



# PAKISTAN'S QUEST FOR SECURITY AND STABILITY

## **Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability**

### **Event Report**

**October 15, 2019**

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## Concept Note

During 21st Century, the term “National Security” has been redefined to include the non-traditional security challenges in addition to external military threats. The security and stability of any nation-state is dependent on a host of internal and external factors, such as economy, industrialization, literacy, size and quality of population, available national resources and military capability. Poor economic conditions lead to dissatisfaction which can then be exploited to create is harmony among the populace. Lower levels of literacy, when combined with poor economic conditions, can become a hot bed for terrorism. Weak national institutions lead to poor policy formulation and loss of trust in the government. External environments such as geographic location, unresolved disputes with neighbouring countries, regional alliances and big power interests also play an import role on a country’s security and stability.

Like many modern developing nation-states, Pakistan also faces traditional, as well as non-traditional security challenges that affect its development, economic progress, national cohesion, religious harmony and political stability. The challenges include, but are not limited to poor economy, weak governance, terrorism and subversion, ethnic and sectarian divide, interprovincial discontent and population explosion. Pakistan’s geo-strategic location at the crossroads of South, Central and West Asia gives it many advantages, but also poses challenges for its national security. Owing to Pakistan’s peculiar internal and external dynamics, both traditional as well as non-traditional threats merit serious consideration to make Pakistan a strong, secure and a stable country.

Regional environment is dominated by perpetual hostility between Pakistan and India, the role of international players in Afghanistan and growing tension between the US and Iran. Unilateral abrogation of Article 370 and 35A by the BJP government has not only added a new dimension to India-Pakistan relationship, but set a wrong precedence by violating bilateral agreements, besides undermining the UN Security Council Resolutions and the international rules-based system.

## **Event Promotional Campaign**

- An extensive promotional campaign was launched to publicise the event. The programme was displayed at the CASS website 15 days prior and social media such as Facebook and Twitter were used to spread the word.
- CASS brochures, along with a booklet containing the seminar programme, were distributed among the participants.
- 14 standees were placed in and outside the event hall, displaying different themes of the seminar.
- During the event, various media tools were used to advertise and ensure a wider outreach. There were 30 representatives from electronic and print media. Apart from live coverage by leading news channels such as PTV World, PTV News and ARY News, the event was live transmitted at various online channels. Event highlights were live tweeted from the CASS Twitter handle besides individual tweets by the CASS team and the participants.
- A Media Wall consisted of large LEDs was installed to publicise CASS activities such as pictures from previous conferences and seminars, team of experts and publications.
- A short documentary of the seminar was prepared to be used as a promotional video on the CASS website and for display during future events.
- The Chief Guest and the guest speakers were presented CASS souvenirs.
- Some giveaways with CASS name/logo such as coffee mugs and key chains were also distributed among the participants.

# Infographics

**PAKISTAN'S QUEST FOR SECURITY AND STABILITY**

**EMERGING WORLD ORDER AND PAKISTAN**

*Pakistan's balance of Relationships*

*Uni-polar to a multi-polar world*

*India-US strategic partnership*

*US shift to Indo-Pacific*

*US – Iran tensions*

**Pakistan's Political Structure & Governance IS THE ONLY WAY FORWARD**

**Strength of National Institutions**

**Inter-Provincial Harmony**

**Accountability**

**Efficiency**

**Pakistan's Socio Economic Structure**

**HEALTH**  
Health seeking behaviour and health service utilization in Pakistan: challenging the policy makers

**TECHNOLOGY**  
Analyzing technology adoption using microstudies: limitations, challenges, and opportunities for improvement

**SKILLS**  
"Skills for All" A National Imperative for Pakistan where Youth is mainly Ignored

**GENDER**  
Gender and work-life balance: A phenomenological study of women entrepreneurs in Pakistan

**United Nations Security Council Should take steps for Regional Peace**

**Pakistan-India How can the two neighbours live in peace?**

*As there are so many human rights violations in Kashmir, it can be a very strong case to fight for the rights of Kashmiris.*

**PEACE**

**Keeping Points**

- 1 Kashmir Conflict
- 2 Water Disputes
- 3 Violation of Ceasefire
- 4 Terrorism Attacks

## Executive Summary

The Centre for Aerospace and Security Studies (CASS) hosted a national seminar titled “Pakistan’s Quest for Security and Stability” on October 15, 2019. The event was attended by a large number of guests, including senior civil and military officials, academicians, members of the diplomatic corps, other dignitaries, and university students. Chairman Joint Chiefs of the Staff Committee (CJCSC) General Zubair Mahmood Hayat was the chief guest, while Dr Ishrat Hussain was the guest of honour.

The seminar covered two working sessions carefully designed to bring out a nuanced understanding of the contemporary challenges facing the country. Various experts, from government and academia critically analysed the international and regional security environment; highlighted traditional as well as non-traditional challenges to Pakistan, including a fragile economy, terrorism, political and governance issues, ethnic and sectarian divide, inter-provincial discord, population explosion, water scarcity, the Kashmir issue and the Indian designs etc.

The first session explored the global security dynamics and provided an overview of various developments across regions such as shift from bipolarity to multi-polarity, the US shift to Indo-Pacific and its implications for regional security, China’s economic vision of BRI and its policy in the South China Sea. Pakistan’s response and positioning in emerging power centres was discussed at length. There were enriching discussions on Pakistan’s national agenda, and ways to strengthen national institutions for long-term policy formulation.

The second session helped to identify Pakistan’s socio-economic structure and emerging challenges and opportunities. The speakers discussed various ways to harness national potential in different areas to develop a robust

economy. There was a stirring debate on India-Pakistan relations and growing tension over Kashmir.

The working sessions were followed by intense discussions, and participants added their perspective during the ensuing debate. There was a shared sense of optimism among the speakers and the participants with regard to the national potential and the country's ability to deal with various challenges.

## **Brief of the Conference**

The Centre for Aerospace and Security Studies (CASS) hosted a national seminar titled “Pakistan’s Quest for Security and Stability” on October 15, 2019. The event was attended by a large number of guests, including senior civil and military officials, academics, members of the diplomatic corps, other dignitaries, and university students. Chairman Joint Chiefs of the Staff Committee (CJCSC) General Zubair Mahmood Hayat was the chief guest, while Dr Ishrat Hussain was the guest of honour.

The seminar aimed at bringing together a core group of experts, academia, and officials to critically analyse the international and regional security environment; highlight traditional as well as non-traditional challenges to Pakistan including a fragile economy, terrorism, political and governance issues, ethnic and sectarian divide, inter-provincial discord, population explosion, water scarcity, the Kashmir issue and the Indian designs etc. The seminar was organized under four broad themes; emerging world order and implications for Pakistan, Pakistan’s political structure and governance, Pakistan’s socio-economic structure, and finally, finding a way to forge a peaceful relationship between India and Pakistan.

## **OPENING SESSION**

### **Opening Remarks by President CASS, Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat (Retd)**

In his opening remarks, President CASS, Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat (Retd) provided an overview of the challenges that Pakistan faces at the internal and external levels. He highlighted the emerging global dynamics and associated challenges such as the growing north-south divide, rise of populism, growing extremism, global military modernizations, emergence of disruptive technologies, and increasing risks of military conflicts in the Middle East and South Asia. On India-Pakistan relations, he emphasized that Pakistan faced a host of challenges in the realm of traditional and non-traditional security threats since its inception, due to the disputes bequeathed to Pakistan as a consequence of partition of the subcontinent. He stated that the problem has further aggravated with the rise of Hindutva ideology next door. Highlighting some of the structural and institutional weaknesses faced by Pakistan, President CASS emphasized that unless the problems were diagnosed correctly, it would be difficult to arrive at the right solutions. Delving into the historical evolution of Pakistan as a state, he pointed out that underutilization of the nation's inherent potential had resulted in its failure to achieve the vision of the founding fathers, as enshrined in the Objectives Resolution.

### **The Guest of Honour: Dr Ishrat Hussain Advisor for Institutional Reforms and Austerity**

Dr Ishrat Hussain, the guest of honour, discussed a multitude of issues affecting Pakistan's security and stability. While highlighting the significance of economic and political interface, he enumerated five risks and threats at the global and the domestic level. At the global level, he described balance of economic power, a movement away from globalisation, technological disruptions, climate change and demographics as the major factors. According to him, the higher

growth rate of the developing world as compared to the developed world was leading towards shift of balance of power. This tilt of economic power from western hemisphere to Asia, specifically to China, is leading towards West's pull back from globalisation, trade liberalisation, and integrated financial market systems etc. He opined that migrations had actually benefited the developed world by improving their economies, and the closing of borders would have effects exactly opposite to the ones intended. He cautioned about the adverse effects of the trade war between the US and China. He stated that the growing prominence of nationalists would affect the future of the developing countries. While highlighting the significance of information explosion, he added that the countries investing most in the knowledge economy would be benefiting the most in the future. Discussing climate change, he emphasised that non-mitigation of carbon emissions is likely to create crises of food, water, and energy with significant effects in Asia, since the region had the most hotspots such as rising sea-levels, flooding, droughts, and changes in crop patterns.

While discussing internal dynamics, he described political instability, poor national-social cohesion, weak institutions, governance deficit, inconsistent economic policies, human resource challenges, and rising social disparity as the major threats to national security. He asserted that political stability and national and social cohesion were the two main prerequisites of economic development.

**Chief Guest: Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Zubair Mahmood Hayat**

The Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Zubair Mahmood Hayat, was the chief guest at the seminar. He commended the efforts of the entire team of CASS and thanked them for their thoughtful and valuable contribution in organizing a discourse on issues of particular national significance. His speech covered three important areas: he began with the global geopolitical

transformations and how they affected peace and security, then moved on to describe developments impacting south Asia's security mosaic, and concluded with a way forward for Pakistan. He said that today's world was engulfed in a great powers' competition which has resulted in hard core geopolitics. He highlighted an imbalance in international and regional affairs, with demographics gradually shifting to the East. The United Nations, which once stood as an apex body of the modern world has now been reduced to a conflict management tool. Hyper-nationalism and populism were ascendant but had negative effects in the form of Islamophobia, intolerance, and racism. This was indicative of a chaos as a result of a societal transformation. He moved on to say that interstate conflicts now involved all elements of national power, and that nationalism had taken on an ugly new meaning, swinging towards ultra-nationalism, and absolute religious nationalism. He mentioned the triangular power equation of the US, China, and India and its consequent impact on south Asia. He connected the dots between India's retreat from secularism, and drive towards extremist ideologies as manifested in its treatment of Kashmiris. He contested India's irrational justifications and challenged it to try the same methodology on other states, if it thought its arguments were valid.

The Chairman concluded his speech by suggesting a way forward in four domains: social, economic, military and strategic. He stressed on the importance of stability in governance and especially lamented that economy remained the weakest link for Pakistan. He ended on a powerful note and said that our destiny would be determined by our actions and that with collective efforts, the people of Pakistan could achieve their national goals and secure a prosperous Pakistan.

## **FIRST SESSION**

**Moderator:** Air Marshal M Ashfaque Arain (Retd) - Director CASS

**Speaker-I: Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar: Former Foreign Secretary**

### **Emerging World Order and Implications for Pakistan**

Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar gave an overview of the emerging world order and its implications for Pakistan. He started by providing a historical perspective and evolution of the new world order at the end of the cold war. This new era, he asserted, was marked by the weakening of international institutions such as the United Nations as the real politik took a centre stage. He stated that great power politics is driven by state interests, referring to the US' pivot Asia policy. He maintained that it was designed to keep a check on China, as well as, a resurgent Russia. To realize this policy, the US had established unique bilateral and multilateral defence security alliances with a number of countries - the arc begins from Korea down to Australia, where India is the new recruit. Referring to the historical significance of Eurasia, as emphasized by Helford Mackinder, Admiral Mahan, Zbigniew Brzezinski, he highlighted the emerging importance of Eurasian region.

He asserted that India is at the centre stage of America's Asia policy as a strategic partner despite criticism from various quarters. India had also embraced the United States as is evident from the significant number of US military agreements including CASA and a host of others. The US is prepared to sell anything to India including sophisticated hardware, along with transfer of technology which is clearly an important aspect of this relationship. And we all know that 80% of India's deployment is against Pakistan and contrary to India's claim, all of this equipment is not going to be used against China. In response, China's BRI is a geo-economic and geopolitical answer to the Pivot Asia or the Indo-Pacific strategy, as it has been renamed. He underlined that almost all

of the US reports coming out in the past one year, identified India as a key partner of the United States on the basis of mutual interests. Curiously, the US has talked about cooperating with other South Asian states, including Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka, but sans Pakistan.

Explaining the significance of BRI, Ambassador Khokhar mentioned that China has plans to spend between 6-8 trillion dollars over the next few decades, expand it from Eurasia up to Africa, across Pacific to the Atlantic, and even Latin America. He explained the global strategic intricacies in a simplified manner. He stressed, that the US wants a unipolar world but a multi-polar Asia; whereas China and Russia want a multi-polar world and a multi-polar Asia. They realized that there are other countries in the region that are likely to become important in the future. So, clearly, the battle field is set and Pakistan of course is a very important country in the context of its strategic location. The shortest route to Eurasia is through Pakistan and Afghanistan. He appreciated Pakistan's current mediating role between Iran and Saudi Arabia; he however stressed that Pakistan needs to balance smartly between China and the US.

**Speaker-II: Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, SDPI:**

### **Pakistan's Political Structure and Governance: Way Forward**

While reiterating the need to put the house in order, increasing the options, and tackling macroeconomic challenges, he particularly touched upon five key questions linked to the political structure and governance that are essential to Pakistan's quest for security and stability. The fundamental areas to which these questions were linked are as follows:

- National Agenda
- Institutional Strengthening
- Governance
- Inter-provincial Harmony
- Accountability

While setting the scene in which to discuss these conundrums, he put forward ways to address the prevailing problems. Starting with the security paradigm, he put forth his 4S hypothesis. The hypothesis maintains that the four levels of security: global, regional, national, and individual security are closely interconnected, and their interconnectedness makes it difficult to address the security of the state, if security at one or more levels is compromised. Having said so, he principally emphasized that security cannot be achieved if we don't focus on the fourth one, i.e. human security. Human security, he said, means protecting the cores of all human life in ways that enhance the human freedom and human fulfilment.

Highlighting the threats to security he presented the 7F Crisis hypothesis. The 7F's: Fiscal, Fuel, Food, Fragility of Climate, Frontiers, Fertility, and Fragile Democracy. Again, all of the 7F's are interconnected and cannot be dealt with in isolation. All impact our institution building, and we have to deal with them simultaneously, yet avoiding the last F - i.e. Fragile Democracy - is the key.

Further presenting, the 4D hypothesis that include the factors of: Debt Servicing; Defence Affairs and Services; Day to Day running of the Civil Government; and Development grants, subsidies, and transfers, he maintained the first three were non-discretionary expenditures, and unfortunately, cut is always made in the last i.e. Development. He emphasized on the need of changing the lens with which we view governance, in which the decision making and planning should be reorganized to effectively turn to societal level governance.

While discussing all the partners in governance, including state, media, civil society, local elites, think-tanks, private sector etc., he presented the governance conundrum that prevails. Further touching upon the political structure, he regarded the current political structure as 'Mission Imperfect' because of poor governance, lack of coherent policies, unwillingness to take decisions, and prevalence of order without law. Coming to the five key areas and presenting a way forward, he raised the question of establishing a national

agenda based on national interests, and whether it could be agreed upon. Acknowledging the complexity of the system, he presented that any national agenda based on national interests should have the following factors.

- National interest be defined keeping in mind the interconnected and mutually non-exclusive 4S, 7F, 4D, and should be people's centric
- National interest be presented as achievable goals and objectives
- An inclusive and equitable environment for a social, cultural, and political interaction be created and maintained
- An open, transparent, honest, and frank national dialogue on all the elements of national interest be held

Addressing the question of institutional strengthening and ensuring long-term policy formulation, he stressed upon bringing change in the structure of Pakistan's civil service. The points put forward by him in this regard included:

- The RPRJ i.e. Right Person on the Right Job
- Guaranteed tenure
- Periodic third party reviews, trainings and capacity building
- Performance based promotion and salaries
- Openness to an independent evidence based input
- Strong culture of transparency, information sharing, and accountability

Deliberating upon how to enhance efficiency and develop a mechanism for institutional dialogue to improve governance, he projected that an honest, open and frank exchange of information and ideas between institutions is essential for institutional dialogue. Institutional efficiency, he said, can be achieved by making them open, transparent, and accountable - both internally and externally. A legal / constitutional mechanism against institutional excesses should exist, along with a balance of power among the constituent elements of the state, as without them, governance will remain both precarious and lopsided.

On the penultimate question dealing with inter-provincial harmony and strengthening of the federation, he maintained that institutional and constitutional mechanisms and forums like that of Senate, the Council of Common Interests, and the National Finance Commission should be used to ensure smooth running of the federation, ultimately leading to harmony. They should be empowered and their role in policy-making should be strengthened. The last question dealt with how to improve the process of accountability and the ways to overcome the prevailing uncertainty. He suggested that accountability should be a continuous process and reforms in the existing accountability structure should be undertaken. Few of these mentioned by him included:

- The investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial powers should not lie with the same agency
- A national prosecution service should be set up separately
- Corruption cases should be heard by the mainstream judicial system rather than by a parallel accountability-specific judiciary
- Media trials should be disallowed

He concluded by saying that transparency, openness, internal and external accountability, and institutional coherence were necessary for a people centric governance, and it is what would bring an overall efficiency, harmony, and accountability.

## **SECOND SESSION**

**Moderator: Air Cdre Adil Sultan**

**Speaker-I: Dr Umar Saif, Former Chairman of the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB)**

### **Pakistan's Socio-economic Structure - Challenges & Opportunities**

Dr Umer Saif gave an overview of Pakistan's socio-economic structure and touched upon various challenges and potential opportunities. He offered a comparative analysis of various socio-economic aspects and informed the audience that statistically Pakistani socio-economic structure was better off in comparison to the other South Asian countries, notwithstanding the challenges. The statistics depicted that Pakistan's economy is not only growing but also has a lot of potential. While talking about challenges, he emphasized upon the need to have structural reforms in various departments. He cited various examples from police and agriculture department where progress and productivity were hindered by the structural obstructions and lack of resources. Mr Saif also discussed the perils of the shadow economy and suggested ways to regularize it. His data-rich presentation provided a fresh perspective and added a new angle to ongoing debate at the seminar. Overall, he focused to bring out positivity in Pakistan's growth and quality of life through empirical evidence and emphasized on the possibilities of achieving similar results through a focused approach in all the areas of national development.

## **Speaker-II: Dr Usman W Chohan, Director CASS**

### **Economics in the Quest for Pakistan's Security**

Dr Usman W Chohan, Director for Economics & National Development at the Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS), sought to bring an economic dimension to the CASS seminar on Pakistan's Quest for Security, by dividing the framework of analysis into two parts: the exogenous and the endogenous. By exogenous, Dr Chohan aimed to shed light on the external pressures imposed on Pakistan as an instrument of violence in hybrid warfare. This included specific examinations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). By endogenous, Dr Chohan sought to emphasize the internal constraints, deficits, and challenges that the country faced, which in turn set the stage for external attacks to be launched against Pakistan. The endogenous elements included the small tax base, the discretionary element of our trade deficit, and the need for a pursuit of mid-tier accountability in our public and private institutions.

Dr Chohan began his presentation by pointing out four concerning numbers, gathered from a large sample-survey two months earlier. First, only 1/10 of Pakistanis are optimistic about their well-being in the coming 12 months. Second, 9/10 of Pakistanis are less comfortable while purchasing general household items and major ones like cars, homes etc. than they felt a year ago. Third, 8/10 of Pakistanis are feeling less confident about their job security and ability to save and invest in the future, than they did a year ago. Fourth, 1/3 personally know someone, who lost their job in the last one year due to the economic conditions. Dr Chohan pointed out that it was our internal weaknesses that open the door to exploitation by outsiders. Above all, the problem was of concentration of the tax base, which in Pakistan was a mere 2.5 million people out of 210.5 million, and that the tax to GDP ratio was a paltry 9.9%, one of the lowest in the world, in fact lower for the country than in the past few years. The regressive nature of the tax system, and the

unfair burden of the tax on filers alone, helped to worsen the fairness of the tax system and encourage others to “go off the tax grid.”

He stressed upon the need for continued efforts to formalize the vast tracts of human economic activity which meanders in shadows. Mid-tier accountability, as executed through oversight of mid-levels of private and public entities, was an important part of the structural reform that would resist corrupt practices. Dr Chohan then proceeded to distinguish between those imports which were discretionary and non-discretionary, such as oil & gas. The stress, he insisted, needed to be laid on the discretionary elements which a bourgeois class was serially consuming from overseas, when these items could perfectly well be produced and sourced locally for consumption in an otherwise large domestic market.

Keeping all this in mind, Dr Chohan presented his ultimate argument that in terms of our national security nexus, economics is the domain that is our greatest weakness and our largest open front. It created avenues for exploitation by external agents seeking our misfortune. The conservation of the status quo is the result of the endogenous gaps that benefited a thin slice, and this creates conditions for execution of structural violence. He made an appeal for a national mobilization effort that was multi-stakeholder in its nature. Every Pakistani is an economic agent, and if they employ their individual agency towards the national interest, then this would culminate in a more robust macroeconomic environment. He concluded by saying that some of the recommendations of the FATF and IMF were in our good interest, but they had to be executed on our terms, and for our benefit. In setting our own agenda right, and on our terms, he insisted, would lay the impetus for our fiscal liberation; by collectively progressing in building a lasting prosperity that undergirds our quest for security.

### **Speaker-III: AVM Shahzad Chaudhry (Retd)**

#### **Pakistan-India - How Can the Two Neighbours Live in Peace?**

AVM Shahzad gave a dispassionate analysis of the ongoing crisis between India and Pakistan. He started his discussion by laying out certain prerequisites for peace in South Asia. He stressed that India must lift curfew in Kashmir, grant rights to the Kashmiri people and resolve Kashmir conflict as per the UNSC resolutions. AVM Shahzad adopted a prescriptive approach to explain how both nations can get out of the conflict situation. Notwithstanding the importance of the traditional elements of national power, he emphasized on the significance of new elements that include a knowledge society, equitable socio-economic opportunities integrated into regional and global economy, innovation, ideas, research, technology and military capacity. One key game-changer, in his opinion, was the CPEC, which Pakistan must make more profitable with additional activities as planned. He referred to the potential expansion of CPEC to Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and up to Europe and West Asia. This, in his view, will add potency to the country's strength. He sounded optimistic about the future and hoped that sanity will prevail, and India and Pakistan would find common ground to work in areas such as poverty and illiteracy alleviation. But that, he stressed, would require visionary leadership and a great amount of change in the thought process.

## Profiles of Speakers

### **Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar: Former Foreign Secretary**



Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar is a very experienced and highly respected retired diplomat. During his career, he served in various assignments across the globe. He served as Pakistan's ambassador to Bangladesh and Bhutan, Peoples Republic of China, United States, and as High Commissioner of Pakistan in New Delhi. As the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, he initiated the Composite Dialogue between Pakistan and India. He also served as Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Inter-civilizational Relations and Inter-faith Harmony. Currently, he is a distinguished visiting fellow at the National Defence University (NDU) for Special

Courses on National security. In retirement, he divides his time between Global Think Tank Network (GTTN) and represents GTTN at various national and international seminars, as well as, a guest lecturer at various universities and think tanks.

### **Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri: Executive Director SDPI**



Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri is Pakistan's renowned public policy specialist with a special eye on the economy. He is member of different policy making forums and advisory boards, including Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council; Pakistan Climate Change Commission; and Trade Policy Advisory Committee of Ministry of Commerce. He also served on three judicial commissions (formed by Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad High Court, and Lahore High Court) on environmental

issues. He also served as the Member of Board of Directors of Pakistan State Oil (PSO). Dr Suleri is heading the Sustainable Development Policy Institute. He is also the editor-in-chief of SDPI peer reviewed journal, “Journal of Development Policy, Research and Practice”.

**Dr Umar Saif: Former Chairman of the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB)**



Dr Umar Saif received his academic training from LUMS, Cambridge and MIT. He did his BSc (Hons) from LUMS (1998), PhD from University of Cambridge (2001) and Post doctorate from MIT (2002), all in Computer Sciences. Dr Saif worked and taught at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) as a research scientist for four years. He has worked as Chairman of the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB), heading all public-sector IT projects in the Government of Punjab since Nov 2011. Dr Saif has widely consulted for the Asian Development Bank, USAID, World Bank and DFID on e-governance projects with the Government of Pakistan. He has consulted for ADB for the civil service reform program with Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) and S&GAD; DFID for evaluating the IT systems developed for the Faisalabad Devolution Program; USAID for the Rural Tube well Energy Efficiency Program; and the World Bank for the Punjab Land Record MIS (LRMIS).

## **Dr Usman Chohan: Director CASS**



Dr Usman W Chohan is an international economist and academic who writes and publishes prolifically. Dr Chohan is currently the Director for Economics & National Affairs at the Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS) Pakistan. He has previously worked at the World Bank Institute and the National Bank of Canada, while also being a Global Shaper of the World Economic Forum. Dr Chohan is ranked among the top 20 business authors on the Social Science Research Network and was included among Australia's 50 Top Thinkers by The Conversation Australia. He is also the President of the International Association of Hyper polyglots with fluency in seven Indo-European languages.

## **AVM Shahzad Chaudhry: Political and Security Analyst**



AVM Shahzad Chaudhry has served in various Command, Staff and Instructional appointments during his Air Force career. He was Air Officer Commanding Southern Air Command in 2003. He has also served as ambassador of Pakistan to Sri Lanka. He has been decorated with Hilal-e-Imtiaz (Military), Sitara-e-Imtiaz (Military), Tamgha-e-Basalat and Professional Efficiency Badge. He is now an analyst and a strategic affairs expert on politico-military affairs. He consults on policy and strategy for the government and other political players. He also writes in two dailies, The News and The Tribune on strategic affairs and other issues of national importance.

# Conference Program

## OPENING SESSION

Registration and arrival of speakers and guests

Recitation of the Holy Quran

Opening Remarks by President CASS, Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat (Retd)

Keynote Address by Dr Ishrat Hussain, Advisor for Institutional Reforms and  
Austerity

Address by the Chief Guest, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General  
Zubair Mahmood Hayat

## FIRST SESSION

Moderator: Air Marshal M Ashfaque Arain (Retd) - Director CASS

**'Emerging World Order and Implications for Pakistan'**

Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar: Former Foreign Secretary

**'Pakistan's Political Structure and Governance: Way Forward'**

Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director SDPI

## SECOND SESSION

Moderator: Air Cdre Adil Sultan - Director CASS

**'Pakistan's Socio-economic Structure - Challenges & Opportunities'**

Dr Umar Saif, Former Chairman of the Punjab Information Technology Board  
(PITB)

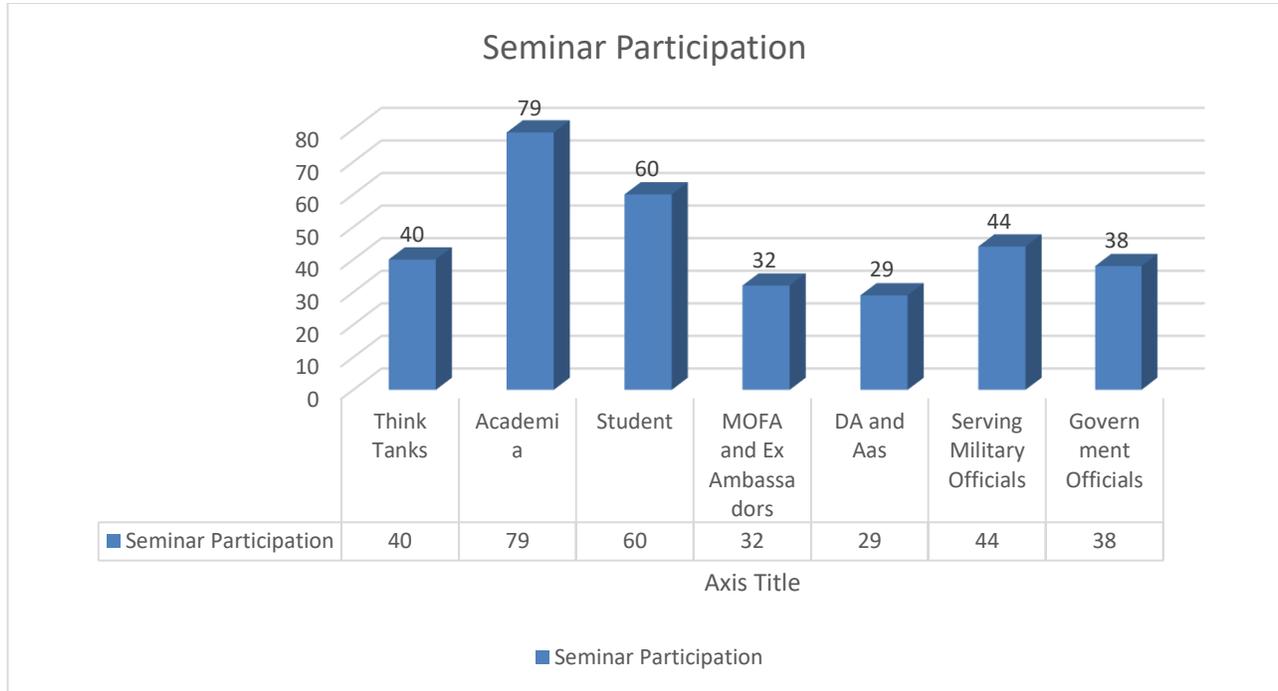
**'Economics in the Quest for Pakistan's Security'**

Dr Usman W Chohan, Director CASS

**'Pakistan-India - How Can the Two Neighbours Live in Peace?'**

AVM Shahzad Chaudhry (Retd), Political and Security Analyst

## Graphical Representation of the Participants



## Breakdown of the Participants List

Total invitations: 459

Number of participants: 352

Media	30
Academia	79
Students	60
MOFA and retired ambassadors	32
Think tanks	40
DA and AAs	29
Serving military	44
Government officials	38

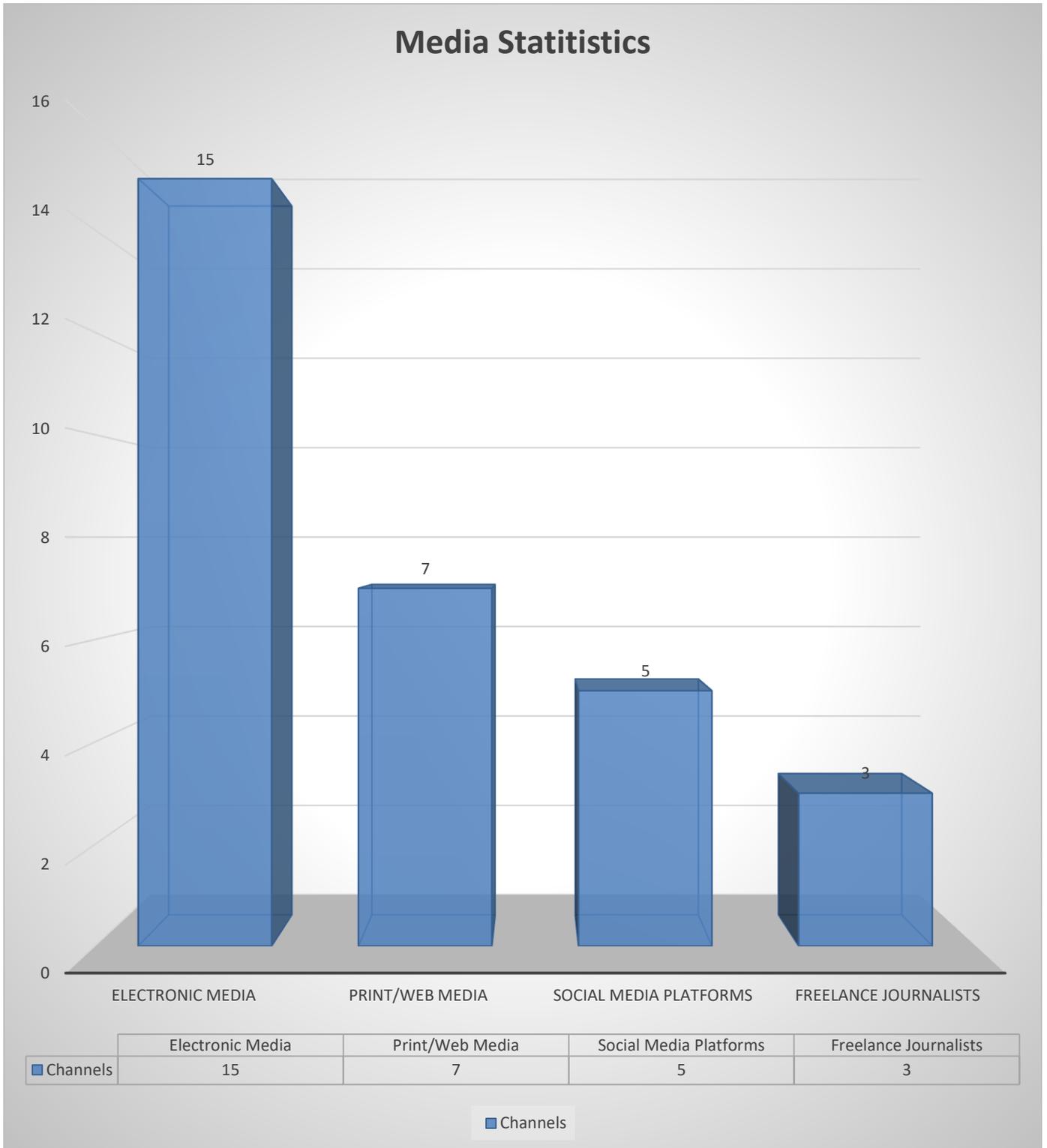
## Publications

- Conference Booklet
- CASS brochures

## Picture Gallery of the Conference



# Media Coverage



## Electronic Media



## Print and Web Media



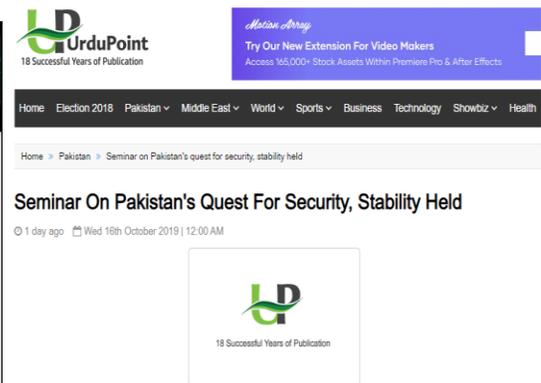
Home > National > Seminar on Pakistan's quest for security, stability held

### Seminar on Pakistan's quest for security, stability held

By Uploader - October 15, 2019



### Pakistan will always stand by Kashmiris: CJCS



## Pakistan will always stand by Kashmiris: CJCS

By TNS World - October 15, 2019 9:48 pm

193



Search

## Indian govt following agenda of Hinduvta to subjugate minorities: General Zubair

Web Desk - On Oct 16, 2019 - Last Updated Oct 16, 2019

Lahore, Vol. 15 No. 2

# NHT National Herald Tribune

ABC certified Editor-in-Chief: Ghulam Akbar Rs. 15/- Pages: 8

Thursday, October 17, 2019, Safar-e-Muazzam 17, 1440 www.dailynt.com Rawalpindi, Vol. 14 No. 79

## Indian annexation of disputed territory of Kashmir is not acceptable to the Kashmiris as well as to Pakistan: CJCS



The Centre for Aerospace and security Studies (CASS) hosted a national conference entitled "Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability". The event was attended by a large number of guests, including senior civil and military officials, academic members of President CASS, Air Chief Marshal (Retd) Kaleem Saadat in his opening remarks provided an overview of the challenges that Pakistan faces at the internal and external level. Highlighting some of the structural and institutional weaknesses, President CASS emphasized that threats prevalent on the international and domestic level, in which he enlisted challenges posed by the retreat from globalization; climate change; lack of political stability; absence of national cohesion; institutional failure; and economic deficit

# Pakistan OBSERVER

## Gen Zubair warns India of 'more' robust response in event of misadventure

By admin - October 16, 2019

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General Zubair Mahmood Hayat, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee addressed the participants of seminar titled "Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability" as the Keynote speaker at Center for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS) at Islamabad on 15 Oct 2019.



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The Centre for Aerospace and security Studies (CASS) hosted a national conference entitled "Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability." President CASS, ACM (Retd) Kaleem Saadat provided an overview of the challenges that Pakistan faces at the internal and external level.





**Senator Sehar Kamran T.I.** ✓

@SeharKamran

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Attending Seminar on "Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability organized by Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies #CASS



**Saima Sial**

@Saima\_Sial

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Excellent line up of speakers at @CassThinkers conference on Pakistan's Quest for Security and Stability. Great start by Dr Ishrat Husain by laying the economic challenges. #Security #Pakistan

4:48 am - 15 Oct 2019

## Web Links

<https://www.app.com.pk/seminar-on-pakistans-quest-for-security-stability-held/>  
<http://mediaonlinetoday.com/the-centre-for-aerospace-and-security-studies-cass-hosted-a-national-conference-entitled-pakistans-quest-for-security-and-stability/>  
<https://www.radio.gov.pk/15-10-2019/pakistan-will-always-stand-by-kashmiris-cjpsc>  
<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/541868-indian-annexation-of-kashmir-violation-of-un-charter-cjpsc>  
<https://arynews.tv/en/indian-govt-hinduvta-minorities/>  
<https://tns.world/pakistan-will-always-stand-by-kashmiris-cjpsc/>  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuJ\\_ChDTdoQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuJ_ChDTdoQ)  
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<https://pakobserver.net/index.php/2019/10/16/gen-zubair-warns-india-of-more-robust-response-in-event-of-misadventure/>  
<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/pakistan/seminar-on-pakistans-quest-for-security-sta-737853.html>  
<https://kmsnews.org/news/2019/10/16/pakistan-will-always-stand-by-kashmiris-cjpsc/>  
<https://twitter.com/SeharKamran/status/1184072880570687489?s=08>  
[https://twitter.com/PAF\\_Falcons/status/1184190487823077379?s=08](https://twitter.com/PAF_Falcons/status/1184190487823077379?s=08)  
<https://twitter.com/projshqakistan/status/1184100579079053312?s=08>  
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<https://thefrontierpost.com/pakistan-will-always-stand-by-kashmiris-cjpsc/>



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