

International Conference Report
**GLOBAL PEACE AMIDST
WAR AND CONFLICT**
17th-18th Sep 2018
Marriott Hotel, Islamabad



International Conference Report

GLOBAL PEACE AMIDST WAR AND CONFLICT

17th - 18th September 2018
Marriott Hotel, Islamabad

Compiled by

Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi

Associate Professor of National Defence University, Islamabad

Shanzae Asif

Research Fellow, CPSD



Contents

1.	Acknowledgments	ii
2.	About CPSD	ii
3.	Executive Summary	iii
4.	List of Speakers and Chairs	1
5.	Proceedings of Day One, 17 th Sep 2018	2
6.	Proceedings of Day Two, 18 th Sep 2018	8
7.	Policy Perspectives by Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi	14
8.	Policy Recommendations	16
9.	Picture Gallery	19
10.	Event Management Team	23

Acknowledgments

The Centre for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD) would like to acknowledge the generous support and contribution of the Dadabhoy Foundation for the International Conference on Global Peace amidst War and Conflict held at the Marriott hotel in Islamabad on the 17th - 18th of September 2018.

About CPSD

The Centre for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD) is an outreach of Dadabhoy higher educational pursuits and is a nonprofit public policy organization based in Karachi. It is an independent, nonpartisan and multidimensional forum dedicated to conducting research on security, political and economic issues of national and international importance. We are a nontraditional, multilingual grassroots policy forum that undertakes an in-depth probe into developmental, social and cultural matters through dialogue, negotiation and consensus building. CPSD is committed to promote and to be a resource with innovative ideas to become a platform of cutting-edge analysis for informed decision making to help people, policy makers and leaders.

Executive Summary

The International Conference on Global Peace amidst War and Conflict organized by CPSD was held in Islamabad at the Marriott hotel on September 17th-18th 2018. The themes focused on discussing the evolving global world order, the socioeconomic order, geopolitics and the state, the precepts of traditional and nontraditional security and finally the emergence of fifth generation hybrid war which serves as the single most threat to national security of traditional Westphalian states.

The conference was attended by distinguished academics and scholars from the United States of America, Turkey, Iran, India, Russia and China. Some of the senior experts included Dr. Marvin Weinbaum from the Middle East Institute in Washington D.C. along with academics with varied expertise on areas of security, global world order, geoeconomics and nontraditional warfare.

The overarching theme of the conference was to achieve relative peace through conflict resolution and constructive discourse. There is a shift in the monetary and fiscal system which is in constant transition. There is shift from a bipolar to a unipolar world order bringing with it the evolving dynamics of new strategic orientations, the reformation of politico-economic equations, reorientation of alliances, revising regional cooperation, US and NATO supremacy, rising China and India, resurgent Russia along with the role of regional organizations and the geostrategic opportunities and challenges associated with them. Furthermore, the discussion during the conference was principally located on the concept of human security within the larger framework of a national security apparatus.

Since war is often highlighted more in international discourse, it ends up sidelining the question of a discussion on achieving global peace. The discussion included lengthy remarks on the need for regional stability along with a coherent policy by Pakistan to pursue sustainable peace in the region without compromising on its own prosperity.

There was great emphasis on establishing conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. The deterioration of global peace inevitably adversely impacts the global economy. The speakers delved into great detail on the condition of global politics as well as the need for regional alliances and stability to achieve their goal of world peace. The conference concluded with a reiteration for the prioritization for a positive peace and the resolution of conflict in Palestine and Kashmir for a lasting world peace.

The event was attended by various diplomats, scholars, businessmen and numerous students from universities such as NUST, NDU, Quaid-i-Azam university and IIU.

The Conference aimed to examine these new challenges and new opportunities by discussing the following themes:

- 1. Session One: Evolving Global Order**
- 2. Session Two: Geopolitics and Transforming State**
- 3. Session Three: Transforming Socioeconomic Order**
- 4. Session Four: International Security: Traditional/Nontraditional Security**
- 5. Session Five: Hybrid Applications Impinging upon National Security**

List of Speakers and Chairs

Speakers

Welcome remarks:

Lt. Gen. Agha M. Umer Farooq, (retd)
President, Centre for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD)

Keynote Speaker:

Senator Sherry Rehman
Former Senate Opposition Leader

Chief Guest Address:

General Zubair Mahmood Hayat NI(M)
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC)

Dr. Natalia Piskunova

Professor at Moscow State University, Russia

Mr. Andrew Small

Senior Transatlantic Fellow, German Marshall Fund, USA

Dr. Wei Zongyou

Professor at Fudan University, China

Dr. Marvin Weinbaum

Director for Pakistan Studies, Middle East Institute, USA

Dr. Shamshad Akhtar

Former Governor State Bank and Caretaker Finance Minister

Mr. Parvin Sawhney

Editor and Owner at Force Magazine India

Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi

Executive Director CISS

Ambassador Jehangir Ashraf Qazi

Former Pakistan's Ambassador to the America

Dr. Mandana Tishehyar

Professor at Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran

Dr. Suba Chandran

Professor at National Institute of Advanced Studies, India

Dr. S Gulden Ayman

Professor at Istanbul University, Turkey

Dr. Tughral Yamin

Associate Dean, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, NUST Islamabad

Lt. Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi, (retd)

Former Caretaker Minister of Defence

Mr. Ammar Jaffery

Former Additional DG, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)

Dr. Zafar Jaspal

Associate Professor at Quaid-i-Azam University

Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi

HOD, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Air Chief Marshal Suhail Aman (retd)

Former Chief of Air Staff

Mr. Shahryar Afridi

State Minister for Interior

Mr. Abdullah Dadabhoy

Chairman Dadabhoy Foundation and CPSD

Chairs

Ambassador Sardar Masood Khan

President Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry

Director General Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI)

Dr. Salman Shah

Former Federal Minister for Finance

Ambassador Zamir Akram

Former Pakistan Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva

Lt. Gen. Tariq Waseem Ghazi (retd)

Former Defence Secretary

Day One: September 17th 2018

Welcome remarks by Lt. Gen. Agha M. Umer Farooq, (retd), President, Centre for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD)



He commenced his speech by thanking all the supporters of the International Conference. He started by extending his gratitude to the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee followed by Chairman Dadabhoy foundation, Senator Sherry Rehman, the Indian High Commissioner, the Argentinian ambassador, the Nigerian ambassador, the Dutch ambassador and the charge d'affaires from Palestine and Chile. Other distinguished participants included Chief Air Marshal Sohail Aman(retd), Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Lt. Gen. Tariq Waseem Ghazi (retd) and esteemed members from the diplomatic community, think tanks and eminent scholars and speakers primarily from China, India, Russia, Turkey, USA, Iran and a large number from Pakistan.

In his inaugural address Lt. Gen. Umer Farooq gave a brief overview of the main aims and objectives of the Center for Peace, Security and Developmental Studies (CPSD). He started off by sketching the evolution of the modern world order from a bipolar one during the cold war era to a unipolar one evolving through the War on Terror with 9/11 serving as the main catalyst. Furthermore, he mentioned how a lack of political diplomatic acumen and good statesmanship transformed this unipolar world order to an economic multipolar system with a mega super power. He also highlighted the overarching theme of the conference which was to achieve relative peace through conflict resolution and constructive discourse.

Monetary and fiscal system is in a transitioning phase. Touching upon the transition from a bipolar to a unipolar world order, he identified a few key dynamics such as the new strategic orientations, the reformation of politico-economic equations, reorientation of alliances, revising regional cooperation, US and NATO supremacy, rising China and India, resurgent Russia along with the role of regional organizations and the geostrategic opportunities and challenges associated with them.

He further emphasized upon the need to talk about human security which is often negated whilst debating upon traditional security concepts and stated that the monetary and fiscal systems are also in a transitioning state. He also expounded upon the new prospects and challenges posed, alongside fierce competition and conflict of interests that would arise as a result of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), influencing global security and economic structures.

The Keynote Speaker Senator Sherry Rehman

commenced her speech by noting the need for confluence between the modern and the postmodern era through a focus on foreign policy, national security and international peace. She highlighted the prioritization of 'war' in international discourse, which often supplants 'global peace'. Her address focused on the need for Pakistan to pursue sustainable peace in the region without compromising on its own prosperity. Senator Rehman noted the current state of global affairs as increasingly rife with socioeconomic and ideological conflicts where populism, illiberalism and 'low-intensity' democracies play a definitive role. She also emphasized upon the Fourth Industrial Revolution as a phenomenon of porous borders which makes it vital for governments to invest in societies and usher in an era where battlefields are those of ideas/narratives.



The Chief Guest General Zubair Mahmood Hayat (Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee) NI(M)

cited the nature of peace as an idealistic construct based on certain values. He explained that the concept of peace is far wider than mere cessation of war and violence; peace is more dynamic and a long-term process based on universal values. Hence, he emphasized, that peace should not be treated as an end goal but as an on-going process, in a more realistic fashion. To explain this idealism and unattainability of peace as a goal, he presented the data of Global Peace Index, according to which the global peace is continuously deteriorating, with 62% of countries in the world scoring lower than the previous years in the Global Peace Index.

In addition, since 2012 the economic impact of violence has increased 16%. Reiterating the idealism of an absolute peace he focused on the need for stability in the short term and on the prioritization of positive peace in general. Positive peace, according to him, is "an optimum environment for human and national potential to flourish and prosper."

He highlighted the trends that have contributed to the global political climate in addition to the dimension of global transitions that can contribute to instability in the international system. The speech further identified the predomination of individual state interests over global peace and security interests as a major impediment to world peace. Another current issue he raised, dealt with the rise of non-state actors and proxy intrastate conflict challenging internal peace within countries.

He also drew attention to nontraditional security threats like resource scarcity, population shifts and human security issues. Finally, the lack of resolution of disputes in areas such as Palestine and Kashmir are a major cause of disillusionment hence, there must be a need for prioritizing conflict resolution over management.

Session One: Evolving Global Order

Dr. Natalia Piskunova

The first speaker Dr. Natalia Piskunova discussed the political context of the Russian Humanitarian Intervention debate and the Post-1990s foreign policy which was largely influenced by nonpolitical factors. The breakthrough for the Russian debate was the speech delivered by President Putin in 2007 expressing his discontent and dismay over the engagement of “the West” in both, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, which resulted in a lot of chaos and turmoil. Dr. Natalia started her speech by emphasizing upon the need for ‘prevention’ and how it is crucial for laying down the success road for global peace and stability. She stressed that in current times when we talk about foreign policy it is important to take into account the view of the masses, how they react and assess foreign policy, including the current discourse in each country. She also gave an overview of Russia’s secular foreign policy in the 1990’s and how the policy primarily focused on changes within the Russian society and intense relations with the neighboring countries, while turning a blind eye to the rest of the world.



Dr. Natalia also touched upon how the beginning of the 1990’s was the quest for national identity in Russia followed by the economic problems in 1993-1994 and the ‘reforms of economic shock’, which greatly influenced foreign policy. She then talked about the gradual shifting and reformed approach to foreign policy at the end of the 1990’s, following the first and the second Balkan wars and economic development of the country which saw the reshuffling of priorities in Russia.



Dr. Wei Zongyou

The second speaker of the session Dr. Wei Zongyou expounded upon the Trump administration’s policy towards China. He termed the current state of global affairs as a “world of growing uncertainty” where the rise of nativism, populism, protectionism and anti-globalism in Europe and the United States has directly challenged the long trends of progressivism, liberalism, cosmopolitanism, and globalism.

Dr. Zongyou also expressed concern over the cold war between US and China, after President Trump overtly questioned the wisdom and rationale of the decades long US policy of engaging China and called it a failed policy. Dr. Zongyou asserted that materialization of the new cold war will not be in the interest of either the US or China, nor in the interest of the Indo-Pacific and beyond.



Mr. Andrew Small

The third speaker of the session Mr. Andrew Small discussed the conditions required for China's belt and road initiative to act as a stabilizing force and the strategic reactions to China's plans. He commenced his speech by talking about the growing competition and by tracing the escalating pattern of trade wars between the two largest economies, the United States and China. He also mentioned China's retaliation to the imposition of tariffs by the Trump administration, by imposing equivalent tariffs on the United States adding to increasing tensions. He also analyzed the geopolitical and economic challenges that the BRI faced during its first phase and how China's reformed approach might address these challenges.

Mr. Andrew also explained that China's main motive to invest in the BRI was not solely economic, rather China wanted to invest to facilitate connectivity between countries in the region and foster mutual trust and cooperation. He concluded his speech by touching upon the growing competition in the Indo-Pacific and the Trump Administration's Indo-Pacific strategy.

President AJK, Ambassador Masood Khan

The chair of the session President AJK, Ambassador Masood Khan commenced his speech by referring to the current world order as being in a state of 'flux.' He stated that the United States continues to be an indispensable nation but alongside the evolving and maturing global order there are some notions and conventions that are also being challenged such as, the 'exceptionalism' of the United States. While discussing the changing globe order, the Ambassador also quoted Senator Daniel, 'America is entitled to decide what role it wants to play in the world, but we are not entitled to pretend that the world is not changing'. Moving on, the ambassador talked about the new cold war between the Russian Federation and the United States which continues to unfold every day in Syria, Ukraine, Georgia and Eastern Europe. He also concentrated on the asymmetrical bipolarity between the two G2s (the two major powers who will co-manage the world order) and mentioned China's concerns pertaining to co-managing with the United States.



He talked about the turbulent situation in the Middle East, the polarization of Iraq and the civil war in Syria. Furthermore, the ambassador expounded upon the opposition faced by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), from India, US, Japan and Australia who believe that the initiative behind the BRI is not all about leveraging economic geography of contiguous regions and continents but is about geostrategy. He concluded by investigating the correlation between religion and politics and the rise of political Islam and Islamophobia in the West. In his concluding remarks the ambassador touched upon how the authority of the Bretton Woods institutions is being challenged, coupled with the billionaire boom which benefits a few. He stressed upon the need for shared values at an international level, the need for the reconstruction of the world order and promoting cooperation instead of competition.

Session Two: Geopolitics and Transforming State Craft



Dr. Marvin Weinbaum

The first speaker of the second session, Dr. Marvin Weinbaum elaborated upon the fickle nature of diplomacy as a vital tool of statecraft. Citing daunting challenges such as the anti-globalization movement and the emergence of powerful non-state actors he commented that public diplomacy is encroaching interpersonal engagement. Moreover, he examined the role of domestic pressures and the information revolution on the rise of punitive mechanisms such as coercion and transnationalism. He also paid special attention to the development of crisis diplomacy in the South Asian region while emphasizing on the Indo-Pak confrontation and Afghanistan.

Mr. Parvin Sawhney

The second speaker Mr. Parvin Sawhney from India sketched an overview of India's engagement with Russia, China and the USA in the light of rising Chinese influence on a global and regional scale. He debated whether India's geostrategic and geopolitical interests would be best served by compliance with the American Indo-Pacific strategy or the 2018 Wuhan agreement. Mr. Sawhney believed instead of leaning to the American or Chinese side, India should aspire to become a geostrategic player by enhancing its capability, capacity and political will to do so.



Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi

The third speaker of the session Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi analyzed the significant features of a changing global outlook. He first touched upon the disorderly transition to multi-polarity which failed to materialize following the focus on a non-zero sum game which has been overshadowed by old rivalries being superimposed on an emerging world order. Lastly, he illustrated the dangers presented by such nontraditional threats as climate change and population explosion.

Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry

The Chair of the session Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry focused on the major differences between the post-second world war global order and the emergent one in the 21st century. He believed that the main contention was grounded in the norms and values informing the two respectively. He concluded by comparing the orientation of the Obama and Trump administrations in determining the US response to a more assertive China.



Day Two: September 18th 2018

Session One: Transforming Socioeconomic Order



Dr. Shamshad Akhtar

The first speaker of the session Dr. Shamshad Akhtar commenced the session by discussing the emerging trends in global and regional multilateralism given the receding trend of global governance. She traced the importance of geoeconomics as the foundation for geopolitics, particularly in the context of increasing global political fragmentation alongside greater economic interdependence. She also highlighted the pertinence of initiatives like the SDGs and the Paris Accord in conflict prevention and concluded by stating that the emergence of China and BRI would be a game changer for mutual development.

Ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi

The second speaker Ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi traced the historical roots of the Pak-China relationship and elaborated upon how the dynamics of the relationship have changed over the course of time. Initially China sought to establish itself within the prevalent world order; however, it was after the American's pivot towards Asia and its exclusion from the TPP which led to a revision of its policy. Thus, BRI is indicative of a program for shared development versus hierarchical development posited upon China's model of 'values' as opposed to the Renaissance ideals which define the Western order. He concluded by stating that OBOR is a golden opportunity for Pakistan to transform itself and become a part of the international economy.



Dr. Mandana Tishehyar

The third speaker Dr. Mandana Tishehyar reviewed features of new regionalism theories and considered the shift from a politico-economic model to a sociocultural order. Her approach concentrated on providing an appropriate framework to understand regional cooperation and integration. Dr. Mandana argued that West and South Asian countries could have achieved a shared definition of identities and norms governing the patterns of their foreign relations by taking advantage of the convergent sociocultural capabilities. She emphasized on analyzing the relations between these countries in a regional perspective within a larger "Cultural Asian" context.



Dr. Salman Shah

The Chair of the session, Dr. Salman Shah concluded by investigating the complex dichotomy between economics and politics. Dr. Shah stated that the biggest victim of globalization is USA and that the BRI in its very essence is a project of connectivity. He stated that China is willing to underwrite the free market economy and connect Eurasia, an initiative which is sure to contest 'connectivity' across cyber, energy, people, knowledge, water etc. Pakistan needs to capture some part of the great Chinese market in order to ensure that CPEC

emerges as a sustainable investment for the country.

Session Two: International Security: Traditional/Nontraditional Security

Dr. Suba Chandran

The first speaker of the session Dr. Suba Chandran argued that during the end of the Cold War, nontraditional security issues started assuming salience. New inputs were introduced and the notion of security became more expansive. The State started losing its centrality in the security debate with "people" centric approaches coupled with the rise of international movements that aggravated the above expansion. Even though 9/11 and its subsequent implications tried to arrest the above, security is no more the exclusive

domain of the State at least in developed countries. In developing countries especially in South Asia, new discourses concentrating on nontraditional security issues are taking place such as human security, food security, environmental security and water security. Chandran concluded by proposing that South Asia needs to focus on the security implications of the rise of a youth bulge, urbanization, internal displacement, growing water demands and depleting natural resources.



Dr. S Gulden Ayman

The second speaker Dr. S Gulden Ayman asserted that a Western focus on the nontraditional aspects of security is not just motivated by the aftermath of the Cold War but is also reflective of the fact that maintaining territorial integrity and guaranteeing a state's continued interest of a country, is no longer an issue for the Western world. Her address delineated how traditional and nontraditional threats interact and reinforce each other making their distinction irrelevant. She also analyzed the impacts of the erosion of order in Iraq and Syria

and the security threats and risks posed to Turkey as a case study. Dr. Gulden argued that whenever an

existing system was dismantled via foreign intervention, alongside an incentive for resistance and insurgency an open space was also created which nurtured different armed groups and terrorists inevitably causing mass migration to neighboring states.



Dr. Tughral Yamin

The third speaker, Dr. Tughral Yamin contended that the kinetic approach is being replaced by new means such as targeting the enemy's computer networks to hack into vital information. Social media is aggressively used for propaganda purposes to erode a nation's confidence and to spread chaos and mayhem among the people. What is being dubbed as fifth generation warfare or hybrid warfare needs an out of the box response. He recommended that a holistic, Whole of Government Approach (WGA) be adopted and all institutions of the state and its citizens be actively engaged in defending the physical and virtual frontiers of the nation. He also pressed for reorganization of the Government's available resources to create a National Office for Cyber Security (NOCS) at the highest level.

Ambassador Zamir Akram

The Chair of the session Ambassador Zamir Akram suggested that international politics is driven by the national interests of states. The nature of the global system has changed and an interplay of relations between the three dominant powers i.e. USA, China and Russia can be observed. The traditional alliances and agreements are being undermined e.g. the US, NATO and EU in the context of a multipolar world order. The current world affairs are much more complicated, difficult and uncertain now, as opposed to what it was in the past.



Session Three: Hybrid Applications Impinging upon National Security



Lt. Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi (retd)

The first speaker Lt. Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi (retd) reintroduced the objective of war bordering around the contours of defeating the opposing forces not just physically, but also mentally, as opposing will always needs to be crushed. While explaining the modern methods of aggression, Lt. Gen. Lodhi stressed upon the evolution of hybrid warfare and the nature of its impact on society. He concluded by stating that any attacks on the opposing moral stance and ethical moorings would conventionally affect the middle class, but if the social structure comes under stress it will also engulf the rich.

Ammar Jaffery

The second speaker Ammar Jaffery discussed the recent social transformation in the areas of artificial intelligence, internet of things and blockchain technologies which are providing equal opportunities for their fair and legal use along with open access to criminals and terrorist organizations. Owing to these gaps, traditional warfare methods are being revamped in destructive ways. The fear of “bytes before bullets” is now becoming a reality as opposed to the earlier conventional attack orchestrated through boots on the ground. The intruder phenomena is the latest threat in a series of technologically advanced attack methods now. At times critical enemy infrastructure is labeled as a soft target to create panic and disruption within the ranks and files of the target countries.



Dr. Zafar Jaspal

The last speaker of the session, Dr. Zafar Jaspal argued that Pakistan’s national security is encountering both traditional and nontraditional security challenges. The policymakers have adequately addressed traditional security challenges, but state and society remain vulnerable to nontraditional security challenges, particularly hybrid warfare. Hybrid warfare is a new entrant in the lexicon of warfare and is currently known as the fifth domain of warfare. Pakistan’s adversaries, currently have been operating below the threshold of conventional warfare, using a blend of military and paramilitary tools, including proxy forces such as radicalized militants and ethnic separatists, cyber tools, and information operations to coerce and shape its policies to their advantage. He focused on two interlinked questions: What are the constructs of hybrid warfare? How do the security managers of Pakistan prevent the state and society from the jeopardy of hybrid warfare?



Lt. Gen. Tariq Waseem Ghazi (retd)

He elaborated upon the growing presence of hybrid warfare. He stated that the expanding network of the world is overpowering and seizing like the hydra monster hence it is crucial for us to recognize and understand the nature of new tool and be able to develop alternative narratives. He asserted that Hybrid War is perpetually in motion and is born of the very nature of the international system which is predicated on conflict. He stated that the nature of war has remained constant because human interests have remained constant and that it is only the character of war, tools and methods that have been renewed. He also added that the term 'Hybrid Warfare' picked pace in the second decade of the 21st century and that it is something that 'assaults one's' senses'.

Closing Session

Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi

She is an associate professor and Head of Department of Peace and Conflict Studies at the National Defence University (NDU) Islamabad. She then provided her critical remarks on the issue of peace and conflict after reviewing the proceedings of the international conference over the course of two days. She highlighted some of the key points that emerged from the deliberations that included the new global order, appearance of major competitors, democratic peace, transnational networks, chaos/anarchy, hybrid warfare and the future of the world.



Air Chief Marshal Suhail Aman (retd)

In his concluding remarks, former Air Chief Marshall Suhail Aman asserted that considering the changing political and economic order, it is pivotal for the government to push for better policy making and encourage regional cooperation and integration. He asserted that statesmanship is about fostering healthy relations, predicting the future rather than adopting an isolationist approach.



Shahryar Khan Afridi

The Chief Guest of the session, the Minister of State for Interior, Shahryar Khan Afridi initiated his speech by explaining how his experience of growing up in a region perceived as the hub of terrorist activities impacted his confidence and inspired him to dispel international misperceptions, which he believes are at the center of polarization in the world. Such deep rooted stereotyping inevitably leads to violence and conflict along with propagandist narrative building. He raised questions over prejudices attached to people living in war-affected areas of Pakistan. He linked the idea of global security and development with sustainable development and criticized past governments for not paying attention to it. With the establishment of a Center on Sustainable Development in the parliament of Pakistan, he was hopeful that the future generations would live in a better world. The aim of the ruling government should be to focus on rebuilding from the grassroots to initiate a campaign for a prosperous and developing nation. Health care and social projects in addition to education are a key agenda of the current government's programs coupled with serious police reforms to prioritize citizens' security to offer a safe and conducive work environment to all. Furthermore, he emphasized how religion and 'freedom of expression' has been misused notoriously in the past to create and aggravate differences to achieve political interests. He stated that it is the collective responsibility of key decision makers to push for mutual cooperation and integration in South Asia in order to avoid any compromise on national security. International integration and peace is key to Pakistan's socioeconomic development and growth. By forging key regional and international alliances, the country will prosper by strengthening its geopolitical position within the comity of nations. Hence, a robust and independent nation will require serious reform at the grassroots which he believes the nation is now ready for.

Chairman CPSD Abdullah Dadabhoy

He joined the closing ceremony via video call. He began by thanking all the participants and reiterated that the central idea of the conference was to encourage critical and constructive discourse and take into account all perspectives on global discourses. He concluded by stating that he would continue striving to make Pakistan a welfare state.



International Conference on Global Peace amidst War and Conflict – Policy Perspectives

by Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi

Any discourse on global power dynamics in contemporary world politics begins with the role of US in leading a global order at the end of the cold war. However, the beginning of 21st century brought many new rising powers to the fore. This has certainly challenged the US dominance in the world order focusing in particular on the role of large, emerging developing countries as well as the idea of the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) in the context of the future of the global economy. The issues of economic slowdown in the emerging world, along with the political and social challenges facing many emerging societies are important factors. These changes contributes vigorously the major theoretical arguments about the impact of rising powers on international relations and whether they are powerful enough to affect international order.

China's status within the prevailing global order has sparked one of the most contested debates in international affairs. For some, it evokes their worst fears over a rising revisionist power; for others it creates inflated expectations over what the Chinese leadership is willing to commit to within the global arena. While some argue that China is a superpower in waiting that underestimates the complex realities of the world, others argue that China's rising international status augurs the eclipse of a Western-dominated liberal order. China's strategic posture is now delineated on the basis of geopolitical imperatives that aim to place China at the centre of an East–West axis in both continental and maritime domains. China's commitment to the defence of its periphery is underscored by the One Belt, One Road and its attempts to consolidate strategic space in the South China Sea. In the context of current structural power shifts within the international system, China's active engagement in global governance is a positive sign of our collective potential to safeguard international peace and development.

The emerging trends signal that a global 'tipping point' has probably been reached, that the world is living through an exciting and uncertain transition to a new era. Historic shifts require that the mindsets and paradigms through which we analyze and understand this world, as well as plan and act within it, must be "reloaded" to adjust to new realities. In global governance, the 'tipping point' could well be with us. Like all previous eras, this one will have its own challenges. Balancing national self-interest with genuine global interest will be one of them.

In the wake of all these changes, the strategic importance of the South Asian region becomes more and more relevant with the development of new infrastructure facilities on sea routes and the silk route project in the Indian Ocean. South Asia should be poised to reap the harvest of these global shifts. However, regional peace in South Asia is still a major challenge in achieving the status of the global power center despite emerging Belt and Road dynamics and role of CPEC in building future economies in the region. Realistically, South Asia which is a hub of inter and intrastate conflicts and cannot move in the direction of a peaceful and stable region unless there is substantial political will. The global power shift however demands an alarmist perspective, which argues that in view of serious threats to human security and the challenges of human development, South Asian countries have no option but to mend fences and take plausible steps for unleashing the process of peace and meaningful

cooperation in the region.

Finally when it comes to Pakistan's assessment of both strategic and human security for its national interest, the challenge of hybrid warfare cannot be ignored. Reliance on kinetic measures to intercept nonlinear threats is no longer an option, and modern statecraft in the country must absolutely familiarize itself – and quickly – with alternate tools to tackle the emerging complex and unpredictable internal and external security landscape.⁷ Global and regional dynamics of conflict are rapidly changing and posing a challenge to traditional state structures and military approaches. Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff General Qamar Javed Bajwa, while addressing the 137th PMA Long Course ceremony, stated: "Pakistan is facing enormous challenges both in conventional and sub-conventional domains," and "our enemies know that they cannot beat us fair and square and have thus subjected us to a cruel, evil and protracted hybrid war."

Reliance on kinetic measures to intercept nonlinear threats is no longer an option and modern statecraft in the country must absolutely familiarize itself – and quickly – with alternate tools to tackle the emerging complex and unpredictable internal and external security landscape. There is a need to work with scholars in the social sciences and humanities particularly those having expertise in sociology, local politics, ethnicity and cultural studies in identifying the most likely situational triggers and narratives, which could prompt these groups to engage in political or military activity against the state. The policy of inclusivity through internal soft power can promote inclusive patriotism for the common good.

Policy Recommendations

- Ministry of Information, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, National Defense University (NDU), Joint Staff Headquarters (JSHQ) and think tanks must undertake synchronised perspective building, narrative building, and scenario development approach to prepare masses for evolving regional peace and conflict scenarios.
- There is a need to focus on conflict containment and resolution mechanisms globally. There is a dire need to avoid conflict so existing relevant tools must be incorporated into the larger policy perspective.
- An assessment of public opinion must be a key governmental priority regionally and internationally. There must be close attention paid to the opinions of the masses when foreign policy is being debated upon; how is it assessed in addition to the current discourse in each country. Key stakeholders in foreign policy circles internationally must be engaged to produce a proactive internationalist agenda to benefit the comity of nations if world peace is to be envisioned.
- Need for adopting a reformist approach to foreign policy leaving room for accommodation and alteration as per the status quo like Russia did in the 1980's. The Russian model is a stellar example for current nations to draw foreign policy lessons from.
- Considering the United States exceptionalism being challenged and China's increasing bipolarity – there must be common ground for shared values and confidence building measures at an international level to promote cooperation instead of competition.
- Climate change is a major threat facing nations in the modern world. The latest discourse focuses on the securitization of climate change as a national security threat. There is a dire need to be wary of the colossal damages that can be inflicted by climate change and through population explosion so nations must pay special attention to nontraditional threats.
- There is a need for Pakistan to influence some aspect of the great Chinese market in order to ensure that CPEC emerges as a sustainable, mutual fruitful and worthy investment for the country. The diversification and subsequent increase of Pakistan's export bill is crucial to the country's economic growth. Therefore, some degree of exploration into a Chinese market may positively influence the overall balance of payments.
- Need for South Asian discourses to concentrate on nontraditional security threats on the security implications of the rise of the youth bulge, urbanization, internal displacement, increasing water demands coupled with depleting natural resources.
- Need to ensure that whenever an existing system is dismantled via foreign intervention and an open space is created, adequate measures should be taken to ensure that armed groups and terrorist activities causing mass migration to neighbouring states is curtailed.
- Need for a holistic Whole of Government Approach (WGA) to be adopted and all institutions of the state and its citizens to be actively engaged in defending the physical and virtual frontiers of the

nation.

- Current discourses in security must account for the emergence of fifth generation warfare. There is a need for special attention be paid to fifth generation warfare or hybrid warfare in order to propose a well measured response.
- The Government of Pakistan must initiate a reorganization of the government's available resources to create a National Office for Cyber Security (NOCS) at the highest level. The emergence of cybercrime is latest in the series of modern threats at the state level so countries must evolve security measures to tackle contemporary threats.
- The opportunities afforded by OBOR must be exploited as a golden opportunity for the nation to transform itself and become a part of the international economy.
- Government policy makers must devise an appropriate framework to understand regional cooperation, variability and integration as integral processes for global economic integration.
- Need to focus on the role of security managers of Pakistan along with preventive measures employed to prevent the state and society from the jeopardy of hybrid warfare.
- There is a need for alternate tools to tackle the emerging complex and unpredictable internal and external security landscape. There is a need to work with scholars in the social sciences and humanities to produce concrete measures to deal with this phenomenon.
- Need for religion and affairs of the state to be strictly separate as the usage of the latter in the name of 'freedom of expression' has been greatly misused and aggravated differences.
- It is the collective responsibility of key decision makers to devise mechanisms for unity and to push for mutual cooperation and integration in South Asia and to avoid any compromise on national security.
- Pakistan should follow an approach of engagement and wider connectivity amidst the US-China trade wars.
- Policies pertaining to the internal implosion of target states, economic and diplomatic coercion, creative chaos, shock and awe doctrine will seriously challenge international peace, stability and development. Therefore, nontraditional security challenges need to be tackled through broader cooperation, synchronized strategies and integrated approaches.
- Pakistan must learn lessons from the global political climate to tackle challenges such as the 'coming anarchy,' US-China-Russia trade wars and disputes in the Indo-Pacific.
- Civil society organizations must be approached to contribute positively in the larger interest of the country. Avoiding local NGOs and other civil society forums would result in their collective disillusionment with the state. Engagement is the answer, this can become a strength for the country instead of playing in the hands of anti-state forces.

- To counter hybrid warfare, the State should invest in its internal soft power capabilities to promote national cohesion for the sake of the common national good through patriotic education in schools and extracurricular youth organizations, to public rallies and the positive reinforcement of the national narrative through media.
- The Government of Pakistan must push for improved and nuanced policy making to encourage regional cooperation and integration while asserting that statesmanship is about ensuring healthy relations, predicting the future rather than adopting an isolationist, non-participatory approach.
- An inclusive and comprehensive policy is necessary to mitigate threats generated by informational, cultural, ideological, economic and politico-diplomatic coercive applications.
- Internal harmony, peace, unity must be promoted and ethnic faultlines needs to be addressed at priority with comprehensive national security paradigm built around human and economic security.

Picture Gallery









Event Management Team

CPSD would like to acknowledge and compliment the following for their effort, dedication and tireless contribution to make the event a great success.

1. Dr. Arshi Saleem Hashmi
2. Moazzam Saleem Hashmi
3. Shanzae Asif
4. Roger Dawood Bayat
5. Sadaf Malik
6. Danish Rehman
7. Saffi Khan
8. Imdad Hussain
9. Jawad Akbar
10. Jawad Falak
11. Bakhtawar Mahmood, Digital Broadcasting Television (DBTV)
12. Afsheen Khan, Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education (DIHE)
13. Maheen Rehman Syed, Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education (DIHE)
14. Shumaila Minhaz, Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education (DIHE)



CPSDOFFICIAL



CPSDOFFICIAL



CPSDOFFICIAL



021-34372720-2



info@cpsd.org.pk



cpsd.org.pk