to be made implementable, which can be entertained through the establishment of a constitutional office of National Security Policy, a core steering group, and a steering implementation group.
- NSP should distinguish between what is urgent and what is important.
- NACTA should be strengthened and replaced with a hybrid model of COVID-19 fight i.e., National Command & Control Center (NCOC).
- NSP should clearly state India as the prime external threat to Pakistan's National Security, and should not be shying away, as US NSS has termed China and Russia prime threats.
- For any country to prosper the Justice system has to be robust. Despite the significance of the justice system, the NSP document does not give due importance to the sector and it is recommended that the next policy document has an entire section dedicated to an improved and speedy justice system.
- Truth & Reconciliation Commission headed by a political/renewed figure comprising aggrieved communities in KP and Balochistan, Political stakeholders, military to acknowledge wrongs of the past and forge inclusive way forward with consensus.
- CPEC led growth can prosper via mobilizing CPEC Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and M-2 Allama Iqbal, Rashakai, Dhabeji under the Prime Minister (PM) via special legislation/ordinance to mobilize investments lined up for SEZs.
- The 18th amendment needs to be strengthened through following amendments:-
 - o Addition of transitional clause which may build capacity of provinces to absorb and execute powers bestowed in them by 18th amendment.
 - o Broad based and inclusive governance via political participation through grass-roots.
 - o Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination can be strengthened.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - II : HOW CAN WE ENSURE UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN PAKISTAN?



Ms Aania Alam



MNA Ms Shaista Pervaiz Malik



MNA Ms Shakila Luqman



MLA Mr Azhar Sadiq



MPA Ms Rana Ansar



Dr Muhammad Zia ul Haq



Mr Salim Ullah Khan



Mr Shahzaib Durrani



Mr Alla Uddin

Key Takeaways

- To achieve economic equities Economic Equity there is a need to revisit the National Finance Commission (NFC) award system and release “trapped funds” in budget through privatization and establish federal-provincial cells for reform program managing and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- To achieve social and demographic equity ensure active planning on human capital development.
- To ensure political and administrative Unity, review provincial representation in the National Assembly, establish a minimum qualification criteria for Parliamentarians and work towards local bodies empowerment.
- Educational Unity can be achieved through, apolitical prioritization of education at both Federal and Provincial Level, media campaigns for awareness creation and by providing incentives to encourage school-going.
- To ensure religious, cultural and ethnic diversity, promote and respect multiculturalism, review and revisit legal framework for protection of non-muslims and insist zero-tolerance of hate speech.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - III : ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN: HOW CAN PAKISTAN BECOME A REGIONAL HUB FOR TRADE, INVESTMENT AND CONNECTIVITY?



Mr Zahid Usman Jamil



MNA Qaiser Ahmed Sheikh



Rear Admiral
Syed Faisal Ali Shah, SI (M)



MPA Ms Naseem Rajpar



MPA Mr Bilawal Afridi



Dr M. Jahnzeb Khan



Mr Syed Ahmad



Mr Syed Jalal Hussain

Key Takeaways

- It is proposed that Pakistan explore restructuring its strategic military industries by either allowing private investment or selling to military-controlled corporations to enhance efficiency, competitiveness, and innovation through profit motive, and to reduce reliance on public sector budget allocations.
- It is proposed that Pakistan liberalize its foreign exchange regime by repealing the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Only existing AML/CFT regulations currently applicable to exchange companies should continue to operate on any person who will deal with foreign exchange.
- Develop the road network in Pakistan to increase greater connectivity in Balochistan, and incentivize local and foreign investors to consider investments.
- Establish more border trading posts with Afghanistan and Iran with minimum taxes and duties and increased facilitation of trade.
- Use Peshawar and Lahore as transit trading hubs for Central Asian Republics and India respectively.
- It is proposed that appropriate amendments are made to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 to create a parallel income tax that is calculated as a percentage of total revenue of a taxpayer in any given tax year.
- To reduce the overall inefficiency of the customs regime, to facilitate importers and to streamline processes, Pakistan may consider a fixed customs duty of 5% for all products (other than items carried in personal baggage for personal use).

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME IV : WHAT SHOULD BE PAKISTAN'S KASHMIR STRATEGY POST INDIA'S 5TH AUGUST ACTION IN IIOJK?



Dr Syed Waqar Azim



AVM M. Nadeem Sabir



Prof Dr Ayesha Sohail



Dr Asiya Asad



MLA Mr Faheem Akhter



Mr Syed Hussain Sajjad



Mr Teepeu Sultan Gill



Mr Abdullah Khalid

Key Takeaways

- Pakistan must initiate an open dialogue and consultation with the leaders of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan to evolve a consensus or at least majority view on the Kashmir policy and its different dimensions.
- Pakistan needs to lay out a proactive diplomatic plan to counter Indian malicious designs. Its diplomatic missions should engage the international community, media, and NGOs to inform them about India's human rights atrocities/ abuses in Kashmir.
- Media strategy encompassing all segments including social media need to be evolved for the projection of Pakistan-Kashmir misperceptions and hostile propaganda. There is also a need to make films about various human tragedies in Kashmir, portraying in a subtle way the Indian atrocities both for international audience and youth of Pakistan.
- Publications in local and foreign languages, including Arabic and on Pakistan and Kashmir should be prepared for a wider international audience.
- Pakistan needs to actively play role in OIC, so that the platform could be used against India and its RSS-inspired leadership.
- Pakistan should plan referendum in AJK and GB, to provide the internal right of self-determination to the people of these two regions pending the final settlement of the conflict of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Pakistan should constitute a National Kashmir Committee instead of a Parliamentary Kashmir Committee and should appoint any competent and prominent Kashmiri leader as the Chairman National Kashmir Committee.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - V : HOW CAN WE ENSURE A RESPONSIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT UPHOLDS THE RULE OF LAW FOR ALL CITIZENS EQUALLY AND IMPARTIALLY?



Senator Walid Iqbal



MNA Syeda Nosheen Iftikhar



MPA Syeda Uzma Qadri



MNA Mr M Abubakar



Mr Tariq Mehmood



Professor Dr Furkhandia Zia



Sahibzada Pir Khalid Sultan



Mr Reza Durrani

Key Takeaways

- Section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 (Cr.P.C.) should be amended to mandatorily tape record the statements of witnesses and in serious cases the statements should be recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C. before a magistrate.
- Frivolous litigation poses a serious threat to responsive judicial system, and consequently causes delay in genuine cases. To discourage frivolous litigation, a provision for heavy fine be inserted in the Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC), and in Section 250 of Cr.P.C. The Superior Judiciary, in its supervisory capacity, must evolve a robust monitoring system to ensure proper implementation of laws.
- Complete judicial independence be ensured in appointments of superior judiciary, financial independence and security of tenure be enhanced for the judges of Supreme Court and high courts. Supreme judicial council should be given full and uninterrupted power for accountability of judges.
- The number of judges and judicial officers must undergo significant increase across the board, along with appointment of ad hoc judges and enhancing retirement age of judges. Introduction of evening and holiday courts should also be considered for increasing efficacy of case disposal.
- Quality of legal education be improved and bar councils should be made more effective in overseeing working of law colleges, discouraging substandard institutes. Such reforms will cater the need of competent judges at high courts and district court levels.
- To enhance the delivery capacity of judicial system, digitization of court records, automation, case management reform and steps towards e-governance should be ensured
- Recording of evidence, and examination and re-examination of witnesses, and all other related courts proceedings should rely on new technologies like Skype and online facilities. So as to minimize unnecessary delays of witnesses, plaintiffs, defendants, offenders and lawyers.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - VI : HOW TO OVERCOME INTERNAL SECURITY CHALLENGES OF BALOCHISTAN



Senator Mr Umar Farooq Kasi



MGBLA Mr Shams ul Haq



MNA Ms Mussarat Rafique



MPA Nawabzada Mir Gohram



Maj Gen Qaisar Suleman



Mr Ameer Reza Jamali



Ms Shania Khan



Mr M. Hamza Ali Haroon

Key Takeaways

- Fast, effective and transparent resolution of the missing persons issue, by establishing truly empowered commission.
- Provide a fair share of past, present and future natural resources to the province.
- Devolution of powers and establishment of stronger local government system, wherein at least 30% of the development budget is channelled to local bodies.
- Enhance capacity of Provincial institutions especially Balochistan Police and Balochistan constabulary.
- Decentralization of local governments, Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) and Police Force, potentially creating administrative units in Southern Balochistan, increasing inclusiveness, equity and accessibility.
- Ensure a better governance structure in place to enable development of local political capital of electable(s) at the local level. The elected councilors at the district level should be trained in governance and administration to enhance their capacity to better perform their functions.
- Explore tourism potential of coastal areas and development of tourist attraction points.
- The state needs to apply a three pronged strategy starting with trust & empowerment, followed by engagement & capacity building leading to Sustainable Development to address the challenges on ground in Balochistan.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - VII : WHAT IS THE PLACE OF PAKISTAN IN EVOLVING GLOBAL ORDER: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Dr Waseem Ullah Jan Malik



Dr Masood Iqbal



MNA Mr Mahesh Kumar



MNA Ms Zeb Jaffar



MPA Ms Seemabia Tahir



Mr Naeemullah Khan



MNA Ms Naz Baloch



Prof Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar

Key Takeaways

- In the current scenario of changing partnerships, Pakistan can play its role to stabilize relations. Our own ground must be prepared to use our strength to our own advantage. Pakistan must seek its interests and benefits from changing dynamics of the global order.
- Modern history has witnessed that economic stability and technological advancement are decisive factors. Thus, Pakistan needs to prioritize economic stability and technological advancement.
- Pakistan should also improve trade links with Russia for oil and grain imports.
- Pakistan should engage legal experts to study and highlight legal aspects of the Kashmir dispute and challenge the illegal decisions and actions of India in contravention of not only its own constitution but also the UNSC resolutions and the Simla Agreement.
- Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan must be based on equality and mutual respect as between two independent and sovereign countries. Pakistan needs to maintain multi-dimensional relations with Afghanistan. It should accelerate its trade with Afghanistan and cooperate in the education and health sector.
- Pakistan must look for new markets. Further, diversification of energy resources has also become indispensable. Pakistan needs to complete gas pipeline projects with Iran and Turkmenistan to fulfil its energy needs.

EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

THEME - VIII : HOW CAN WE ENSURE A PRODUCTIVE POPULATION THAT IS ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO GROWTH AND PROSPERITY?



Senator Zeeshan Khanzada



MGBLA Mr M. Kazim Mesam



Dr Shabana Fayyaz



Dr M. Hammad Lakhvii



Ms Madiha Latif



Mr Javaid Iqbal



Mr Hussain Shahjahan



Ms Maria Khan Chaudhry

Key Takeaways

- HEC should look forward to the German style two track education that identifies student's abilities and aptitude after high school to counsel and encourage them to opt for either a university degree or vocational training considering their individual capacities and job market.
- Technology centric areas like Artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, coding, gaming, robotics and entrepreneurship should be made compulsory from grade 1 onwards.
- Military Service can be made compulsory for males (minimum 5 years) from age of 20 to 25 and for females (3 years) from age of 20 to 23.
- To help society progress, strong research culture and innovative approaches need to be promoted.
- To create an enabling environment for young entrepreneurs to start their own tech-based ventures and attract international business outlets for collaboration and funding, technology parks must be introduced with the help of prestigious educational institutes.
- All Private and Public Universities should be bound to allow all professors and associate professors for attachment of one teacher assistant and a research assistant with them for one year. Each year a new selection should be made.

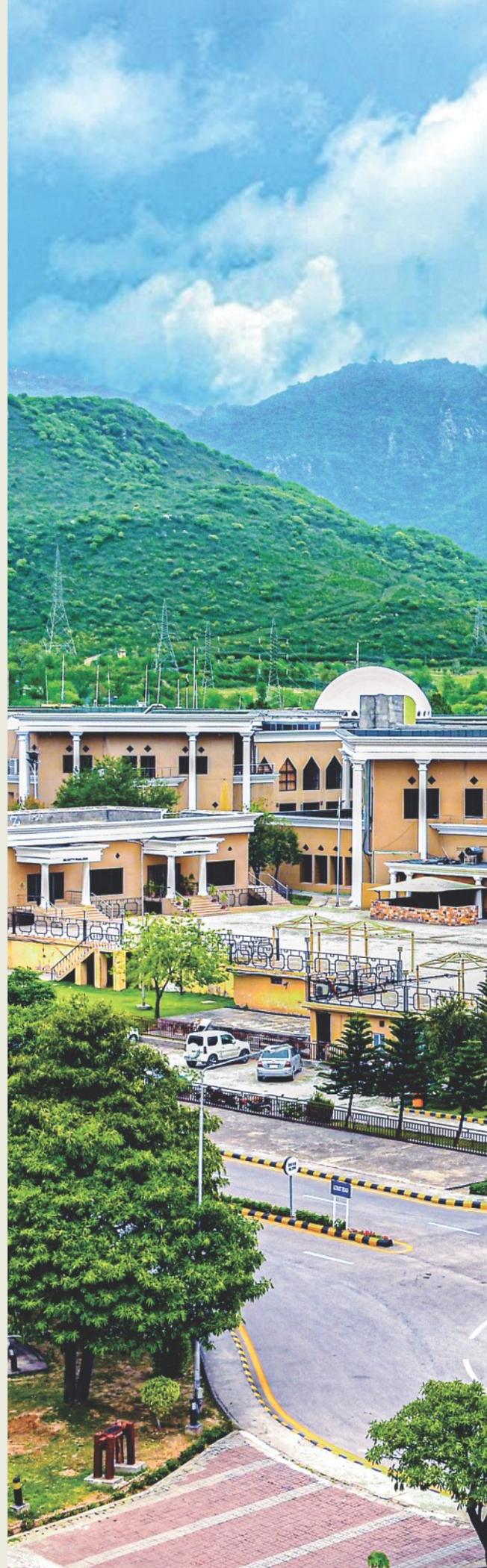


Unity

Discipl

MADE IN PAKISTAN

CLOSING CEREMONY





Address by Honourable PRESIDENT ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN DR ARIF ALVI November 11, 2021

Dr. Arif Alvi, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, congratulated the participants of 24th National Security Workshop on the successful completion of their course. He appreciated the efforts made by NDU for conducting this workshop for the benefit of a much wider range of leadership in the country. He reiterated that such events offer a collective opportunity to political and military leadership, civil services, and civil society of the country to deliberate on national security imperatives that include a range of challenges confronting us today. Therefore, there is a need to give this dynamic exposure to a greater number of parliamentarians and other policymakers.

National security today has become a very complex and multi-faceted process. It is no longer an exclusive domain of a selected few. The effective pursuit of national security requires developing a strategic framework that encompasses all elements of national power. It must also focus on complex ways in which regional and global factors impinge upon the security outlook of a country. We are living in an interdependent world in which traditional notions of security and sovereignty are being challenged and constantly redefined. There is a need to comprehend the implications of this phenomenon of fundamental change in international relations.

In this context, the National Security Workshop becomes more relevant. It performs an essential task of intellectual capacity building. Often, we tend to falter not because of inadequate intellectual wherewithal to cope with a particular situation or a challenge. Second, through a process of deliberation and collective reflection, this workshop helps foster a better perception of challenges and problems that confront Pakistan. Third, it paves the way for developing consensus on responses related to key issues and challenges facing Pakistan through a process of debate, dialogue, and sustained interaction. Fourth, by bringing together people from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and outlooks, this workshop enables them to reflect on issues from a national standpoint. It provides a fillip to processes of national integration and nation-building. Finally, by introducing its participants to the methodologies and processes of formulating national policies, the workshop provides them with intellectual tools and professional skills to become better, more efficient and informed decision-makers on matters of national security. The knowledge gained during the workshop and the process of learning will make a significant contribution towards good governance, which means informed, speedy and judicious decision-making.





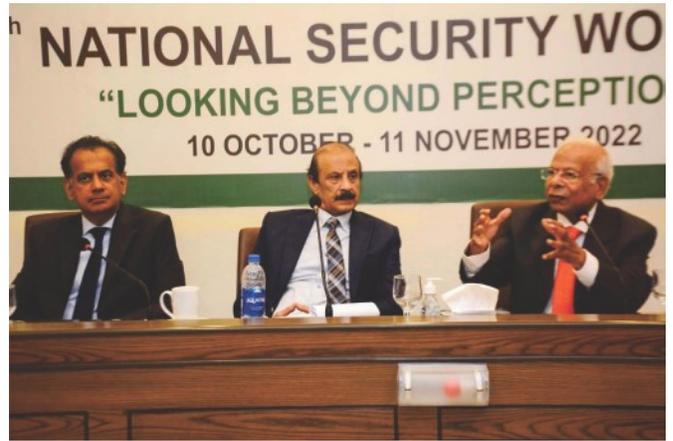


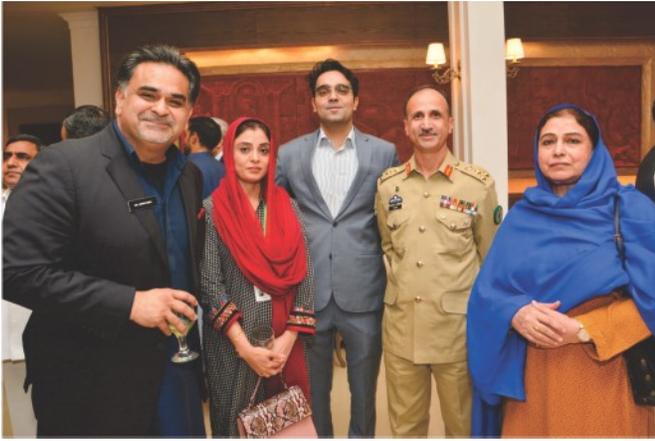
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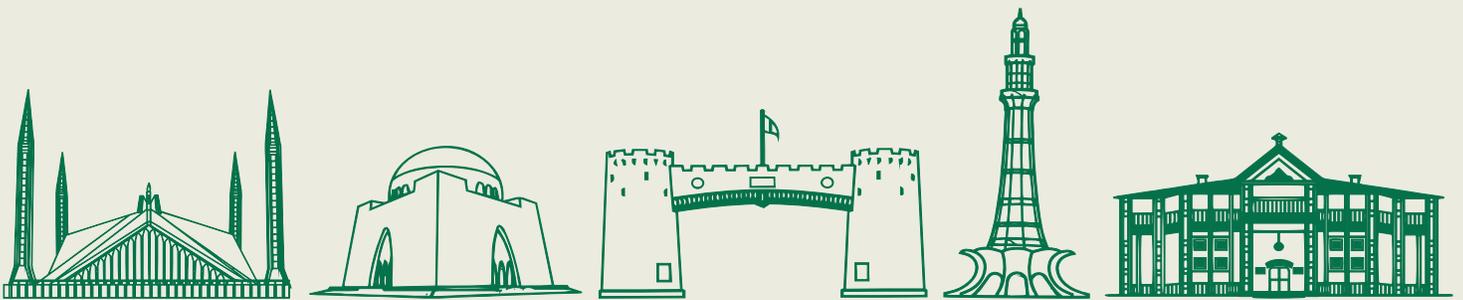












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