



SVI Annual Report Year 2014

STRATEGIC VISION INSTITUTE, ISLAMABAD

SVI Annual Report

2014

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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE SVI/MISSION STATEMENT

Strategic Vision Institute (SVI) is an autonomous, multidisciplinary and non-partisan institution established in January 2013. It is a non-governmental and non-commercial organization administered by a Board of Governors under a Chairperson and administered by a Management Committee headed by a President / Executive Director (Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema).

SVI intends to project strategic foresight on issues of national and international import through dispassionate, impartial, and independent research, analyses, and studies. SVI serves as a forum for discussion, deliberation and debate from diverse perspectives. The primary focus of the SVI is to provide a framework for professional expertise, doctrinal wisdom and vision that is indispensable for discreet policy formulation and successful management of politico-economic, diplomatic, and military dimensions of state policies.

The rationale of SVI originates from the imperative of cultivating adequate professional expertise to cope with the growingly complex strategic environment for policy formulation and decision-making process in all fields of national and international politics.

SVI is based upon on the premise that continually changing nature and dynamics of strategic environment and international politics, rapid technological developments and revolution in military affairs engenders new paradigms of statecraft, global competition and security. It points to an absolute necessity of exercising prudence in policy planning, ingenuity in doctrinal articulation and proficiency in policy implementation. Strategic vision is inevitable in order to exist beyond instinctive survival: with dignity, sovereign integrity and national honor.

A. SVI Objectives

Objectives of the SVI are to offer analyses, research and studies in the following:

- Strategic, Security and Policy Studies.
- Nuclear Studies: Nuclear Power and Policy, Safety and Security, Nuclear Doctrines and Deterrence, Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.
- Regional Peace, Security and International Stability.
- Energy Studies: Conventional, Nuclear and Non-Conventional (Alternate/Renewable sources of Energy, Solar/Wind etc.) Sources.
- Strategic Communications, informatics and Mass Media Studies.
- Development Studies.
- Education and literacy.
- Promoting respect and support for adherence to Constitution, Democracy, Fundamental Rights, Protecting of the Underprivileged Persons, Women and Children, through Advocacy and Campaigns.
- Governance, Poverty Alleviation, Health and Social Welfare.
- Culture, Heritage and Arts Studies.
- Capacity Building and Institutional Development.
- However the initial focus of the SVI is on Media, Energy, Nuclear, Security and Strategic Policy Studies.

C. SVI Functions

- Production and promotion of literature to support the SVI objectives through research, analyses, and studies: writings, e.g., journals/magazines, books and organizing training workshops, seminars/conferences, carrying out analysis, consultancy and projects/feasibility reports.
- Dissemination of literature through a variety of available print, electronic and other mediums, except when any contractual obligations require otherwise.
- Undertaking Development Projects at communities, national and international levels: carrying out projects, study/feasibility reports and consultancies in all the above fields.
- Setting up educational facilities: teaching/training and research through academic institutions if it became feasible at some later stage.
- Development of database: (Data Collection, Processing, Analyses and Policy Recommendations).
- Building a better understanding of policies and actions that are not portrayed in the entirety on international media.

D. SVI Team

I. Chairperson SVI

- Mr. Ross Masood Husain

II. President/Executive Director

- Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema

III. Research Team

- Mr. Nasarullah Brohi
- Ms. Sidra Aijab Kyani
- Ms. Saima Afzal
- Ms. Beenish Altaf
- Ms. Shahzadi Tooba Hussain Syed

IV. Admin Staff

- Network Administrator: Mr. Muhammad Saqib Mehmood
- Librarian: Mr. Asghar Satti
- Accounts and Admin Assistant: Ms. Saba Gulzar



2. YEAR 2014: AN OVERVIEW

A. SVI Academic Pursuits

The fact that SVI was set up in just three months from a scratch and was able to hold its inaugural conference in April 2013, has been considered extremely creditable for its entire team led by Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema as its President & Executive Director and Mr. Ross Masood Hussain as its Chairperson.

Beside conferences and workshop, SVI managed to have three publications in year 2014, i.e.; 1st in the row was, Second edition of its first book titled, *“Shifting Dynamics and Emerging Power Equilibrium in South and Central Asia Around Post-2014,”* 2nd book titled *“Energy Crisis and Nuclear Safety & Security of Pakistan,”* and 3rd book titled *“Matrix of Regional and National Security in South Asia and Its Post-2014 Dynamics.”*

SVI’s publications are appearing regularly (book/conference proceedings) and are being disseminated widely to universities, research institutes and governmental and non-governmental organizations. These publications are also available on SVI website. SVI scholars have also contributed to the creation of an academic culture by active participation in print as well as electronic media.



3. SVI EVENTS

A. Conferences/Seminars

A brief description on the SVI Conferences is as under:

a) Role of Media and Pakistan's National Security Discourse

SVI organized its first one day conference of the year 2014 on "Role of Media and Pakistan's National Security Discourse" in collaboration with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), held on March 31, 2014 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad.

The conference theme suggested that media as fourth pillar of the state plays a crucial role in the development and dissemination of its national security discourse. It acts as a prism through which the thought process of nation is reflected. Pakistani media, like the political discourse in the country, is divided and directionless which also lacks a public consensus on vital national security interests, especially on highly important issue of negotiation process with the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in Tribal Areas, and to an extent with India as well. An important segment of national media supports lines of division that are less issues based, but more sectarian, ethnic, and parochial in nature, e.g., projecting view point of ultra right and Islamist political parties in favor of

negotiation with TTP. Similarly, there are profound differences on the process of negotiations with India and important echelons of the polity, both from the politico-military establishment, are sharply divided on the vitally important issues of peace, disputed region of Kashmir, water crisis and national security.

The national security discourse in Pakistan suggests that the media is not just independent and enjoying complete freedom of expression, but takes advantages of uncensored freedom of expression, and it lacks a nationally agreed upon code of ethics, with minor exceptions. A dominant part of the media lacks professional expertise on vitally important issues of economy, industrial technology, strategic stability and national security.

There is hardly a satisfactory understanding of strategic disciplines like relationship between peace and conflict management until resolution, and role of diplomacy in intricate conflictual issues.

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema President/Executive Director SVI said that there is lack of sound narrative on national security discourse. Media

being practiced. Mr. Zahid Hussain, Senior Journalist and Analyst articulated that the country is now confronting multiple challenges of terrorism, violent extremism, and low-intensity conflicts, which have become much more urgent to evolve a holistic and overarching National Security Strategy. Dr. Minhas Majeed, Professor, Department of International Relations, Peshawar University, believed that the



today is no more a media but an industry. He recommended media should show more maturity on coverage of issues related to national security. He stressed that it is responsibility of media to help in formulating the national security discourse, which he explained, is a framework in which national security is

events of 9/11 had brought dramatic changes not only in the foreign policy of Pakistan but also drastically disturbed overall security scenario of the region. Dr. Shahid Masood, Senior Journalist and Current Affairs Analyst said that existing journalistic terms has been widely used in the public discourse in Pakistan but, he being one

of the pioneers of this free for all Media simply does not know the exact definition of journalism, and also the difference between journalism and mass communication.

Former Ambassador to the US, Sherry Rehman during her keynote address, viewed that media enjoys freedom of expression and it does play its role in formulating national security architect, where it can. She added that media always supports national security discourse at the time of distress but, at present, media is under huge stress. Barrister Mehreen Khan, Public Policy Analyst and TV Broadcaster, discussed the importance of biasness in media reporting. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Syed Muhammad Owais stressed that the role of media about

relationship between India and Pakistan has to be very objective, and all issues related to the bilateral relations should be addressed with profound media strategy. Mr. Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan and President Research Society of International Law, argued that the state institutions had legal obligations to take action against those who glorify and incite terrorism in media. Secretary Defence Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Asif Yaseen Malik hoped that with the passage of time, media persons would learn from their mistakes. He expressed the need to bolster trust between the government and the media. He considered that the lack of trust has created distance among the both.

b) Three days Capacity Building Workshop / Seminar

Three days workshop cum seminar series titled “Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Challenges and Prospects” held on June 24-26, 2014 at Islamabad Club, was organized to impart education and training to mid-career civil and military officers, academicians, and media persons. The main topics covered under the above title were: peaceful uses of nuclear technology, non-proliferation regime: problems and prospects, and nuclear safety and security. In the pre-lunch



sessions, prominent professional experts and distinguished academic scholars delivered papers and presentations not only in front of the participants of the workshop but selected guests invited from the Islamabad intelligentsia. The post-lunch sessions were followed by simulation exercises, student presentations and evaluation.

The workshop theme suggests that despite an almost universal adherence to the NPT, the Non-Proliferation Regime continues to face multiple challenges. The gradual addition of nuclear weapon states beyond the P-5, e.g., India, Israel, Pakistan, and more recently North Korea, is not only by itself

considered a very serious challenge but raises the specter of further rise of nuclear weapon states. This specter in turn creates hurdles in the development and transfer of nuclear technology for 'even' exclusively peaceful purposes and undermines the objectives of the Article IV of the NPT. The Non-

Nuclear Weapons States (NNWS) despite their continued and sincere adherence to the NPT are not only complaining about non-realization of the aims of article IV, but also feel disappointed on failures in the field of nuclear disarmament as visualized in the article VI of the NPT.

The discriminatory



and preferential practices by NWS members of the NPT, e.g., special arrangements for India under the India-United States Strategic Partnership, undermine the aims of the NPT and other non-proliferation regimes. It has raised a lot of questions on the credibility of NSG and development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well.

A host of other challenges are being grappled within the Nuclear Security Summit's agenda. The safety of nuclear materials, facilities and terrorism are some of the challenges being prioritized at the NSS fora. NSS meeting at Washington D.C., Seoul and, more recently, The Hague focused on protection of nuclear materials, Convention

on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), Nuclear Terrorism, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), and Nuclear Security and Safety.

The successful participants were awarded with the certificates from SVI, presented by Mr. Khalid Banuri, the Keynote Speaker and Chief Guest of the workshop.



c) One Day Seminar: “Indian Aggressive Posture and Dangers of Escalation”

SVI's third conference titled, “Indian Aggressive Posture and Dangers of Escalation” was held on November 13, 2014 at Islamabad Club, Islamabad. The seminar was organized in a timely manner to address the primary issue that can pose serious threat to the security and integrity of Pakistan.

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema stated that Pakistan is not under an immediate threat from India. He elaborated that the purpose of this seminar is to assess the potential of the new Government of India, led by Narindra Modi, to bring changes in its domestic and foreign policy including Kashmir policy. He also referred to the manifesto of BJP, wherein it is stated that BJP would amend the Article 370 of the Constitution of India. Mr. Khalid Banuri, DG, ACDA, SPD as chair of the session introduced the subject and speakers of the session. Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema being the first speaker; spoke on “Dangers of Conventional Escalation.” He said that one major reason of escalation is threat perception & threat misperception from the enemy that may lead to escalation. The second reason is the imbalance of conventional military capabilities, which can prompt a relatively stronger adversary to escalate over a weak adversary. He said that India is the strong power of South Asia. The third reason for escalation is the existence of Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan, which is unlikely to be resolved. Fourth reason of escalation is the hegemonic pursuits by India. He said that India is committed to acquire hegemony in South Asia. He concluded by saying that

the shadows of escalation will prevail over Pakistan as long the Kashmir issue remains unresolved. He added that the same can only be resolved by way of sincere, assertive and firm commitment by the international community.

Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal shared his views on “India’s Aggressive Military Posture.” He referred to Modi’s statement that, “we would like to write a new chapter of bilateral relations”. He then mentioned that there are two schools of thought in India. According to first school of thought, India should dominate its neighborhood. The other is of the opinion that India should come out of these issues, as the same are preventing India from becoming the major power of the world. PM Modi appears to be convinced with the former school of thought. He analyzed that if Prime Minister of Pakistan is going to meet PM Modi in Katmandu, he is required to make proper calculations about the policies of Modi. Secondly, he said that Islamabad should hold parallel dialogues with the leaders of Hurriat conference and the ruling elites of India. Thirdly, Pakistan should not bother the red lines of India, it should realize that it is a nuclear capable state, and must wait for the appropriate time.

Dr. Adil Sultan shared his views on “Dangers of Nuclear Escalation.” He discussed the role of political leaders, scientists, strategic thinkers, and military establishment in India in viewing the nuclear capability. He also referred to the mature behavior of India and Pakistan by not deploying nuclear weapons and showing restraint to launch a full scale military operation against each other, which reflect that there is less possibility of escalation in the near future, but it cannot be entirely ruled-out.

Dr. Zulfqar Khan spoke on “Likely Impact on Deterrence Stability.” He argued that mutual mistrust and threat perception between India and Pakistan leads to extensive arms expansion. He said that strategy teaches us how to defend what belong to us, and also it should give a message to the adversary that what belongs to the enemy can also be threatened. Lt. Gen (r) Naeem Khalid Lodhi in his keynote address elaborated that there could be various reasons for escalation and among them are Kashmir issue and the internal

phenomenon. Beside these reasons, Indian Army Chief and Prime Minister Modi are also having anti Pakistan sentiments. He also laid stress that media must play an important role to win the war against terror and launch such programs that could help in curbing and discouraging terrorist



activities.

d) Two Day National Conference: “Flashpoints of South Asian Security: A Review of Political and Security Architecture in South Asia”

Conference titled as “Flashpoints of South Asian Security: A Review of Political and Security Architecture in South Asia” held on December 8-9, 2014 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad.



Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema, President SVI, welcomed the distinguished guests and speakers while introducing the format and modalities of the two days scholastic exercise. Dr. Cheema, at the very outset, highlighted the profound structural changes took place in the politics of South Asia in last three years. He stated that the major players of South Asian region have undergone political leadership changes especially in terms of foreign and security policies. He then stated that the agenda of the conference is to discuss the South Asia’s unstable political dispensation and fragile security architecture that gave rise to worries of violent escalation in the region. The intensification of hostilities along the Line of Control and Working Boundary during the past few months and cancellation of bilateral Foreign Secretaries talks by India were symptoms of the enduring complexity of the Pak-India hostile labyrinth.

In his address as a Chief Guest, Former Foreign Secretary, Shamshad Ahmad said that peace with India cannot be achieved by compromising on principle positions on Kashmir and other contentious issues. He said that India wanted to keep Pakistan under relentless pressure to force a

settlement of Kashmir issue on its own (Indian) terms. He voiced his fear that the government was in a hurry to make peace with India. "Peace that they want will not come by compromising on our principled positions." Talking about Afghanistan, Mr. Ahmad said that India cannot be allowed to jeopardize Pakistan's vital interests in Afghanistan. He feared an India-Pakistan proxy war in post-2014 Afghanistan could have perilous security implications for the region and the rest of the world.

Mr. Ross Masood Hussain chaired the session titled, "Shifting Political Landscape of the Sub-continent". Mr. Hussain introduced the speakers. The first speaker, Dr. Tughrul Yamin spoke on "Electoral Politics in Pakistan and its Implications for the Political Landscape of the Sub-continent". Talking about the history of constitution making in Pakistan, Dr. Yamin briefly discussed some salient features of the Objective Resolution of 1949, Constitution of 1956, Constitution of 1962, legal framework order of 1970, and Constitution of 1973. He also highlighted some common observations about the electoral system in Pakistan. While talking about the essential electoral reforms, he recommended that, for free and fair elections, there is a need to ensure an independent & effective election commission.

Dr. Mujeeb Afzal shared his views on "The Resurrection of the BJP and Modi: Impact on Bilateral Politics of the Sub-continent". He analyzed the political behavior of India, which according to him is facing broadly two discourses for the last thirty years in very intense manner: 1); Indian Nationalism, and 2); Hindu Nationalism. Dr. Afzal said that Modi is a charismatic personality who can mobilize masses and inspire people towards Hindu Ideology. He further said that India is not interested in any tangible relationship with Pakistan and is eyeing at integration of the region without it (Pakistan).

Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi thereafter shared his views on "Current Political and Security Architecture of the Sub-Continent". He opined that there are two major aspects of the current political and security architecture in the Sub-continent; Firstly, Physical and military features and issues, and secondly it includes; diplomatic, political and economic dimensions. Highlighting Pakistan's security architecture, he said, Pakistan can improve its position in the security, political and economic architecture of the Sub-Continent/South Asia by pursuing active diplomacy, expanding its interaction at the global level, putting its political and economic house in order, and addressing extremism and terrorism in a forthright manner. Pakistan needs to improve its positive relevance to the international system by becoming an attractive place for trade, investment, and economic activity. It should be viewed at the international level as a part of the solution of the problem of terrorism, regional instability and incoherence.

Amb. (Retd) Shamshad Ahmad in his keynote address thanked the President, Chairman and staff of the SVI for arranging such an enlightened gathering. He said that peace in South Asia would remain elusive as long as Kashmir remained under Indian occupation. Amb. Ahmed said that the

statement issued on January 6, 2004 after a meeting between Musharraf and Vajpayee included an assurance by the former that "he will not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used for terrorism in any manner". He said, "Gen Musharraf had in effect given an affidavit that there would be no cross border activity from Pakistani side. This could be implied as an admission that whatsoever happened in the past was Pakistan's fault." He also highlighted that this statement was not drafted and issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad.

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Syed M. Owais chaired the third session titled as: "Sub-continent Security Architecture: Intra-Regional Flashpoints". Gen. Owais introduced the speakers. Mr. Shams-ul-Mulk, former chairman WAPDA spoke about "India-Pakistan Water Dispute as Threat to Regional Stability and Security". He said that water shortages present the greatest future threat to the viability of Pakistan as a state and a society. Mr. Mulk said that China built 22,000 medium and large dams, India built 4,500 dams, while Pakistan failed to develop consensus over Kalabagh and Diamer-Bhasha dams. He said that Rs.192 billion is the price that the people of Pakistan are paying every year by not building dams. He further added that both the dams would have produced 9,000 megawatts of electricity and people would have electricity at Rs. 1.54 per unit instead of the current Rs. 18.00 per unit.

Defense Analyst Brigadier (Retd.) Samson Simon Sharaf talked about "The Kashmir Tangle: Its impact on Regional Security". Sharaf called for restructuring talks with India whenever the parleys resume, making Kashmir first on the list of issues of concern. He said Kashmir was a social and political issue, but we had been trying to resolve it militarily. While discussing solutions, he recommended that



Composite Dialogue should be focused to Kashmir first. While engaging the international community, we should continue the political and moral support to the Kashmir cause, fast track socio-economic development that strengthens Pakistan, and attract trade and socio-economic linkages across the Line of Control. There should be support for a sincere and fresh blood leadership in Kashmir. He further added that through mobilizing international seminars, lectures and social media, we must organize the Kashmiri Diaspora over into effective pressure groups.

Dr. Rizwana Abbasi's paper highlighted: "Enduring India-Pakistan Hostility vs. Prospects of Conflict Resolution: A Comparatively Analysis of Historic-Ideological Divergence and Imperatives of Co-existence". She contended that India was trying to sidestep the Kashmir issue by keeping Pakistan engaged with allegations of terrorism. She said that Pakistan perceived India as 'a hegemonic power bent upon breaking Pakistan', and India perceived Pakistan as 'a breakaway part of India and a constant threat to its own fragile communal balance'. Highlighting the role of nuclear weapons in the region, Dr. Abbasi said that nuclear weapons will continue to play a role in the national security policy

of these two states as these weapons did maintain fragile peace and prevented outbreak of a conventional or total war.

In his keynote address, Former Defence Secretary, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Asif Yasin Malik said that India was using newer tactics to gain absolute control over occupied Jammu and Kashmir including planned repatriation of Hindu pundits, abrogation of Article 370 that gave special status to occupied valley and possible trifurcation of the disputed region. Gen. Malik said that Pakistan had, in the past, showed a lot of flexibility for the sake of resolving the dispute, but India, because of its insincerity, rejected every offer and opportunity. He said that India even rejected former President Gen. Pervez Musharraf's four point formula that significantly deviated from the country's official position.

In the second day's proceedings, Mr. Ross Masood Husain, Chairperson SVI, welcomed the participants and briefly reviewed the first day's proceedings. Mr. Husain put light on the concept of today's security, which in his opinion has changed now. He said that a state can't claim its security by only securing its borders but in the new world order, the realm of security does apply to securing the cultures and the ways of life.

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema, President/Executive Director SVI, chaired the fourth session titled "Sub-continent's Security Architecture: Structural Dynamics and Policy-Intent." Dr. Cheema while introducing the panel highlighted the importance of this timely discussion. Dr. Zulfqar Khan, first speaker of the session, presented his views on "Pakistan's Security Challenges and Response Capability". He highlighted the sitting Modi government's aggressive posture as a greater security challenge to Pakistan. He then emphasized that Pakistan needs to rationalize its foreign policy, and restructure its relations with Afghanistan. According to Dr. Zulfqar, for Pakistan, commonly adhered bandwagon policy would be a poor option in the present scenario. He discussed the importance of efficient command and control system as well as the need to restructure it.

Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal talked about "India's Power Pursuit and its Impact on South Asian Security". Dr. Jaspal deliberated on two issues; first, what are the determinants on the basis of which we claim that India is pursuing power? And secondly, how we see it destabilize South Asian security? He said that economic growth available for arms forces has created three important favorable conditions for India to peruse its great power status or power. 1) Large funding available to modernize Indian armed forces. 2) Western choice against China. 3) Foreign military hard power. Dr. Jaspal also talked about Indian increased investment in military budget. He concluded his discussion by saying that Indian pursuit of power is generating classic dilemma in South Asia.

Brig. (Retd.) Mahmood Shah shared his views on "Political Change in Afghanistan and Its Impact on South Asian Security Architecture". He said that for a permanent solution of Afghanistan's problem, internal harmony between various ethnic groups is a first pre-requisite. He then added that due to Operation Zarb-e-Azb, the center of gravity of terrorism that was pushed into Pakistan has been

pushed out. In the overall world scenario, the center of gravity of terrorism has also shifted to the Middle East from South Asia but still South Asia remains very important in world peace. Mr. Mahmood summed up his discussion by saying that political change in Afghanistan, which forms the first building block in the overall situation of South Asia, is a step in the right direction with the hope that various power players are not allowed to play with it in a negative manner for their vested interests.

After the presentation of all three speakers, Q & A session began; participants of the conference actively participated in the session and raised some important questions. In his keynote address Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema said that there is no immediate military threat to Pakistan from India. He noted that the country possessed enough conventional and strategic capabilities to deal with any challenge. The major challenge, he said, was socio-economic in nature and was very acute. He added that it is more of a question of managing the economy, which has long been massively mismanaged. Dr. Cheema emphasized that the political leadership needed to act together for dealing with the dilemma country is facing.

Amb. (Retd.) Akram Zaki, chaired fifth session titled “South Asian Security: Extra-Regional Perspectives”. Amb. Zaki introduced the panel of speakers. Zeenia Sadiq Satti shared her thoughts on “Extra-Regional Inputs in the South Asian Security: The US and West's Role in the Regional Security”. Former Ambassador Khalid Khattak spoke on “Extra-Regional Inputs in the South Asian Security: Role of Russia, China and SCO”. He said that present day Russia and the former Soviet Union maintained strongest ties with India and often found themselves directly opposed to Pakistani policies in the region. However, in the past two years, Russia has sought to improve ties with Pakistan. Russia is



making efforts to strengthen its economic ties with the region after years of neglect but its first concern about South Asia is security. Amb. Khattak also analyzed some unique characteristics of SCO as well as the Chinese role in the regional security.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Qasim Qureshi predicted about “South Asian Security Beyond 2014”. He divided his discussion into four parts. At First, he talked about the certain peculiar aspects of ongoing power shift in Asia and also highlighted the relevance of South Asia in this process. Secondly, he highlighted the emerging strategic orientation of both India and China, in the backdrop of the US policy of rebalancing in Asia. Thirdly, he identified the key trends being displayed by major powers in their economic and strategic interaction. In the last, he suggested policy options for Pakistan.

Secretary National Security Committee, Amb. Muhammad Sadiq, in his keynote address said that it would be dishonest to say that Daish is not a threat, knowing the contacts between it and Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and the Afghan Taliban”. Mr. Sadiq said, “Daish has not challenged the security scene here, but sees this region as a potential recruitment ground”. He discussed the factors that could help the group in recruiting new fighters. A big hurdle in Daish’s way is the controversy over who would be ‘Amir-ul-Momineen’ – Baghdadi or Taliban Chief Mullah Omar, he said. The latter has not been seen since 2002. He expressed the fear that Pakistan could be in far big trouble if a more brutal and vicious Daish succeeded in replacing the Taliban and Al-Qaeda.

He further added that preparation of the National Security Policy is being done in a manner that it provides time to the concerned ministries to seek budgetary allocations in fiscal year 2015-16 for



actions they may be asked to take. Mr. Sadiq said that the policy would be a comprehensive document

covering both traditional and non-traditional challenges to National Security. It would also include a National Security Doctrine. Besides framing the policy, Mr. Sadiq said, the National Security Division, which serves as the Secretariat to the National Security Committee, was also working on reforms for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; de-radicalization and counter-radicalization strategies; and plans for de-criminalizing the border with Afghanistan.

In his concluding remarks, Dr Zafar Iqbal Cheema offered special thanks to the Chief Guest, distinguish speakers and participants on behalf of the Strategic Vision Institute.

B. In-House Seminars

a) Role of Media in Regional Stability of South Asia

“Political Dynamics of Afghanistan,” held on March 12, 2014.

Chair

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema, President/Executive Director SVI

Guest Speakers

David Lehman, Senior Policy Officer, South-West Asia, Canadian Foreign Office, Canada.

Nicholas Thomas, Canadian Defence Advisor, Canadian High Commission, Pakistan.

Discussants

Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Executive Director, CISS
Lt. Gen (Retd.) Syed Muhammad Owais

Discussion

The discussion primarily focused on the role of media in propagating India and Pakistan relations. David Lehman’s point of concern was to identify the role of media which created a confused situation for overall world. Dr. Cheema argued that although the media propagates things in entirely different manner and manipulates the issues but now, with the passage of time, people of these countries have learnt much, and wants peace and stability in the region. He further added that people don’t want their nations to be involved in the conventional or non-conventional arms race, which is also realized by the respective governments of both the nations. He stressed that through arms race, peaceful solution to the problems of Pakistan and India can’t be possible. Mr. David said that Canada desires a peaceful solution of all the issues between India and Pakistan as both states are nuclear powers. He said that any proliferation in conventional and particularly in nuclear field will create power imbalance in the region and will also trigger a new arms race between Pakistan and India. Delegation also showed keen interest in the peace talks between Pakistan and TTP leadership. Dr. Cheema and honorable members of the delegation opined that Pakistan and India are two rival nations and the only way to establish peace is to control the negative media campaigns in both countries.

b) Perspectives on Contemporary Regional Security Dynamics

"Perspectives on Contemporary Regional Security Dynamics" held on May 7, 2014.

Chair	Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema
Guest Speaker	Dr. Oliver Meier (German Scholar)
Discussants	Dr. Zulfqar Khan and Kamran Shafi

Discussion

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema described the agenda of the discussion. He initiated the discussion by articulating that as a result of 2013 elections, held in Pakistan, PPP has been replaced by Muslim League. The previous government (PPP) was the first government of Pakistan who has completed its 5 year tenure. The democratic transformation has started working here in Pakistan. Now, the electoral process has started also in Afghanistan and India, where Pakistan has its concerns about security. Dr. Cheema noted the recent statement of L.K. Advani, the prominent Indian leader, "there is new power reality in the region and Pakistan should forget Kashmir", as offensive and provoking. Dr. Cheema said that such kind of statements can adversely affect the India-Pakistan relations.



Talking about the Indo-US civil nuclear deal Dr. Cheema said that the five NWSs had agreed to not transfer "nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" and "not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce" a Non-Nuclear Weapon State (NNWS) to acquire nuclear weapons under Article-I of the NPT. India is a Non-NWS state, so trading sensitive material to India is a violation of NPT. Dr. Cheema questioned the legitimacy of special exemptions for India under the nuclear deal. Moreover, German Scholar, Dr. Oliver Meier shed light upon the situation of Ukrainian-Russian Crisis. He was of the view that the situation can affect the strategic stability of the other neighboring countries as well. While discussing the

Ukraine crisis, he said that Russian actions constituted the violation of the security assurances under Budapest Memorandum that could have implications on other regions. The US, Russian Federation, and the UK went through the 1994 Budapest Memorandum and affirmed their commitment to Ukraine to respect the independence, sovereignty, and existing borders of Ukraine in return for its decision to accede to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) as a non-nuclear-weapon state.



Dr. Meier said that the Ukraine crisis could affect the push for removal of the



remaining tactical weapons from the Europe and could also force changes in missile defense system originally planned for threats from Iran and Syria. The speakers felt that developments in Ukraine that had given up its nuclear weapons could cause sense of insecurity among the other non-nuclear weapon states.

c) Contemporary Pakistan-Russia Bilateral Relation

"Contemporary Pakistan-Russia Bilateral Relation", held on May 23, 2014.

Chair

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema

Guest Speaker

Dr. Andrey N. Shablin, Deputy Political Counselor,
Embassy of Russian Federation, Islamabad.

Discussants

Amb. (Retd.) Khalid Khatak

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Syed Muhammad Owais

**Discussion**

Mr. Andrey N. Shablin, the Chief Guest of the In-House Seminar, said that Pakistan and Russia has joint political-consultation mechanism on bilateral, regional, and international matters as well as on strategic stability. In order to maintain the spirit of brotherly relations among the two countries, it has been decided to establish Pakistan-Russia Economic Forum. Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Russia and Pakistan was created to aid the development of mutual cooperation. Meanwhile, he noted that there are some unresolved financial issues concerning free trade agreement and regularization of Pakistani state debt to Russia. Pakistan and Russia are having some possible Projects like Muzaffargarh Thermal Power Station, Pakistan Steel Mill, and LNG (3.5 million ton LNG per year) etc. He quoted President Vladimir

Putin, saying that “Pakistan today is not only an important trade economic partner of Russia, but also most important Russian partner in South Asia and in the Islamic world”. Mr. Shablin said that we can discuss the relations under three main aspects; strategic, defence collaboration, and civil-nuclear cooperation. Talking about civil nuclear technology, he added, it is possible, although CTBT and FMCT are the oppositions, but the important thing is that Pakistan and Russia have better kind of understanding. On Defence collaboration, he added that MI35 are the defensive helicopters and Pakistan is using it in encountering terrorism; Pakistan has made a request to acquire this technology from Russia.



C. Roundtable Discussions with Foreign Scholars

During the period under review following Roundtable Discussions with the foreign scholars/delegations were conducted in their areas of expertise during their visits at SVI.

a) Insurgency in Afghanistan: TTP, Haqqani Network and Pakistan-US Role in Regional Stability

“Insurgency in Afghanistan: TTP, Haqqani Network and Pakistan-US Role in Regional Stability,” held on March 18, 2014.

Danish Delegation

Steen Bornholdt Andersen

Colonel Defence Attaché Royal Danish Embassy, Islamabad.

Mr. Martin Harrow

Head of Branch, Danish Ministry of Defence.

Pakistani Delegation

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema

President/Executive Director SVI

Air Cdre. (Retd.) Khalid Iqbal

Consultant IPRI

Ms. Farzana Siddiqui

Research Fellow CISS

Mr. Nasurullah Brohi

Research Fellow, SVI

Ms. Beenish Altaf

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Ahmad Khan

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Jawad Warraich

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Shahzadi Tooba

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Ammarah Rabbani Rao

Research Associate, SVI

Discussion

The focus of discussion was TTP, Haqqani Network, and Pak-US role in the regional stability. Danish team was interested to know the chances of success of the present negotiations between government of Pakistan and TTP leadership. Dr. Cheema explained the strategic importance of Pakistan and threats to its strategic stability by armed groups of TTP through different means. He said government is of clear view that whosoever has intentions to challenge the state writ whether TTP, American Afghan Taliban (AAT) or Haqqani group; they would be dealt with iron

hands rather than any clemency. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Syed Muhammad Owais elaborated the current situation of peace talks with Taliban by Government of Pakistan. He explained that Pakistan army has full capability to launch operation in North Waziristan but the consensus among the political authorities and all stake holders in this regard is not an easy task. He further said that post operation scenario will also be very difficult for the government like handling of IDPs etc.

b) Future of Energy in Pakistan and its Viable Options

“Future of Energy in Pakistan and its Viable Options,” held on April 2, 2014.

Guest Speaker

Kara De Castro

The US Energy Attaché in Pakistan

Pakistani Delegation

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema

President/Executive Director SVI

Ms. Huma Rehman

Research Fellow, CISS

Mr. Nasurullah Brohi

Research Fellow, SVI

Ms. Ammarah Rabbani Rao

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Beenish Altaf

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Jawad Warraich

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Shahzadi Tooba

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Ahmad Khan

Research Associate, SVI

Discussion

The energy deficit/crisis in Pakistan has topped in major issues and challenges to Pakistan and is now being placed as national security issue of the country. The total mounted capacity for power generation by public and private sector is not enough even for the running time period. Pakistan's current power supply capacity cannot catch up with the power demands that continue to increase years after years. These circumstances made the public to accept the scheduled and un-scheduled power outages for un-limited hours. It is not only immense loss of industrial sector but is also causing un-employment and inflation.

The In-House Seminar was actually aimed to put light upon various options for energy generation and its implications on security sector. Dr. Cheema started discussion with the strategic importance for Pakistan's energy security cooperation with the US. He put forward the option of civil nuclear energy which is vital to drop off the energy crisis. Due to the advance and recycling capacity of civil nuclear technology, it is a most viable energy resource especially for a nuclear country. Ms. Castro believed that, concerns about energy security are now at the forefront of many current debates on energy policy, profoundly influencing the way decision-makers think about a range of issues from national and economic security to international diplomacy.

In-house discussion framed a point that the tightening of global energy markets in recent years has led energy consuming nations to realize how dependent they are on energy exporting nations that may not share their security concerns. This sense of uncertainty is deepened by the knowledge that many of exporters are acutely vulnerable to a variety of disruptions beyond their control. Pakistan is concerned to have civil nuclear deal with America as it has happened before in South Asia. There are two main points that emerge, first is the nuclear energy security mechanism, and second is the delicate relationship between energy importing nations and energy exporting nations. Ms. Castro agreed that, as far as Pakistan is concerned, Pakistan's nuclear command and control system is most powerful mechanism of the world, and relationship between importing and exporting states have assumed an increasingly important role in international relations. Therefore, stability of supply and demands has become issue of national security for both the parties involved in such kind of relationship. It was also discussed that Pakistan's national security imperative encompasses a broader range of concerns than just defence. In conclusion, Pakistan has aimed to improve its resilience to threats and short fall of energy resources by all means.

c) Pakistan and the South Asian Region

"Pakistan and the South Asian Region" with KAS Delegation held on April 28, 2014.

KAS Delegation

Mr. Marc Frings

Desk Officer, South and Central Asia, KAS,
Germany

Mr. Ronny Heine

Resident Representative, KAS

Mr. Fawad Haider

Program Officer, KAS

SVI Delegation

Mr. Ross Masood Hussain

Chairperson SVI

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema

President/Executive Director SVI

Mr. Nasurullah Brohi

Research Fellow, SVI

Ms. Ammarah Rabbani Rao

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Shahzadi Tooba Hussain Syed

Research Associate, SVI

Ms. Beenish Altaf

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Jawad Warraich

Research Associate, SVI

Mr. Ali Raza

Research Associate, SVI

Discussion

Marc Frings started the discussion with reference to the internal and external affairs of Pakistan. He was concerned about the democratic government and electoral process in South Asia. Talking about another domestic issue, Frings asked that “how would you analyze the negotiation between TTP and the current Government?” Dr. Cheema replied that TTP does not accept the constitution of Pakistan so how would you proceed further to sit with them on the table. When one cannot meet their demands then negotiating with them would only be a waste of time. The discussion ended with the last question asked by Mr. Frings that “how Pakistan takes the power change in the South Asian region?” Dr. Cheema said that from security and external perspective, India is important for Pakistan and from domestic perspective Afghanistan has got more importance. Pakistan is seeking to have good relationship with both the countries.

4. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES OF SVI

A. SVI Research Publications

a) Publication of SVI Book

- a. Book titled *"Shifting Dynamics and Emerging Power Equilibrium in South and Central Asia Around Post-2014"* (2nd Edition)
- b. Book titled *"Energy Crisis and Nuclear Safety and Security."*
- c. Book titled *"Matrix on Regional and National Security Architecture in South Asia and its Post-2014 Dynamics."*

b) Input of SVI Scholars in Print Media

- i. Beenish Altaf, "Lesson from Nuclear Disasters and Karachi N. Plants," *PKKH. Tv*, January 13, 2014
- ii. Beenish Altaf and Ahmad Khan, "In Defence of Nuclear Energy in Pakistan," *South Asia Monitors, Eurasia Review*, February 14, 16, 2014
- iii. Beenish Altaf and Ahmad Khan, "The Nuclear Energy Debate in Pakistan," *Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies*, New Delhi, #4316, February 19, 2014
- iv. Beenish Altaf, "Pakistan-India Relations: 'Youm-e-Takbeer' and Maintaining Balance in Region," *Eurasia Review*, May 29, 2014
- v. Beenish Altaf, "Nuclear Security Summit and Options for Pakistan," *Pakistan Observer*, July 13, 2014 "Forums to Address Regional Piece," *South Asia Monitors*, July 16, 2014.
- vi. Beenish Altaf, "Use of Nuclear Force-BJP's Model," *Eurasia Review*, July 18, 2014.
- vii. Beenish Altaf, "BJP's Nuclear Drive," *Nepal24hours*, July 20, 2014.
- viii. Beenish Altaf, "Nuclear Security: Pakistan Should Take A Frontline Position – Analysis," *Eurasia Review*, July 28, 2014.
- ix. Nasarullah Brohi, "Global Anarchy and Role of Nuclear Weapons in Foreign Policy Decision Making," *Eurasia Review*, July 29, 2014.
- x. Beenish Altaf, "Method for NSG Expansion," *South Asian Voices*, August 25, 2014.

- xi. Nasurullah Brohi, "Why Peace in Afghanistan is Important for Pakistan," *Daily Outlook Afghanistan*, August 27, 2014.
- xii. Beenish Altaf, "US influence in political transition of South Asia," *Foreign Policy News*, August 27, 2014.
- xiii. Nasurullah Brohi, "The Golden Crescent and Economics of the Terrorism," *Eurasia Review*, August 29, 2014.
- xiv. Shahzadi Tooba, "Revival of Nuclear Power in Japan after Fukushima Incident," *Brainy Pakistan*, September 23, 2014.
- xv. Nasurullah Brohi, "South Asia's Water Dilemma," *Eurasia Review*, September 26, 2014.
- xvi. Nasurullah Brohi, "Spheres of Influence: The Great powers & Great Games," *Daily Patriot*, September 23, 2014.
- xvii. Nasurullah Brohi, "Finding Friends outside the Circle," *Nepal 24 Hours*, October 28, 2014.
- xviii. Nasurullah Brohi, "Understanding The Sensitivity Of The South Asian Region," *Eurasia Review*, October 28, 2014.
- xix. Shahzadi Tooba, "Coal-Fired Power Plants in Pakistan and the Lurking Risks," *Nepal 24 Hours*, October 31, 2014.
- xx. Beenish Altaf, "Reliability of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime," *Nepal 24 Hours*, *Foreign Policy News*, October 29, 2014.
- xxi. Sidra Kyani, "Pakistan needs to remain reluctant to join the U.S.-led anti-IS coalition," *Foreign Policy News*, October 29, 2014.
- xxii. Beenish Altaf, "Regional and Extra-Regional Contours of South Asia," *South Asian Voices*, November 1, 2014.
- xxiii. Beenish Altaf, "Modi's Adventurism and its Upshots," *Daily Times*, November 2, 2014.
- xxiv. Saima Afzal, "The US Withdrawal from Afghanistan and Its Post-2014 Implications," *Lahore Times*, November 9, 2014,
- xxv. Beenish Altaf, "Modi's Adventurism and its Upshots," *South Asian Voices*, November 10, 2014.
- xxvi. Saima Afzal, "Challenges to National Security," *Pakistan Observer*, November 14, 2014.
- xxvii. Saima Afzal, "Challenges to National Security," *Eurasia Review*, November 17, 2014.

- xxviii. Ali Raza, "Indian Aggressive Posture May Bring Instability in South Asia," *Nepal 24 Hours*, November 18, 2014.
- xxix. Ali Raza and Beenish Altaf, "Shaheen Ballistic Missiles: Equalizing Deterrence," *Foreign Policy News*, November 20, 2014.
- xxx. Ali Raza and Beenish Altaf, "The Deterrence Equation," *Friday Times*, November 21, 2014.
- xxxi. Nasurullah Brohi, "Rethinking a Progressive Democratic Afghanistan," *Eurasia Review*, November 25, 2014.
- xxxii. Shahzadi Tooba, "India and Pakistan's Growing Tensions and the Eighteenth SAARC Summit," *Nepal 24 Hours*, *Foreign Policy News*, November 27, 2014.
- xxxiii. Sidra Kyani, "Obama's Call for Global Zero," *Times of Pakistan*, November 27, 2014.
- xxxiv. Sidra Kyani, "Nuclear Terrorism and Pakistan," *Nepal 24 Hours*, November 27, 2014.
- xxxv. Nasurullah Brohi, "Pak-Russia Relations: Path to SCO Membership," *Foreign Policy News*, November 30, 2014.
- xxxvi. Saima Afzal, "Islamic State an emerging threat" *Foreign Policy News*, December 15, 2014.
- xxxvii. Saima Afzal, "Reminiscing about 16 December," *Nepal 24 Hours*, December 16, 2014.
- xxxviii. Saima Afzal, "India's Aggressive Posture towards Pakistan," *Foreign Policy News*, *Nepal 24 Hours*, December 17, 2014.

B. Foreign Visits

- i. Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema, President/Executive Director SVI, presented paper titled "Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey Cooperation," in an International Peace Research Association (IPRA), Istanbul, Turkey from August 10-15, 2014.
- ii. Mr. Ali Raza attended an International Bologna Italy Symposium titled "Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Reconciliation," from July 22-August 3, 2014 organized by International, Peace and Security Institute (IPSI).
- iii. Ms. Beenish Altaf participated in the 13th International Summer Workshop titled "Nuclear Disarmament, Safety and Stability," Kalutara, Sri Lanka from September 15-25, 2014 organized by Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS).



5. SVI WEBSITE

SVI's website publishes research articles, short commentaries, opinions, analyses, research reports, coverage of contemporary issues related to Peace, Development, Education, Energy, Nuclear Security, Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament (AC&D) and Strategic and Security Studies. SVI website has extensively given coverage to SVI Conferences, Workshops, Seminars, and Roundtables over the years. SVI Website has Publication Section from where public access is given to download books, opinion articles, reports and proceedings of the conferences. The website also shows the upcoming events in the coming year. The Archive Section of the website has prominent articles of the renowned authors, academicians, and journalists on the issues of nuclear deterrence, nuclear forces, nuclear energy etc. Our website is frequently visited by policy makers, researchers, experts, and students in and out Pakistan. We also invite renowned scholars to contribute their writing for publication on our website on regional and international relations issues. SVI website provides useful forum for debate to formulate a comprehensive discourse on current issues in the above mentioned fields. For further details, please visit www.thestrategicvision.com



6. SVI FACE BOOK PAGE

SVI Face book page is its interface with the social media. Blogs, newspaper items, opinions, and articles published on other websites are shared here. SVI's face book page likes since its establishment has increased over the year. Researchers, scholars and students are the frequent visitors on the page. SVI face book page also shares the coverage of SVI events like conferences, seminars, and workshop programs and pictures. Likewise, SVI page is extensively being used to send invitation to participants for SVI events. Since SVI joined face book, it has successfully achieved its goal of creating a discourse on variety of issues including non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament, and peace and stability. To like the SVI face book page please visit www.facebook.com/svicom



7. ANNEX

A. SVI Team

I. Mr. Ross Masood Husain, Chairperson SVI

Mr. Ross Masood Husain was born in Pune, India. Educated at Karachi, Oxford and London, he is currently a Consultant in International Affairs and International Law, with specialization in the fields of Air and Space Laws. Mr. Husain joined Civil Services of Pakistan (CSP) in 1951 and has put in over 50 years of service / practice in the fields of Public Administration, International Law, Diplomacy and Strategic Policy Planning, including senior assignments with the Government of Pakistan and various International Organizations. He is Founder/Director/Governor/Adviser/Professor of the Boards and Faculties of several Governmental/Non-governmental organizations, Civil and Military Institutions, Universities, Area study centers, Foundations, and Research Institutions at home and abroad. He founded the Institute of Strategic Studies in 1973 and served as its first Director General from 1973-1976, and again in 1989-1990. He is Resident Representative for South Asia of the Institute for the Study of Indo-Pakistan Relations, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom. Mr. Husain has travelled extensively around the world and can read/write/speak fluently in Urdu, Hindi, English, Spanish and all the regional languages of Pakistan. He has also written extensively on a variety of issues, and has numerous publications to his credit.

II. Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema, President/Executive Director

Dr. Zafar Iqbal Cheema is the President & Executive Director of the Strategic Vision Institute (SVI), Islamabad. Dr. Cheema is the former Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Meritorious Professor & Chairman, Department of Defence & Strategic Studies (DSS), Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad – Pakistan (2005 – 2008). He also served as Professor / Head of Department of Strategic and Nuclear Studies, Faculty of Contemporary Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan (Feb 2011 – Feb 2012). He was previously

Professor and Chairman DSS, QAU (1993-1998). Dr. Cheema holds a PhD from Department of War Studies, King's College London (1987-91). He also holds an Advanced Diploma in Peace and Conflict Research from University of Uppsala, Sweden (1994), Masters in International Relations from Quaid-i-Azam University (1978), Islamabad, and Masters in Political Science from Punjab University, Lahore (1971). Dr. Cheema held four (4) post-doctoral awards: A, (Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden; B, (Fulbright Fellowship at School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington D.C., (1995-96); C, (Commonwealth Fellowship at King's College London (1999-2000); and D, (Quaid-i-Azam / Visiting Fellowship at St. Antony's College, Oxford University (Jan 2001 – Dec 2004). At the end of last fellowship, he was honoured as Senior Associate Member of St. Antony's College. His main academic discipline has been Strategic Studies and International Affairs, while focusing on areas of specialization such as: South Asian Security (Traditional and Non-Traditional), regional nuclear proliferation and Arms Control, and Deterrence and Strategic stability. DR. Cheema has 35 Years of postgraduate research and teaching experience: 25 years at QAU and 10 years cumulatively at Georgetown University, King's college London, Antony's College, Oxford University and 1 year at NDU. The QAU experience also includes 10 years of academic administration such as Dean, Social Sciences, Chairperson DSS, President Research and Publications Cell and In-charge Student Affairs, concurrently with teaching and research. Dr. Cheema authored a book titled: Indian Nuclear deterrence: Its Evolution, Development and Implications for South Asian Security (Karachi – Oxford, OUP, 2010), pp. 609 and edited another titled: Shifting Dynamics and Emerging Power Equilibrium in South and Central Asia around post – 2014 (Islamabad, SVI, 2014). He has published 35 research papers / book chapters most of which are on South Asia. DR. Cheema participated in 75 international seminars / conferences and presented papers on many of those. Dr. Cheema has supervised 3 PhD, 16 M. Phil and 20 M.Sc. students on diverse topics, who successfully obtained degrees. He was member HEC's (Higher Education Commission) Committee of Social Sciences and Humanities in Pakistan, Head of HEC Sub-Committee on the Disciplines of International Relations and Strategic Studies for recommending syllabi and quality Journals. He remained Chairperson Board of Faculty of Social Sciences and Board of Studies of

Defence & Strategic Studies. The countries he has visited include: U.K., United States, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, India, Iran, Nepal, Sri Lanka, U.A.E., Oman, Bahrain, South Korea and Turkey.

III. Mr. Nasarullah Brohi, Research Fellow

Mr. Nasurullah Brohi is a Senior Research Associate at Strategic Vision Institute. He holds M.Phil and Masters Degree in Defence and Strategic Studies from Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad and Bachelors in Political Science. His areas of research are Central Asia, Russia, Afghanistan, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and NATO. His opinion articles appear in national and international newspapers, blogs and websites. His general duties include research, office accounts management and office administration work. His email is nasurullah.svi@gmail.com

IV. Ms. Sidra Aijab Kyani, Research Associate

Ms. Sidra Aijab Kyani is a Research Associate at Strategic Vision Institute (SVI), Islamabad. She is doing M.Phil in Strategic and Nuclear Studies National Defence University, Islamabad and Masters in Defence and Diplomatic Studies, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi. Her area of research is Nuclear Disarmament, Arms Control, Nuclear Terrorism, Nuclear Safety and Security and Strategic Studies. She joined SVI since October 2014.

V. Ms. Saima Afzal, Research Associate

Ms. Saima Afzal Kyani is a Research Associate at Strategic Vision Institute (SVI), Islamabad. She is M.Phil in Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad and Masters in Defence and Diplomatic Studies, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi. Her area of research is Internal Security, Terrorism, Non-Traditional Security Threats and South Asian Security. Ms. Afzal joined SVI since November 2014.

VI. Ms. Beenish Altaf, Research Associate

Beenish Altaf is a Research Associate at Strategic Vision Institute (SVI), Islamabad. She holds a Masters degree in Defence and Diplomatic Studies from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi. Her area of research includes Nuclear Non-Proliferation and other strategic Issues of South Asia. Her opinion

articles periodically appear in various nationwide newspapers and international websites/blogs. Ms. Altaf also acts as an editor, designer and composer at SVI. Additionally, organizes national and international conferences/seminars conducted by SVI. She joined SVI since Feb 2013 and can be reached at svibeenish@gmail.com, beenishaltaf7@gmail.com

VII. Ms. Shahzadi Tooba Hussain Syed, Research Associate

Ms. Shahzadi Tooba Hussain Syed is a Research Associate in Strategic Vision Institute (SVI), Islamabad. She holds an M.Phil degree in International Relations (IR), National Defence University Islamabad (2011-2013). She also holds Masters in Defence and Strategic Studies (DDS) from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (2007-2009). Her area of research in general is Energy security and specifically nuclear energy. Ms. Tooba worked as Assistant Editor on two of the publications titled: Energy Crisis and Nuclear Safety and Security of Pakistan (Islamabad, SVI, 2014) and another titled: Matrix of Regional and National Security in South Asia and its Post 2014 Dynamics (Islamabad, SVI, 2014). She has written various opinion articles published in national newspapers and international blogs and websites. She has additional duties of office coordination and conducting In-house/Roundtables, making reports of the In-house as well. She can be reached at shahzadisvi@gmail.com

VIII. Mr. Muhammad Saqib Mehmood, Network Administrator

Mr. Saqib is serving as IT & Network Administrator at Strategic Vision Institute. He did his Bachelor degree in Computer Science in 2012 with distinction from IUB. He was appointed as Project Coordinator at International Organization National Technology Group (NTG) in Nov 2012 and has been serving there till Jul 2014. He joined Strategic Vision Institute in Nov 2014 and current employee of Strategic Vision Institute. He can be reached at saqib.svi@gmail.com

IX. Mr. Asghar Satti, Librarian

Mr. Mohammad Asghar Satti is working as a Librarian in Strategic Vision Institute (SVI). He did his Master degree in Library and Information Science in 2007 from AIU, Islamabad. He has served as Assistant Librarian in Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) from 2005 to 2010 and also served as Research Fellow (Library) in National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) from 2011 to 2013. He looks after the management of SVI library, acquisition of books, and

journal, and process library material according to international standard. He also provides books reference services to SVI researchers.

X. Ms. Saba Gulzar, Accounts and Admin Assistant

Ms. Saba Gulzar is an Accountant at Strategic Vision Institute. She holds a Masters degree in Business Administration with Finance specialization. Her general responsibilities include preparing books of accounts, vouchers, record of receipts & payments, cash books, audit reports, salary making and stock register. She can be reached at svisaba@gmail.com