



INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON LEADERSHIP & SECURITY (IWLS-2)

POST WORKSHOP REPORT

17-24 FEBRUARY 2020





Workshop Sponsor

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About Second International Workshop on Leadership and Security

National Defence University, Pakistan successfully organizes International Workshops on Leadership and Security for national and international participants. The purpose of the workshops is to initiate candid and thought-provoking intellectual debate on the matters of future leadership, defence, diplomacy, national security and relevant areas through lectures delivered by subject specialists, experts and global practitioners in an environment of non-attribution. The workshops bring together various thematic strands to debate contemporary issues for enhanced regional cooperation.

The second international workshop was organized from 17-24 February 2020. The workshop was attended by participants from nine different countries including USA, UK, Russia, Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Spain and Sri Lanka. This eight-days



workshop gave an understanding of transnational threats, strategic management, security and leadership skills in digital age. The participants of the workshop also visited significant places including Presidency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Kartarpur Corridor, Lahore, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K), Joint Services Headquarters (JSHQ), General Headquarters (GHQ), Naval Headquarters (NHQ) and Air Headquarters (AHQ). The participants also interacted with President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, President of AJ&K, Minister of Foreign Affairs and senior Military and Civilian Leadership.





Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed, HI (M)
President
National Defence University

INAUGURAL ADDRESS PRESIDENT NDU

The President NDU, Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed, HI (M) welcomed the participants and expressed pleasure in hosting the participants from various parts of the world. He highlighted the significance and relevance of Pakistan in international system and mentioned the issues pertaining to global politics in the modern world. He said that the workshop will provide comprehensive understanding of how political, strategic, technological and economic aspects of international relations interact and reinforce each other in creating the current global order.

Pakistan has borne heavy cost in terms of human lives and economy for the regional and global peace in last two decades. Pakistan's continued efforts in facilitation of ongoing US-Taliban peace talks and US-Iran rapprochement have been acknowledged by the international community. Pakistan truly presents an image of a responsible nation-state. However, on external front, Pakistan is facing extremist forms of nationalism in shape of Hindutva ideology envisaged by India and spillover effect of Afghan turmoil. The Indian decision taken on August 5, 2019 to revoke the special status of Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir (IIOK) also has serious implications for Pakistan and for the stability of entire South Asia. Despite ongoing transformations and internal troubles in the region, Pakistan is actively contributing towards regional stability and global peace.



Major General Asif Ali, HI (M)
Director General ISSRA,
National Defence University

WELCOME REMARKS

DG ISSRA

Director General ISSRA, Major General Asif Ali, HI (M) formally welcomed and congratulated the participants on their selection for the second International Workshop on Leadership and Security. The participants were briefed about International Workshop on Leadership and Security and National Security Workshop as well as other initiatives by ISSRA-NDU. The participants were also familiarized with other segments of NDU, Pakistan.

He informed the participants that the workshop is designed to unfold the discourse in an intellectual and sequential manner, to gain experience through presentations, discussions and visits to significant places. Therefore, the focus of this workshop is to acquaint the participants with the apparatus and processes involved in understanding the contemporary pursuits. He further said that National Defence University has endeavoured to provide an enabling and congenial environment, where important issues can be deliberated in a coherent and rational manner.

He highlighted that interactions and discussions with renowned experts and practitioners from diversified fields would positively enrich knowledge of the participants. On the other hand, the diverse experience of the participants would enable them to exchange ideas and enhance understanding of important issues and security perspectives. In the end, Director General ISSRA hoped that the friendship developed during the workshop would be beneficial for constructive work and lasting engagements.

ORGANIZING TEAM



Brigadier Shahid Jawad Khan

*Director Keystone Capstone &
Pinnacle Programmes (Sponsor IWLS)*



Brigadier Asim Ali Qureshi (Retired)

Director Coordination and Collaboration



Colonel Zahid Hussain

*Deputy Director Keystone Capstone &
Pinnacle Programmes
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Mr Umer Farooq Baloch

*Research Associate Keystone Capstone &
Pinnacle Programmes
(Programme Coordinator)*



Ms Hadiqa Mir

*Research Associate Keystone Capstone &
Pinnacle Programmes
(Conducting Officer)*



Ambassador Riaz Hussain Khokhar (Retired)

Distinguished Visiting Fellow

Riaz Hussain Khokhar is a retired diplomat who served as the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan from June 2002 to February 2005. Khokhar also served as Pakistan's ambassador to India (1992–1997), the United States (1997–1999) and China (1999–2002). Khokhar is a Distinguished Visiting Fellow.



Dr Shahid Mahmud

Distinguished Visiting Fellow

Dr Shahid Mahmud is the Chairman and Group CEO of the Interactive Group of Companies. Dr Mahmud is a Founder member of Plurality University, Paris, France. He is a Director & Senior Fellow at the Global Think Tank Network. Co-Chair for ICT on the Corporate Advisory Council of the National University of Science and Technology (NUST). Syndicate Member for Khawaja Fareed University of Engineering & Information Technology. On the Advisory Committee, Business Incubation Center, National University of Modern Languages, NED University of Engineering & Technology and the Board of Governors Cadet College Petaro.



Ms Farzana Yaqoob

Co-Sponsor IWLS

Farzana Yaqoob is a former minister for Social Welfare and Women Development, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Yaqoob is the founding member and Chief Executive of MANTAQ Center for Research. Yaqoob is Senior Associate and Secretary General Working Group on Kashmir, of Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan. Yaqoob is Advisor to Center for Strategic and Contemporary Research, Islamabad, Pakistan. Yaqoob is a Board member of Aiming Change for Tomorrow (ACT). Yaqoob is Secretary General Eisenhower Fellowship, Pakistan. She is National Security Workshop (NSW) and Maritime Workshop Alumni. She is Eisenhower fellow 2016. Yaqoob is Young Global Leader 2017 of World Economic Forum.



Ms Ayla Majid

Co-Sponsor IWLS

Ayla Majid is the Managing Director, Financial Advisory Services at Khalid Majid Rehman Chartered Accountants. ACCA Global Council and Board Member. Member of Global Future Council on Energy, World Economic Forum. Currently serving on many local and global boards and is an internationally acclaimed professional. Majid is a National Security Workshop Alumni. Majid is Young Global Leader 2015 of World Economic Forum.



Emerging Regional and International Environment: Challenges for Security of Pakistan

Ex Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Zubair Mahmood Hayat (Retired), NI (M)

To comprehend the current state of international affairs, it is pertinent to understand the environment within which states are dealing. Today's world is increasingly being characterized by the rise and resurrection of the global powers. The epicenter for power structure lies mostly with the US and China, however, Russia cannot be ignored in the current international setting. Moreover, there is discernible shift in the balance of power in different domains, specifically, in the demographic domain.

Asia Pacific has been termed as Indo-Pacific to match certain interests. The distortion and power struggle in oceans are casting shadow of

instability at regional and global level. Asia Pacific is marred with power competition and military alliances between several major states. The acquisition of technology has become the most vital aspect of national security. Concomitantly, phenomena of erosion of institutions, ultra-nationalism and extremist sentiments are growing rapidly all around the world. The rise of China is providing alternative social and political system, therefore, principles of democracy have been eroded. A striking example of eroding democracy is being witnessed in India, where Hindutva ideology is taking control over the secular biases.



Furthermore, social media is playing an active role in shaping different political scenarios and creating ideological challenges especially in cyber space. On the other hand, the issue of climate change is becoming a new norm. In this regard, the incident of recent fire in Australia and temperature in Antarctica reaching to unprecedented level, is of immense significance at global level. Whereas, Pakistan is also facing several effects of climate change i.e. melting of ice caps, ecological degradation, smog in Lahore; all are the issues that substantiate the severity of the situation. Pakistan is one of those ten countries, which are majorly affected by the climate change.

In South Asia, two fundamental alterations

are undergoing in India. One is the nature of Indian state that has been altered, and second is the character of Indian state that has been distorted. All of these rooted through the political philosophy of Hindutva, initiated back in 1925. Therefore, Indian actions in the contemporary milieu are driven by the philosophy of Hindutva, which believes in supremacy of race and follows extremist designs in their pursuits.

Kashmir is becoming another core issue as an internationally recognized dispute under the UN resolutions. The presence of massive Indian forces in Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir (IIOK) has converted it into the largest concentration camp. It has also become a an open prison;

100,000 people have been killed, 11,000 women have been raped, 9000 people have been blinded due to the use of pellet guns and 14,000 children have been detained, thus, making it the biggest humanitarian crisis and signaling that Kashmir Dispute should not be ignored or forgotten internationally. Regarding Afghanistan, there is a silver lining, as it has been realized that there is no military solution to Afghanistan issue, but it would be through

negotiated reconciliation.

To avoid war and in order to restore peace, global trust should be reinstated. The status quo has been challenged and there is a need of an inclusive approach including reforms in the UN so that everyone's voice should be respected equally in the UN Security Council. It is high time for the leaders and decision makers to undertake wiser decisions that could lead us to sustainable global peace.



le of honesty and fairplay in national and international dealings and are prepared
tribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.”
Quaid-e-Azam



NATIONAL WORKSHOP LEADERSHIP AND SECURITY

DEFENCE UN



International Laws and Pakistan

Mr Ahmar Bilal Soofi, International Law Expert

Pakistan has been confronting with existential threats from non-state actors in the region from the last couple of decades. A lot of sacrifices have been made to bring back peace and stability in Pakistan.

It is the need of hour to look for a stable, responsible and prosperous Pakistan, where the

mission statement would say: "Let's honour our commitments under signed treaties, and while striving to protect rights be more ready and willing to perform duties and obligations under the constitution and laws, and thereby, discipline ourselves and use legal diplomacy to reduce regional hostility and improve reliance on

international law to leverage our positions in international relations.” This marks the possibility of legal diplomacy, not only in the region but also elsewhere globally.

The law of Pakistan has its fundamental foundation in the Quran, according to which, if one has entered into a treaty whether produced in writing or orally, it is a moral duty to abide by the treaty. Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was an ideal international law practitioner and influential practitioner of Contract Law and had also practiced and preached the Laws of War. The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was also an international law practitioner. He carved out Pakistan through multiple legal instruments, which included succession agreements whether it was through Kalat Agreement, the State of Bahawalpur, Gwadar Agreement, Swat, and Red Cliff Arbitration Award. Historically, the foundations of international law laid down the process for the creation of Pakistan.

The international law is subdivided into public and private international law. Pakistan adheres to public international law, which is composed of the laws, rules and principles of general application. It deals with the conduct of nation states and international organizations among themselves as well as the relationships between the nation states and international organizations with individuals, whether natural or juridical.

Sovereignty is subjected to the commitment. Normally, rule of law is taken only as sovereignty of the constitution. Whereas, its effective implementation requires upholding the obligation of international law by executive,

legislation and judiciary of state. International law can be found in various sources, e.g., treaties, customs, judicial decisions, academic writings and international organizations, through which one is bound to abide by it. However, the important international law case studies of Pakistan include the Intellectual Property Law (patents, copy right, design), International Law Justification for Pak–Iran Gas Pipeline, human rights issues, and the return of Afghan refugees. International law also made use of countering radicalization and extremism acts / conventions, where Article 2(4) of the charter explains that “all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner remain inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.” Another case study highlighted is the Indo-Pak water issues under the Indus Water Treaty, which specifically faced the ups and downs between the two countries.

Other case studies include the Future Proposal for Mutual Legal Assistance agreements with other countries on various prevailing issues related to public prosecution, terrorism, money laundering and human trafficking. Moreover, trade facilitation, international law links with Pakistan under the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement, Law of the Sea Convention, Transit Convention, Containers Convention and Multimodal Convention were introduced. Last and most important case study discussed was of Kashmir Dispute including Article 370 and incidence of August 5, 2019, ultra-violent actions,

judgments of Indian courts on Article 370, Law of Occupation and Annexation, Human Rights versus International Humanitarian Law, Article 103 of the UN Charter, right to use force by Kashmiris, right to seek assistance and Legal Status of Kashmiri Freedom Fighters.

In the end, it was mentioned that there is a need for legal and economic diplomacy in the

region to deal with terrorism, trade cooperation and common security obligations. Pakistan should enhance its cooperation with states like Afghanistan, Iran, China, Bangladesh, Russia and other states in the region. International law can be leveraged for self-discipline, improving friendly ties and economic benefits, and achieving strategic objectives.



NATIONAL DEFENCE



Panel Discussion on Technologies and Leadership

**Dr Shahid Mahmud, CEO Interactive Group of Companies
& Mr Irfan Wahab, CEO Telenor, Pakistan**

Panelist I: Leadership in the Digital Age by Mr Irfan Wahab

The session revolved around digital processes and their impact on businesses as well as personal spheres. The aspects that are defining the shift from e-commerce and mobile commerce include social platforms and relevant content. The unique smart phone or mobile experience is leading us to the development of portable products; those may be related to all fields of life. The Internet of Things (IoT) is the next frontier in digital arena, which includes machine learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and 5G internet to fuel it, which learns and predicts the human behaviour as used

by programs like Siri and Alexa. Mobile market has nearly 100% penetration in several countries worldwide, making digitally savvy customers demand at a constant increase. To offer just the right services at the right time and price, cellular companies are leveraging big data technologies to analyze call pattern data to better understand their customer's habits and predict their requirements.

Integrating the different sources of data for personalized use has now become a common practice in the digital world. Organizations need to be inspired and empowered to take innovative steps that could renew profitability in the long



run. In short, a psychological turnaround is required to be executed in all public or private organizations of the country to reorient and establish new focused approach to work together for the advancement and betterment of the country.

Panelist II: Technologies and Leadership in the Era of Surveillance of Capitalism by Dr Shahid Mahmud

The world is now mostly urbanized as the urban population was 29 percent in the 1950s, which has now reached 55 percent in 2020, and is expected to reach 65 percent by 2040. The new technologies are paving way for the vast applicability and adaptability of technologies in all

walks of life. These mainly include AI, Robotics, Synthetic Biology and Genomics, Augmented Reality, Nanotechnology, IoT, Quantum Computing, 3D/4D Printing and Autonomous Vehicles. In the next twenty years, the humans are expected to see more changes than that during the last two millennia in terms of development, digitization and advancement in technological application.

The recent 5G usage scenarios include enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine type communications and ultra-reliable and low latency communications. These techniques generally are based on the rule of technological predictability. Prediction in digital age means

predicting behaviors based on digital experience.

The future is all about prediction and power, therefore, comparative analysis of the years 2009 to 2019 shows that the market capitalization of the largest company has nearly tripled in the last ten years employing the AI and big data analytics. In 2019, the market capitalization of the smallest company in the Global Top 100 is over double of its equivalent in 2009.

Surveillance capitalism feeds on every aspect of human experience; a behavioral surplus, which allows companies to make profit of data. It is a type of capitalism that feeds on our data that we generate while surfing on the web. The technology giants are spending billions on it to prevent this concept from

getting legislated by portraying this concept as too complex.

By the year 2025, Generation Z will account for 45 percent of total world population. Owing to the new generation of storage chips, massive amounts of data is being processed and stored, which is then used for warfare. The future is expected to be very vulnerable in terms of data protection and privacy in this scenario. Low societal and political uniformity paired with limited resources and weak civil society institutions lead to policy problems in the long run. Digital Surveillance is, therefore, the future power for the one who possess it over the others and technology giants are after it from quite a long time.



Pakistan's Geo-Strategic Location vis-a-vis Access to Global Commons

Pakistan's Geo-Strategic Location vis-à-vis Access to Global Commons

Dr Maria Sultan, Chairperson & President of the South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI)

The speaker highlighted the prospects of access to global commons vis-à-vis geostrategic location, specifically in the case of Pakistan. The 'Global Commons' is a term used to describe international, supranational and global resource domains in which common-pool resources are found. These global commons include the earth's shared natural resources, such as, maritime commons, atmosphere, outer space and cyberspace. A state's prosperity will be ensured while assuring access to global commons as per one's own capacity. These areas lie outside the political reach of all nations and no state can militarily intervene to gain physical presence there. In fact, these global commons collectively will structure the next battle grounds for future economic wars and global leadership.

Among major issues regarding an ease of access to global commons is the problem of denial

of access to global common resources. Eventually, conflicts will emerge in the areas between states with the passage of time. Another significant issue remained the lack of governance at the high seas, cyberspace, airspace and atmosphere. There is a battle for spatial and electronic resources that is going on in order to enable communication from the virtual or cyberspace to the physical landscape. In that regard, the development of cyberspace in the field of artificial intelligence will create numerous challenges for competition both in air and land domains.

Moreover, the maritime common will link the future life together with all its forms and communications. The transatlantic global trade movement will be indicative of business flows from East to West and West to East, while showing negligent business movement from North to South. However, the driving factors for access to global

commons will be trade, economic principles of sale, production, customer base technology and most importantly, population. The battle for such factors entails commitment towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); altogether recognizing that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

All countries across the globe need to address the SDGs collectively for mutual benefit and welfare. While certain challenges will emerge for SDGs that potentially harm global commons including the non-compliance with SDGs, lack of universal implementation, disparity of resources and lack of power distribution being the key one in economic domain, whereas, common use of ballistic and cruise missiles, EMD systems, cyber offences and even terrorist actions were potent factors alongside area denial weapons system used to prevent the adversary from occupying or traversing an area of land, sea or air, specifically, in military domain, are major ones to be witnessed in next decade.

Contributing to these conflicts, predominantly, will be the rise of non-state actors, which are not associated with any state and remain ungoverned. These non-state actors, consist of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs), are becoming significant in today's interconnected and interdependent world. Moreover, the enormous influence of MNCs worldwide can create political and social divisions and prevent development of domestic industries of states. With such colossal global economics involving a host of varied factors underlines how the new structure and frame of new global commons

would lead through technology, digital economy and uninterrupted access and denial strategies. Thus, the future war will be the war of resources leading to emergence of a new economic order defended by access to global commons.

Pakistan and Bangladesh are included in the Next Eleven (N-11) largest economies in the 21st century along with Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Vietnam, Philippines, South Korea and Turkey together with BRICS. These countries will ease accessibility to power traffic, while being pivotal on maritime silk routes.

Under Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China's economic zones will connect with more than sixty-seven countries and their ports and among many countries Pakistan is instrumental for the rise of China with its CPEC initiative. Pakistan directly sits on the Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs) between the Middle East and Pacific. As the port of Gwadar will provide China with an alternative and shorter route for energy imports from the Middle East and reduce the shipping costs, transit times and dependence on the Straits of Malacca and South China Sea routes. The CPEC land route up to Gwadar will shorten the existing circuitous sea route of 16000 km to about 3000 km, greatly reducing the travelling time and economic cost. More than 80 percent of global oil trade passes through the Importer of Record. Within this context, Gwadar's centrality is unquestionable having the capacity to handle 471 million tons of cargo operations that is still untapped and also called the 'Jewel of BRI.'

Hence, Pakistan just cannot be ignored within the emerging geo-strategic tilt towards Asia besides its potential to connect with four most

important shipping lanes including the Straits of Malacca, Bab-el-Mandeb, Straits of Hormuz and Suez Canal being the most crucial for the Port of Loading, maritime transportation globally and access to the global commons. Presently, Pakistan is at catch-22 with regards to its position vis-à-vis CPEC and the overall strategic environs concerning it. However, security perils, perception management, economics and governance woe pose substantial challenges to the country. Completion of CPEC Phase-I has enabled the country to overcome its energy shortfalls; phase-II will focus on development of necessary infrastructure and the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and establishment of linkages between Pakistan's industries with Chinese counterparts, and the final Phase expected to be completed by 2030 focusing on railway infrastructure and socio-economic cooperation between

the two countries in the region.

With regards to global commons, Pakistan would create a maritime infrastructure route from North to South, i.e., from Gwadar to Suez Canal and may render its importance manifold in a world, where globalization of national economies has interwoven all. The global commons have never looked as vulnerable as they do today from terrorists, cyber militias, and pirates' activities exposing Source Lines of Codes, the most vulnerable ones. Also, military uses of space-based assets for intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and communications have increased the competition among countries for the outer space commons as the next battle ground for power game. Pakistan needs to be aware of the challenges that may potentially harm the dividends incurred from CPEC, especially, the Kashmir Dispute being the most blazing one.





Transforming Global Balance of Power: Pakistan's Perspective

Ambassador Riaz Khokhar (Retired), Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan

World is structurally changing amid the proximity of geopolitical landscape based on strategic interests of the great powers in changing the strategic environments of the world. The strategic shift, began in the 20th century, brought the world on the cusp of development, almost in every field of human activity and also conceived as one of the worst and most violent century since the enduring wars consumed millions of people in several parts of the world. Whereas, the 21st century expected to be safer and more balanced in term of sharing an international order based on justice, equality, equity, fair play and of course peace and stability. Unfortunately, it was not

effectively institutionalized.

The world order at present has transited into complete influence due to the emergence of China both as revolutionary state and as an influential economic power. Secondly, the Cold War period marked the end of bipolar world, which clearly moved into the direction of multipolarity. Thirdly, in South Asia, the growing ambitions of India remained one of the important factors. Moreover, other states like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines were developing economies, which should not be ignored.

The contemporary world order is changing



with major transformations in the shape of world's connectivity, happening in Indo-Pacific region. China has a brilliant geopolitical and geo-economics response through actualization of its BRI, particularly, CPEC in the region. China has been planning connectivity via corridors by opening the doors of its backyard.

Moreover, the recent expansionist ventures of Chinese through Belt and Silk Route connecting Europe, Middle East and South Asia through corridors is more industrial in nature and mainly for trade purposes. It shall hold vast prospects and opportunities for the future of whole region as well. China has also planned connectivity to Eurasian landmasses through the network of

railways by developing tracks and roads. Recently, 200 fastest trains are planned to connect China with Russia, Poland, Europe to Atlantic and rest of the world.

In addition, Africa is a large continent with over 1.3 billion people residing in it. China has planned to invest a huge amount in Africa; therefore, they are conducting Africa-China Summit annually at the highest level for the purpose. Pakistan shares a progressive relationship with China with all its assistance and investment, thus, provides the ability to absorb the pressure. On other hand, Pakistan is also looking for balanced relationship with the US as well.





INLAND VISITS





Meet with the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (February 18, 2020)

The participants of workshop met with the honourable President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Dr Arif Alvi, at Aiwan-e-Sadar, Islamabad on February 18, 2020. During the interaction, Director General ISSRA, Major General Asif Ali, HI (M) thanked the honourable President for providing opportunity to meet, and apprised him about salients of the workshop.

The President warmly welcomed the participants and praised National Defence University for taking timely initiative of conducting workshop on a subject of real significance. During the talk, the President discussed prevailing global environment, collective challenges to mankind, increasing irrationality, phobias and biases in international affairs, implications of fake news, Indian aggression against Pakistan, role of the UN in world politics and future challenges for the people.

The talk was followed by an interactive session in which challenges like Karachi problems, relations between Pakistan and Sri Lanka, education reforms, perception management at international level, cyber legislation and opportunities for Buddhist tourism, were also discussed.

The President mentioned that, Sri Lanka and Pakistan have supported each other on international forums and have provided assistance to each other in the hours of need. However, there are great opportunities to further improve bilateral cooperation between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



UN should play its role in peacefully resolving the contemporary disputes including Kashmir and Palestine in order to ensure peace in the world. Education is the top priority of present government as it is going to determine destiny of the country and for that matter, the Government of Pakistan is undertaking major reforms including main streaming of the madaris, curriculum modification and imparting values to next generations through institutional development.

The perception about Pakistan is improving at international level as there is increasing positive-information outflow about Pakistan. Pakistan's efforts and sacrifices for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and regional peace are unmatched and globally acknowledged. Pakistan has brought peace in the region, however, increasing polarization and institutionalized violence in India is a threat and point of concern for regional peace and stability.

There is a need of cyber legislation and international cooperation to curb the cyber-crimes and fake or false news; moreover, cyber education at individual level is more important. While, discussing the opportunities for Buddhist tourism, the President added that the Government of Pakistan is taking initiatives to revive and promote religious tourism.



Meet with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (February 20, 2020)

The participants of IWLS-2 visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi, discussed the foreign policy challenges faced by the government including Afghan peace process, terror financing, money laundering and Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Furthermore, the Minister talked about Indo-Pak relations and Kashmir Dispute, human rights violations in Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir (IIOK), role of international media in IIOK and highlighted the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan to raise Kashmir Dispute on international fora. He also briefed the participants about the global and economic impact of climate change, shift in thinking of the Foreign Office, significance of economic stability, CPEC and Pak-China relations.

During the interactive session, the key themes that came under discussion were: utilization of BRICS forum to raise Kashmir Dispute, Pakistan's relations with Russia and the West, destabilization of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region, Indian transition from secular state to Hindu extremist ideology 'Hindutva', Pakistan relations with Bangladesh, UN concerns on Kashmir, international image of Pakistan, basic identity of Pakistan and cricket diplomacy with African states.

BRICS is a significant forum to raise Kashmir Dispute, and the Foreign Office will use all important international forums to raise the voice of innocent Kashmiris. Pakistan is open for all states of the world including the West without any discrimination. Western countries can invest in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and many other domains in the context of CPEC.



Russia is our close neighbour and Pakistan considers its relations with Russia important, thus, trying to improve bilateral relations further. India is transitioned from secular India of Gandhi to RSS Hindu Rashtra that will have regional implications. India is not giving access to the UN and international community to the IIOK due to the fear of being exposed. In contrast, Pakistan has offered the international community and the UN to visit AJ&K and publish a report.

Pakistan being responsible state, seeks peaceful and good relations with all countries of the world without any exception. Pakistan is willing to have cordial relations with Bangladesh, therefore, the Government of Pakistan has appointed new Ambassador to Bangladesh. Pakistan has also extended an invitation to the US President to visit Pakistan exclusively that has been accepted by the White House.

Pakistan is a more pluralistic country as compared to India; Pakistan just needs to project tolerant image to the world. For that matter, the Government of Pakistan has opened up the country especially for tourism and has introduced Visa Free Regime and e-Visa System. Pakistan has defeated terrorism; now, the situation is getting better and international community is acknowledging the improvement. Revival of international cricket, UN declaration of Pakistan (Islamabad) as a family station and increased religious and recreational tourism are reflecting aspects.

The basic identity of Pakistan is what our founding father Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and National Poet, Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal, had determined. The democratic, liberal, tolerant, pluralistic society and a constitution-practicing country are the core ingredients of our founders' teachings. The Foreign Minister also welcomed the idea of cricket diplomacy with the African countries.



Visit to the Ministry of Commerce (February 20, 2020)

Sardar Ahmad Nawaz Sukhera, Federal Secretary of Commerce briefed the participants on 'Trade and Investment Opportunities in Pakistan'. During the briefing, he presented an overview of Pakistan's economy, China-Pakistan FTA (Phase-II), Ministry of Commerce's "Look Africa Policy" and few interesting initiatives taken by the Government of Pakistan to promote trade and investment. The participants were also apprised about the economic indicators for the year 2018-19.

While presenting the economic perspective of Pakistan, following were highlighted:

- Gwadar Port is one of the largest deep seaport of the world.
- Pakistan is home to 8 out of 20 highest mountains in the world.
- Pakistan has 2nd largest salt mine.
- Pakistan is the 8th largest wheat producing country.
- Pakistan is the 4th largest cotton producing country.

Pakistan's geo-strategic location, enhanced market access, population and workforce, business friendly government with strong reform agenda, economic outlook, investment policy and special economic zones are reasons to invest in Pakistan. Economic Complexity Global Growth Projections ranked Pakistan among



the fastest growing economies in 2025 at 5.97%. Pakistan is projected to be the 3rd largest movers in next 35 years, 20th largest economy by 2030, while the 16th largest economy by 2050.

The Federal Cabinet has approved first ever National Tariff Policy of Pakistan, including:

- Removing the abnormalities in the tariff structure.
- Enhancement of competitiveness through duty-free access to imported raw material.
- Promotion of investment into efficient industries through predictable tariff structure.

The Federal Cabinet has also approved first ever e-Commerce Policy of Pakistan on October 1, 2019. Moreover, at Gwadar Port, there is complete tax holiday for establishing business for 23 years, complete tax holiday for contractors and sub-contractors for 20 years, exemption from customs duty for 40 years on import of equipment and material for construction and operation of free zone, exemption from paying minimum tax for concession holders and operating companies, exemption from tax on dividend income and income tax exemption on profits on debt obtained from local banks. Contours of "Look Africa Policy Initiative" includes Trade Promotion, Trade Diplomacy, Institutional Linkages and Investment Promotion.

Visit to Joint Staff / Services Headquarters



Visit to Joint Staff Headquarters



Visit to General Headquarters



Visit to Air Headquarters



Visit to Naval Headquarters



Visit to Azad Jammu & Kashmir (February 19, 2020)

The delegation visited Muzaffarabad (AJ&K) on February 19, 2020. At the Presidency, Muzaffarabad, the President AJ&K gave a talk that was followed by interactive session. Later, the delegation visited Kashmiri Refugees Camp, Muzaffarabad being run by the Kashmir Development Foundation. On the way back from Muzaffarabad to Islamabad via Murree, the delegation also visited Quaid-e-Azam Tourist Lodge, Barsala, near Kohala Bridge.





Meet with the President AJ&K

The honourable President AJ&K welcomed the participants and appreciated the initiative taken by the NDU. During his talk, the President discussed the geography, topography and demography of Jammu and Kashmir. Furthermore, he compared various social and economic indicators between IIOK and AJ&K. He also discussed the human rights violations in IIOK and role of international community, especially, the UN in resolving the Kashmir Dispute.

During interactive session, the role of US in resolving Kashmir Dispute, reconciliation process, involvement of Kashmiri Diaspora in highlighting Kashmir Dispute, human rights violations and areas to invest in Kashmir were discussed.

The US has offered mediation on Kashmir Dispute; however, India does not want the third-party inclusion into the matter. The best the US can do for Kashmir is to help Kashmiris to access UN and facilitate the Kashmir cause in the UN Security Council (UNSC). Secondly, the US should not see Kashmir from the Indian prism rather it should hear the Kashmiris' perspective in this regard. The US media, civil society, NGOs and people of the US can play their role to this end. Kashmir is an indigenous freedom struggle of the youth of Kashmir that is why it is termed as freedom struggle. For reconciliation of the issue, we need to come to the table to discuss the problem, but in case of Kashmir, India does not want to be the part of dialogue. Rather Indians have silenced the voices of Kashmiris by blocking social media and committing atrocities in IIOK.

The UN and International Human Rights organizations should take initiatives to stop the human rights abuses being committed by India in IIOK. Kashmiris are thankful to Russia for its support in the UNSC. Kashmiris want and hope the same support from our Russian friends on other international fora in future too. Kashmir has a huge potential in terms of investment. Tourism, flower industry, health, education, pharmaceutical and IT are the areas to invest in Kashmir.



Kashmiri Refugees Camp, Muzaffarabad

During the visit to Kashmiri Refugees Camp at Muzaffarabad, the participants were briefed about the Kashmiri Refugees living in AJ&K, migrations from IIOK, atrocities being committed by Indian forces and human rights violations in IIOK. Moreover, the development efforts being carried out by the Kashmir Development Foundation for refugees were also highlighted. The Kashmiri handicrafts and art were displayed for the participants. The participants took interest in the Kashmiri handicrafts, visited vocational centre and bought souvenirs. A Kashmiri folk singer expressed love for his land by singing a beautiful Kashmiri national song that was appreciated by all participants.



Visit to Kartarpur, Narowal (February 22, 2020)

Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur (Dera Baba Nanak), one of the holiest sites of Sikhism is a gurdwara in Kartarpur, located in Shakargarh, Narowal District, in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is built on the historic site where the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, settled and assembled the Sikh community after his missionary travels and lived until his death in 1539.

The Kartarpur Corridor is a visa-free border crossing, which allows pilgrims holding Indian passports to conveniently visit both the Kartarpur shrine and Gurdwara Dera Baba Nanak. The foundation stone of this historical and significant Kartarpur Corridor was laid down on November 28, 2018, by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, and the corridor was completed in time for the celebration of the 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak on November 12, 2019. The master plan of Gurdwara Complex has been prepared keeping in view the future requirements of visitors coming in from all over the world and from neighboring India.

The Participants of IWLS-2 visited Kartarpur on February 22, 2020. The participants visited the border/Zero Point followed by a visit to the Immigration Hall, which has been set up for speedy clearance process of visiting Sikh pilgrims.

The delegation received a detailed briefing about Kartarpur's history, and the project. Later the participants visited the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib, and its allied facilities.



Visit to Lahore (22 - 23 February 2020)

Lahore is 2nd largest city of the country and is the capital of the Pakistani province of Punjab. Lahore is a historically significant city being the seat of numerous empires throughout the course of its history, including the Hindu Shahis, Ghaznavids, Ghurids, and Delhi Sultanate by the medieval era. Lahore reached the height of its splendour under the Mughal Empire between the late 16th and early 18th century, and served as its capital city for a number of years.

Lahore exerts a strong cultural influence over Pakistan. It is a major centre for Pakistan's publishing industry, and remains famous for its literary scene. The city is also a major centre of education in Pakistan with some of country's leading universities based in the city. The city has many significant historical, cultural and tourist attractions.

The IWLS delegation visited Lahore from 22 to 23 February 2020. Participants visited the landmark Minar-e-Pakistan followed by visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal, Badshahi Mosque, Army Museum, the Mall of Lahore, and Food Street where they experienced the traditional Pakistani hospitality at Andaaz Restaurant.



Minar-e-Pakistan

The participants learnt about the historical significance of Minar-e-Pakistan (“Minar” an urdu word meaning tower), a national monument. The tower was built between 1960 and 1968 on the site where the All-India Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution on March 23, 1940 - the first official call for a separate and independent homeland for the Muslims of British India leading to the emergence of an independent Pakistani state in 1947.

The tower has Quranic inscriptions verses and 99 names of Almighty Allah in Arabic calligraphy on different plaques of the monument. In addition there are other important inscriptions which include the text of the Lahore Resolution (in Urdu, Bengali and English) along with Delhi Resolution's text (passed on April 9, 1946), National Anthem of Pakistan in Urdu and Bengali, excerpts from the speeches of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in Urdu, Bengali and English and a few couplets of Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal.



Mazar-e-Iqbal

The participants visited Mazaar-e-Iqbal (Tomb of Allama Muhammad Iqbal) located within the Hazuri Bagh, in the old walled city of Lahore, where they offered fateha and observed silence in honour of the National Poet of Pakistan.

Iqbal was one of the major inspirations behind the Pakistan Movement, and is revered in Pakistan as Muffakir-e-Pakistan (The Thinker of Pakistan) or Shair-e-Mashriq (The Poet of the East). He died on April 21, 1938 in Lahore at the age of 60. Thousands of visitors come to the mausoleum every day to pay their respects to the poet-philosopher.



Badshahi Mosque

The participants later visited the most historical Badshahi Mosque, located west of Lahore Fort along the outskirts of the Walled City of Lahore. The mosque was built by Emperor Aurangzeb completed in 1673, and is considered one of Lahore's most iconic landmarks, an important part of the Mughal architecture. It is the largest Mosque of the Mughal-era and is the second-largest Mosque in Pakistan. The mosque's exterior is decorated with carved red sandstone with marble inlay. After the fall of Mughal Empire, the Mosque retained its significance being used as a garrison by the Sikh Empire and the British Empire, and now one of Pakistan's most iconic sights.



Army Museum, Lahore

The participants of the workshop visited Army Museum, Lahore. The delegation was divided into two groups and were taken for a guided tour to different parts of the museum including Shuhada Gallery, Nishan-e-Haider Gallery, Siachen Gallery, War Against Terrorism Gallery, corner of Kashmir Dispute, wall of Army Tributes, Arms Gallery and UN Peacekeeping Gallery.

Visit to Telenor Campus, Islamabad (February 17, 2020)

The participants visited Telenor Campus, Islamabad on February 17, 2020. Mr Irfan Wahab, CEO Telenor Pakistan, delivered a talk which was followed by an interactive session, detailed tour of the campus and dinner. Telenor Team warmly welcomed the participants of International Workshop on Leadership and Security. The CEO briefed the participants about the structure and development of Telenor and digital processes. After the session, participants were divided into three groups and had a detailed visit to working zones of Telenor, meeting rooms and Network Operations Centre, etc. In the end, dinner was served with traditional Pakistani Cuisine followed by traditional music.







PICTURE GALLERY

































NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON LEADERSHIP AND SECURITY - 2

(17 - 24 FEBRUARY 2020)





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