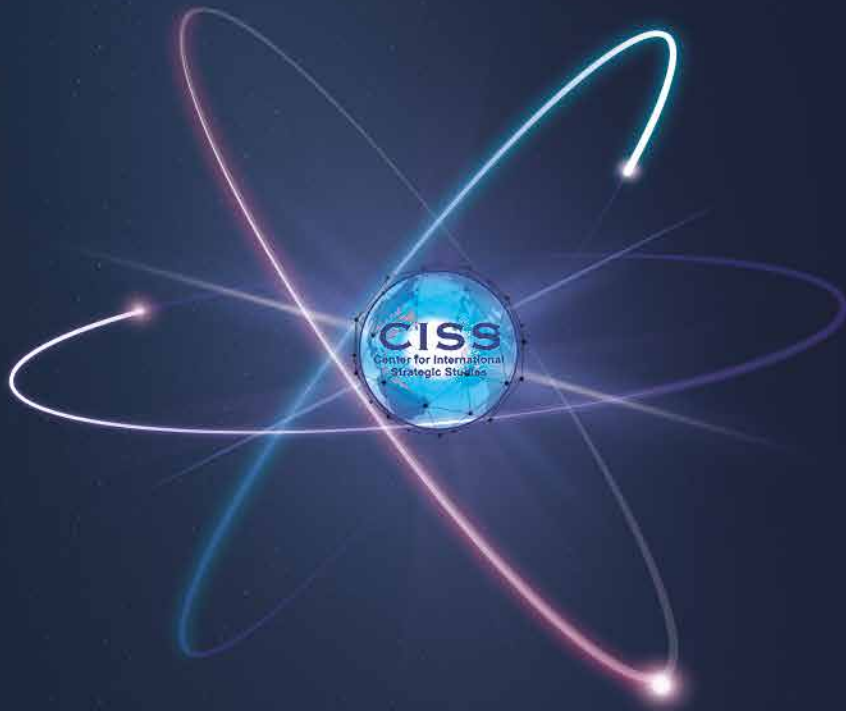


ANNUAL REPORT

2022



**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC STUDIES
ISLAMABAD**

CISS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Another Sterling Year
of
Original Insights
Quality Research
and
Strategic Outreach

**Center for International Strategic Studies
Islamabad**





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FOREWORD

**SINCE
2009**

The Center for International Strategic Studies (CISS) is Pakistan's premier think tank based in the scenic and serene city of Islamabad. Through an excellent team of experts and research professionals, we are dedicated to highlighting the evolving regional and global strategic issues and providing evidence-based analyses and policy recommendations to promote regional stability.

Since its establishment in 2009, CISS has been at the forefront of thought leadership, conducting in-depth research on issues including security, nuclear non-proliferation, arms control, geopolitics, and regional and global strategic stability.

The 'CISS Insight: Journal of Strategic Studies,' is our high-impact biannual research product. The editorial and advisory board as well as the entire panel of the Journal's reviewers and contributors consist of an impressive array of experts on international relations and strategic studies both within Pakistan and abroad.

Our strategic communication reaches out to the knowledge community and our clientele through a range of useful activities including conferences, workshops, seminars, and roundtables, as well as research work published in notable national and international publications.



One of our principal activities consists of inviting opinion-makers as guest speakers to share their leadership experience and intellectual prowess.

All of these pursuits enable us to generate informed debates, provide a new knowledge-based outlook, foster public awareness, forecast the emerging challenges, and spell out better ways of building positive and rational perceptions.

Within a short span of around a decade since its formation, CISS has proven itself to be the voice of Pakistan's strategic community and is moving from strength to strength on this path.



THE IMPACT FACTOR



Original Research
and Analysis



Knowledge Generation
and Dissemination



High Quality Research
Products



Domestic and International
Strategic Outreach



Networking with Experts
and Organizations



Capacity Building
Initiatives



Training of the
Trainers



Conferences, Seminars,
Roundtables, and Workshops



Distinguished Lectures
by Thought Leaders and
Public Intellectuals



Study Tours



Media
Appearances



Social Media
Influence



MISSION STATEMENT

To conduct policy research, analysis, and advocacy and highlight the evolving regional and global strategic issues to promote peace and stability.

OBJECTIVES

1

Promoting national perspective on key domestic, regional, and international issues through evidence-based research and strategic outreach.

2

Seeking collaborations with relevant national and international policy institutes and experts for the exchange of ideas and knowledge.

3

Functioning as a reliable source of data and analysis.

4

Building capacity through mentorship, training, and internship programs.

5

Providing a conducive research environment to visiting scholars aimed at building perceptions and connecting shared knowledge-based interests.

RESEARCH AREAS



Linkages of Geopolitics and Geoeconomics with Strategic Stability



Strategic Stability



Deterrence



Nuclear Policy



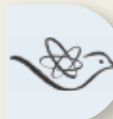
Nuclear Diplomacy



Strategic Export Control Regimes



Arms Control and Disarmament



Nuclear Nonproliferation



Emerging Technologies



Cyberspace



Nuclear Safety and Security

MESSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is indeed a matter of great fulfillment to share that our Center had a busy and productive year in 2022 as its usual way. CISS undertook whole range of activities, including roundtable discussions, an international conference, a workshop as well as research published in reputable international and national forums.



One of the major events organized by CISS was the Joint Strategic Get-To-Know Seminar, held in March 2022 at the NESCOM Auditorium. The seminar aimed at raising awareness about nuclear and strategic issues and providing a platform for think tank professionals to connect and share ideas about regional strategic challenges in the wake of Indian missile launch inside Pakistani territory. Experts at the seminar warned that Indian irresponsible attitude could lead to a nuclear escalation amidst an already fraught security environment in South Asia.

In June 2022, CISS organized a collaborative seminar with the Karakorum International University (KIU) on 'National Security Imperatives: A Comprehensive Framework of Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Determinants' in Gilgit. The seminar aimed to provide an in-depth understanding of national security imperatives through well-articulated presentations by academics, professionals of strategic organizations, and government and military officials. CISS seeks better outreach with national institutes of higher learning during 2023.

The 3rd Outreach Workshop on 'Introduction to Nuclear Policy of Pakistan: Training of the Trainers' was held in Nathiagali from 7-10 September 2022. It was a useful session that hosted faculty members from various universities who were selected after a competitive process. The workshop brought forth a range of nuclear and strategic issues for awareness building.

In September 2022, CISS organized an international conference in Islamabad on 'Strategic Stability in South Asia' jointly with the International Institute for Strategic Stability (IISS), London. CISS and IISS have been holding joint workshops every year since 2012, which have proven to be highly effective in bringing forth significant issues for promoting Pakistan's perspective and regional peace and stability. The themes covered this year included the political and technological drivers of strategic stability in South Asia, the impact of strategic cultures, big-power competition, emerging technologies, and trends in export control arrangements.

Likewise, the visiting high-profile delegation from the National Defense College of United Arab Emirates in November 2022 was introduced to the Center's work as well as the evolving geopolitical landscape of South Asia.

CISS research team produced valuable publications besides actively participating in outreach activities. The Center published two issues of its bi-annual research journal, CISS Insight in June and December.

The year has thus been highly productive for CISS in terms of achieving its goal of contributing towards the creation of a constructive national discourse on strategic and security issues. CISS will remain seized to its commitment of promoting national perspective on key domestic, regional, and international issues through evidence-based research and strategic outreach.

Ambassador (R) Ali Sarwar Naqvi
Executive Director, CISS

TEAM CISS



Ambassador (R) Ali Sarwar Naqvi
Executive Director



Dr Atia Ali Kazmi
Director Research



Mr Iftikhar Uddin Hasan
Editor



Ms Huma Rehman
Associate Director Research



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Dr Rahat Iqbal
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HR Coordinator



Ms Amna Saqib
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Ms Maryyum Masood
Research Officer



Mr Samran Ali
Research Officer



Mr Murad Ali
Research Officer



Mr Mobeen Jafar Mir
Research Officer



Mr Fakhar Alam
Research Officer



Mr Abdul Moiz Khan
Research Officer



Mr Muhammad Ali Baig
Associate Research Officer



Mr Syed Ali Abbas
Associate Research Officer



Mr Muhammad Saleem
Administrative & Accounts
Assistant



Mr Shahid Wasim Malik
IT Administrator

CISS STRATEGIC OUTREACH



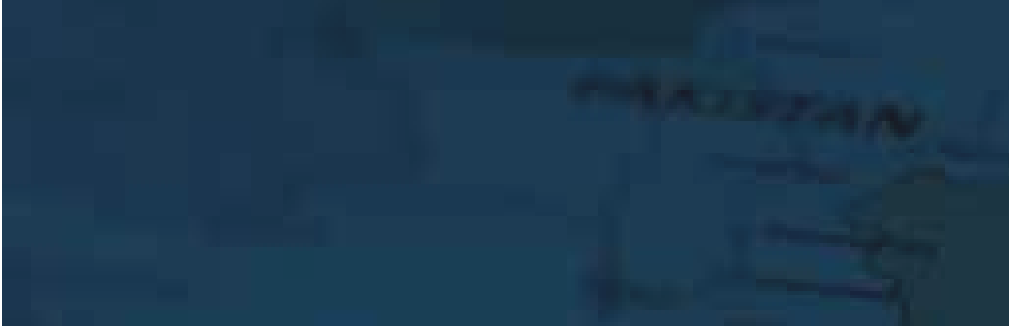
CISS–IISS 8TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STRATEGIC STABILITY IN SOUTH ASIA

CISS organized the 8th CISS-IISS Workshop on 'Strategic Stability in South Asia' in collaboration with IISS on 21 September 2022 in Islamabad, that undertook a comprehensive review of the political and technological drivers of South Asian strategic stability in two sessions.



The inaugural session revolved around a discussion on a monograph by IISS on 'Nuclear Deterrence and Stability in South Asia: Perceptions and Realities.' Experts and panellists from both sides discussed the drivers of strategic stability, particularly the ongoing domestic political orientations in South Asia, evolving regional and global geopolitical trends, and emerging technologies. The participants included senior statesmen, think tank professionals, and academics. Eminent speakers from different backgrounds spoke on a variety of issues

The Center for International Strategic Studies (CISS), Islamabad, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London, have been holding a joint workshop on 'Strategic Stability in South Asia' every year since 2012. The yearly CISS-IISS Workshop has proven to be greatly effective in bringing forth significant issues for promoting Pakistan's perspective and regional peace and stability. It is a worthwhile knowledge-based exposure for professionals as well as experts and students of the discipline of strategic stability.



concerning the strategic stability of South Asia.

The expert speakers at the event included Lieutenant General Khalid Ahmed Kidwai (R), Advisor NCA; Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Executive Director, CISS; Dr Naeem A Salik, Executive Director, Strategic Vision Institute; Dr Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Director SPIR, Quaid-i-Azam University; Dr Zafar Khan, Executive Director, Balochistan Think Tank Network; Dr Adil Sultan, Dean, Air University; Dr Nasir Hafeez, Director Research, SVI; Dr Mansoor Ahmad; Desmond Bowen, Associate Fellow for South Asia, IISS; William Alberque, Director for Science, Technology and Arms Control, IISS; Rahul Roy-Chaudhury, Senior Fellow for South Asia, IISS; Antoine Levesques, Research Fellow for South Asia, IISS; and Professor Wyn Bowen, King's College, London.

The key takeaways from the workshop are as follows:

- Indigenously developed and procured technologies, discriminatory trends in export control regimes, and military developments in the form of new alliance formations in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) affect strategic stability in South Asia.
- Pakistan's National Command Authority (NCA) has centralized an assertive control over the state's strategic weapon systems. When moving or deploying these systems, NCA enforces convoy protection and local and air defense arrangements. Hence, concerns of theft and pre-emption, vis-à-vis Pakistan's strategic assets, are neutralized.
- Great power competition is also affecting strategic stability between India and Pakistan. The West's India-centric approach creates further challenges for the region. India's unchecked and unregulated fissile material stockpiles are growing exponentially with Western support.
- Regional security is further complicated by the tri-lateralization of South Asia, as China is added into the equation. India's exploitation of China threat to extract maximum gain from the Western bloc is also bringing imbalance to the region.
- Regional peace has been under severe threat ever since Modi assumed the Prime Minister's office. His government promotes an anti-Pakistan narrative to gain domestic legitimacy and control. The toxic Indian ideology embedded in an ultranationalist and ethnocentric strategic culture poses a serious threat to strategic stability in the region. Moreover, the existing conventional asymmetry coupled with the offensive warfighting Cold Start Doctrine affects regional deterrence and crisis stability. There is a dire need for mutually established Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) to create avenues for preserving nuclear

deterrence and crisis stability and preventing unintended nuclear risks.

- Ambiguous nuclear doctrines in South Asia create misperceptions. Transparency measures by India and Pakistan could help them communicate their nuclear doctrines clearly leading to a stable regional order.
- The Indian military launched a nuclear-capable BrahMos missile into Pakistan, which had a controlled trajectory. Pakistan's calculated and cost-effective response corrected the imbalance and re-established strategic stability in the region.
- The Kashmir dispute must be addressed through consensus. The parties to the conflict must exhibit maturity, dignity, and statesmanship in reaching a pragmatic solution.



CISS-KIU JOINT NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE SEMINAR ON NATIONAL SECURITY IMPERATIVES: A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY DETERMINANTS

The discussion at the seminar revolved around matters of nuclear and space technologies, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and regional strategic issues. Expert speakers included Lieutenant General Mazhar Jamil (R), Advisor NCA; Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Executive Director, CISS; Professor Dr Attaullah Shah,



Vice Chancellor, Karakoram International University (KIU), Gilgit; Dr Ansar Parvaiz, Former Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC); Mr Zafar Iqbal, Member Space Applications and Research, Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO); Professor Emeritus M Rasul Jan, Former VC, University of Poonch, AJK; Dr Naseem Irfan, Pro-Rector, Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences (PIEAS); Dr Asif Jielani, Gilgit Institute of Nuclear Medicine Oncology (GINOR); Dr Razia Sultana, Former VC,

CISS organized a consultative seminar on 'National Security Imperatives: A Comprehensive Framework of Traditional and Non-Traditional Security Determinants' in collaboration with Karakoram International University (KIU), Gilgit on 28 June 2022. The seminar aimed to create awareness and provide an in-depth understanding of national security imperatives. Eminent speakers from various universities and strategic organizations, senior military and government officials, academics, and experts participated in the event and provided well-articulated insights into their respective areas.

Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar; Dr Tasawar Baig, Associate Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, KIU; Dr Sadia Beg, HoD KIU; Dr Mir Waheed Akhlaq, Assistant Professor, KIU; and Dr Iftikhar Ali, Assistant Professor, KIU.

The key takeaways are as follows:

- The traditional and non-traditional security challenges must be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Although it is not easy for a state to stay insulated from global politics, national power potential must be built without getting drawn into the great power competition. Security frameworks must consider the integrated nature of economic and military domain.
- As a responsible nuclear weapon state, Pakistan seeks strategic stability in the region and shall maintain Full Spectrum Deterrence (FSD) while remaining open to exploring bilateral arms control mechanisms with India to reduce nuclear risks and prevent war.
- Several external factors demand serious contemplation. For instance, Hindu nationalism and religious extremism are going unchecked by the West, rendering India a highly irresponsible nuclear power.
- Asymmetries arising from bonhomie between West and India are exacerbating regional military imbalances. India is gaining strength through access to a better conventional military arsenal and advanced nuclear technologies and materials





against international norms and commitments of the non-proliferation regime.

- While playing the bogey of presenting itself as a counterweight against China, India uses all forms of political and military support against Pakistan.
- India must take appropriate measures to create an enabling environment for resolving core disputes with Pakistan, such as the Kashmir issue, to ensure peace and stability in the region.
- Pakistan's harnessing of nuclear technology for socio-economic development has earned respect and recognition from the IAEA.
- Pakistan's Space Vision 2047 is the intermediary step aimed at peaceful space exploration to achieve SDGs on water, climate, agriculture, and health security. The use of space applications and geo-spatial information services has been prioritized for optimal contribution to national socio-economic development.
- Emerging technologies are impacting deterrence and strategic stability. It is thus important to understand Pakistan's responsible role in nuclear safety and security and compliance with provisions of different nuclear proliferation regimes and outlook vis-à-vis India.
- PAEC has set up a viable platform and produced educated and trained personnel, bringing the benefits of nuclear technology to its peaceful uses. Nuclear techniques are being used to test the integrity of structures. Genetic engineering and biotechnologies are being applied in agricultural domains to produce new varieties of seeds. PAEC contributes to at least 11 of the 17 SDGs.
- PIEAS is the collaborating center of IAEA. Besides hosting foreign delegates for professional development courses, its primary purpose is R&D on reactor modelling, simulation, and training material for capacity building. The Center's role is exemplary in achieving SDGs with advanced facilities and services.
- To meet future energy needs, Pakistan is increasing its reliance on clean energy alternatives and is on the way to building more nuclear power plants. This way, energy demand and per unit production cost will be managed.
- Pakistan's overall efforts and non-proliferation credentials are well documented. Despite its track record, its peaceful nuclear program has suffered due to discriminatory policies of the multilateral export control regime.
- Pakistan has been playing a leading role in fostering an effective export control regulatory framework that is not only at par with any technologically advanced country but is also fully harmonized with multilateral export control regime.

THE 3RD CISS OUTREACH WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION TO PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR POLICY, STRATEGIC STABILITY AND NUCLEAR DETERRENCE: TRAINING OF THE TRAINERS



The topics covered during this workshop included:

- Nuclear Lexicon, Strategy and Deterrence
- Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technology: Pakistan's Achievements
- Emerging and Disruptive Technologies
- Strategic Export Controls
- Indian Nuclear and Cold Start Doctrines
- Nuclear Order and Pakistan's Arms Control Diplomacy
- Nuclear Safety and Security Mechanisms of Pakistan

The intellectual discourse on national security and policy perspectives mainly remains concentrated in the metropolitans. It is thus essential to share the dividends of research and outreach with the scholars residing in far flung areas. To meet this objective, CISS has initiated a phased outreach program to connect with universities across Pakistan. Since 2019, CISS has been conducting capacity building workshops on 'Introduction to Pakistan's Nuclear Policy, Strategic Stability and Nuclear Deterrence: Training of the Trainers.' The 3rd Outreach Workshop was organized this year from 7-10 September.

VISIT OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



CISS Islamabad hosted a delegation from the National Defense College, UAE on 25 November 2022. The distinguished delegation was introduced to the organization and its work on strategic and policy issues besides a presentation on Pakistan's geographical location and its role in shaping the strategic environment.



ROUNDTABLE ON INDO-US STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AND ITS IMPACT ON SOUTH ASIAN STRATEGIC STABILITY



CISS organized a roundtable on 13 July 2022 with Dr Christopher Clary, Assistant Professor at Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, on 'Indo-US Strategic Partnership and its Impact on South Asian Strategic Stability.'

ROUNDTABLE ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN BALOCHISTAN: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD



The following are the key takeaways:

- Higher education in Balochistan faces challenges due to weak educational planning and institutional capacity, political pressure, and corruption.
- Instead of keeping the focus on Quetta only, several cities can be upgraded by providing modern facilities and investing in micro-finance, freelancing, entrepreneurship, and e-business.
- Likewise, CPEC can play a crucial role in the development of Balochistan provided more opportunities are created particularly for education and skill building of youth.

The roundtable discussion was held at CISS on 13 October 2022, chaired by the Executive Director Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi. The guest speaker, Professor Dr Sajida Naureen, Vice Chancellor Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta threw light on several facets of 'Higher Education in Balochistan: Challenges and Way Forward.'

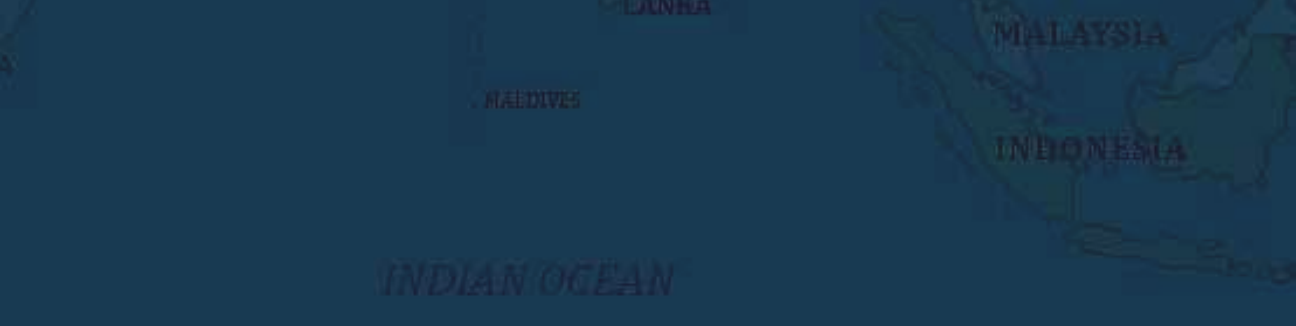
ROUNDTABLE ON THE EVOLVING STRATEGIC LANDSCAPE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION: IMPACT ON SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL ORDER



The key takeaways from the interactive roundtable are as follows:

- The evolving great power competition is becoming complex due to the increasing economic interdependence of states. Their contest for dominance has complicated security balance across the globe and the Indian Ocean Region is at the forefront.
- Three strategic trade and energy supply routes in the IOR are the Straits of Malacca, Hormuz, and Bab-al-Mandeb. The possible choking of these routes creates strategic anxiety for China, the US, Russia, and many other states and has compelled regional and extra-regional players to stay active in the IOR and preserve their national interests.
- Extra-regional powers have aligned themselves with regional ones to

CISS hosted Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqui, Associate Professor at the School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad on 18 November 2022. The discussion on the 'Evolving Strategic Landscape of the Indian Ocean: Impact on South Asian Regional Order' brought forth the altering strategic environment of the IOR and explored its implications for South Asian security complex. Several approaches to reduce the prevailing hostility between Pakistan and India were identified. Policy options were discussed for Pakistan to maneuver through the complex contemporary geopolitical situation.



maintain a prominent presence in the region and offer solutions for security anxieties. These activities have worsened the region's already unhealthy condition.

- The US-China-India competition is affecting the Pakistan-India dyad. In this situation, South Asia needs to learn from Southeast Asian countries, which changed their regional security concept towards a security community and decided to resolve conflicts.
- The growing bonhomie of US with India must not affect regional stability, but so far it has resulted into unprecedented asymmetries in the form of arms race and military modernization. The present form of this strategic partnership will only aggravate the security dilemma for other littoral states in the IOR. There is a direct negative impact on India-Pakistan decades-old hostile relationship and unresolved protracted disputes.
- India is the first littoral state, out of 33, that nuclearized the IOR. Its approach to Pakistan and the regional security equation is destabilizing. If one nuclear adversary has assured second-strike capability and the other does not, the first will feel invulnerable.
- India's nuclear-oriented naval developments are deteriorating the regional deterrence equation, putting Pakistan in a difficult situation. The production of four SSBNs in the next few years suggests that India is likely to make more warheads for its delivery vehicles. In order to develop a large triad of nuclear forces with global reach, India would need large fissile material stocks and sustained production at a fast pace. That is why India has not placed eight nuclear power reactors under safeguards.
- The Indian Navy, which is the 7th largest navy in the world, is set to increase its strategic presence in IOR through nuclear arsenals and is also interested in exploring deep sea minerals.
- The shift in the Indian nuclear doctrine and its resistance towards confidence-building measures and arms control arrangements intensify Pakistan's security dilemma, more because of the conventional asymmetry between the two states.
- Technological apartheid against Pakistan is alarming. Being an important regional member with credible stabilizing impact, Pakistan must not be isolated in any form.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE AND IN-HOUSE DISCUSSION ON THE IMPERATIVES OF EVOLVING SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL ENVIRONMENT




The following are the key points of the interactive discussion:

i. On the Imperatives of Security and Arms Control

- The risk of nuclear war has increased. The biggest manifestation of an increased level of risk lies in Eastern Europe, not South Asia, for the first time since 1998. Though not exclusively, the risk also exists in South Asia, West Asia, and Northeast Asia.
- Arms control regimes serve as tools and processes – not an end in themselves – to achieve the objectives of peace, reduction of risks and tensions,

CISS invited Pakistan's Permanent Representative in Geneva, Ambassador Khalil Hashmi, for a discussion on 'The Imperatives of Evolving Security and Arms Control' on 30 December 2022. The discussion mainly revolved around the contemporary issues of concern for Pakistan in the domains of security, geopolitics, and multilateral arms control diplomacy. Ambassador Hashmi's insights and analytical perceptions were very useful and educative for the audience, particularly young researchers who were thrilled to have attended the session.




and crises management and disputes resolution.

- Presently, the nuclear, space, conventional (CCW's Additional Protocol on LAWS), cyber, biological, and chemical arms control regimes have taken a backseat. It is so because arms control operates as a subset of layered world order and geopolitics.
- For a quarter century, there has been an impasse in the Conference on Disarmament (CD). The West attributes it to the non-negotiation of prospective Fissile Material Cut off Treaty (FMCT), although FMCT is not the only item on CD's core agenda. Negative Security Assurances, Disarmament and Prevention of Arms Race are equally ripe agenda items on which treaties could be elaborated.
- Inter alia CD agenda – also called Decalogue – includes nuclear weapons in all aspects, other WMDs, conventional weapons, reduction in military budgets and armed forces, and collateral measures like confidence building measures (CBMs) and verification measures. These items do not get the deserved attention for myriad geopolitical reasons.
- Government of Pakistan has proposed that the nonproliferation aspect of the chemical and biological weapons (CBW) is understandable, but the peaceful uses of chemicals and other elements should be allowed sans discriminatory access to some and denial to others.

ii. On Cyberspace, LAWS, and Emerging Technologies

- There have been four meetings of Group of Governmental Experts (GGEs) to deliberate on norm-building in cyberspace and lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS). Until an alternative legal framework emerges, the idea is to extrapolate the current international law to cyberspace and LAWS. The idea behind the GGE of 25 countries is to develop swift norm-building on these new types of weapons in security domain. In four GGE meetings, no agreement could be reached.
- Advanced military powers and other major investors in defense industry are pushing for a code of conduct on LAWS. Pakistan and other countries and civil society groups like ICRC advocate for a legal instrument to ban the production of fully autonomous weapons systems. Pa-



kistan is among the countries that argue that until an alternative normative mechanism emerges, the International Law and International Humanitarian Law need to be applied on cyberspace and LAWS.

- Pakistan's stance is that the human element should be in the loop, from the design of the weapons systems to the decision of launching them and selection of targets.
- It is obvious that the evolution of war, with LAWS in the mix, shall adversely impact the security environment.
- Since the major powers have good relations with India, it will face no technological or political hurdles in developing LAWS. It will be perilous for regional stability if India acquires the technology from the US or other states.

iii. On the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

- The proponents of TPNW understand that Pakistan's nuclear program is due to an existential threat from India. Pakistan has always tried to negotiate with India, and proposed Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in South Asia, but it takes two to tango. India acquired nuclear weapons for prestige. Pakistan's stance is that TPNW ignores such security dimensions.
- The proponents of TPNW do realize that India acquired and sustains nuclear weapons as a symbol of status and power.

iv. On South Asia

- India is not interested in negotiations and dialogue with Pakistan, so it is difficult to include other states for the purpose.
- Pakistan's history and the struggle for CBMs have their own impact in the global arena. Pakistan's reasonable stance will compel the world to craft a new vision of the country and sketch its position as compared to India.
- If India resumes its nuclear weapon testing, the reaction of international as well as regional actors will merit attention and the repercussions of such a response need to be analyzed.

ROUNDTABLE ON INDIAN MISSILE FIASCO: TECHNICAL MALFUNCTION AND FAILURE OF DIPLOMACY



CISS organized a roundtable on 'Indian Missile Fiasco: Technical Malfunction and Failure of Diplomacy' on 21 April 2022. It was conducted in hybrid mode due to covid-19 restrictions. Participants included senior diplomats, academics, think tank professionals, and students.



WEBINAR ON YOUN-E-TAKBEER: RECALLING 24 YEARS OF PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR TESTS



“
**PAKISTAN SEES
66% GROWTH IN
NUCLEAR
ENERGY IN 2021**



Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission set up to
promote peaceful uses of atomic energy.

A webinar was organized to commemorate Youm-e-Takbeer on 28 May 2022, and generated a useful debate on key dynamics of Pakistan's nuclear capability and South Asian strategic stability.

MEDIA OUTREACH





The Executive Director of CISS, Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi, shared useful insights on several media channels as follows:



- ☑ Pakistan's Counterterrorism Efforts – PTV World.
- ☑ Prime Minister's Visit to China – BOL News.
- ☑ Russia and Ukraine on the Brink of War – Roze News.
- ☑ Russia-Ukraine Crisis and the Role of Pakistan – 24 News.
- ☑ Prime Minister's Visit to Russia – 24 News.
- ☑ President Biden's Speech on Russia-Ukraine Crisis – Roze News.
- ☑ Russia-Ukraine Crisis – Public News.
- ☑ Future of Iran's Nuclear Deal and the Impact on Regional Prosperity – PTV World.
- ☑ FATF's Decision to Remove Pakistan from Grey List – Roze News.
- ☑ Indian Abrogation of Article 370 and 35A in Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir – PTV News.



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS







Research Journal

CISS Insight Journal of Strategic Studies

The peer reviewed biannual CISS Journal was established in 2013. It covers research articles on myriad of issues including arms control and disarmament, nuclear nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear technology, strategic trade management, nuclear safety and security, nuclear policy, strategic stability, emerging technologies, space based systems, and international and regional security as well as political matters. Two issues were published in 2022, as follows:

CISS Insight Vol. 10, No.1, July 2022 (Summer Edition)

Research Articles

- ❑ Indian Interests and Evolving Policies under BJP Leadership: Projections for 2024, by Nidaa Shahid.
- ❑ Abraham Accords: Strategic Realignment within Middle East, by Shiza Ahmed.
- ❑ Indo-US Strategic Convergence: Implications for South Asia, by Sabiha Mehreen and Iraj Abid.
- ❑ India's Growing Strategic Capabilities and Doctrinal Shift: Implications for Strategic Stability, by Hajra Sajjad.
- ❑ Implementation of UNSC DPRK Sanctions Regime in South Asia, by Lt Col Zawar Haider Abidi (R).

Book Reviews

- ❑ The Difficult Politics of Peace: Rivalry in Modern South Asia, Christopher Clary, (Oxford University Press 2022), 320, reviewed by Maryyum Masood.
- ❑ Striking Asymmetries: Nuclear Transitions in Southern Asia, Ashley J Tellis, (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 2022), 305, reviewed by Abdul Moiz Khan.
- ❑ How to Avoid a Climate Disaster, Bill Gates, (Toronto: Alfred A. Knopf, 2021), 257, reviewed by Summaiya Malik.

CISS Insight Vol. 10, No. 2, December 2022 (Winter Edition)

Research Articles

- ❑ Deterrence and Diplomacy: Investigating India's Motives Behind Conflict Deferment and Pakistan's Endeavors at Conflict Resolution, by Dr Zia Ul Haque Shamsi.
- ❑ American Hegemony and China-Russia Entente Cordiale, by Dr Shahid Hameed.
- ❑ Indian Nuclear Exceptionalism and South Asian Strategic Stability, by Anum A Khan.
- ❑ Rising Hindutva's Impact on Strategic Stability in South Asia, by Dr Summar Iqbal and Muhammad Kumail Mehdi.
- ❑ Renewed Big Power Competition and the Future of Nuclear Non-Proliferation, by Syeda Saiqa Bukhari and Asia Karim.

Book Reviews

- ❑ Asian Geopolitics and the US-China Rivalry, Felix Heiduk, reviewed by Iraj Abid.
- ❑ The Wires of War: Technology and Global Struggle for Power, Jacob Helberg, reviewed by Areesha Anwar.
- ❑ Seeking the Bomb: Strategies of Nuclear Proliferation, Vipin Narang, reviewed by Abdul Moiz Khan.
- ❑ The Road to Balance in Asia Pacific: Geopolitics of American Rebalancing and Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, Dr Atia Ali Kazmi, reviewed by Amna Saqib.

International Publications

Research Papers


- ❑ 'The Emerging Dimensions of China-Pakistan Economic Cooperation and CPEC: Significance and Challenges' by Dr Muhammadi, published in Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences.
- ❑ 'Information War: India's Disinformation Campaign Against Pakistan' by Dr Rahat Iqbal and Murad Ali, published in Journal of Xi'an Shiyong University.
- ❑ 'Pakistan's Attitudes towards China's Involvement in Regional Conflicts Resolution' by Dr Naeem Salik and Muhammad Faisal, published as chapter in the book on Preventive Diplomacy, Peacebuilding and

Security in the Asia-Pacific by China Foreign Affairs University.

- ❑ 'Bio diplomacy – Biosecurity – Disease knows No Borders' by Dr Syed Javaid Khurshid, published in the Chemical Biological Nuclear Warfare (CBNW), UK.

Opinion Articles

- ❑ 'Balancing Grenades: To contain China, the US will ignore Russia in India,' by Mobeen Jafar Mir, published in The Cradle.
- ❑ 'Indian Missile Crisis: One Step from Nuclear War?' by Anum A Khan, published in Asia-Pacific Leadership Network (APLN).
- ❑ Pakistan-CARs ties: The Geo-Economic Vision' by Dr Muhammad Muhammadi, published in World Geostrategic Insights (WOI).
- ❑ 'How to Bolster Pakistani Cybersecurity' by Dr Muhammadi and Saliha Mehboob, published in The National Interest (NI).
- ❑ 'Can the Military Harness the Internet of Things' True Potential?' by Abdul Moiz Khan, published in NI.
- ❑ 'Boiling Over: Pakistan Can't Bear the Cost of Afghan State Failure' by Syed Ali Abbas, published in NI.
- ❑ 'In seeking to be a major global power, India risks being undermined in its own Indian Ocean backyard' by Amna Saqib and Abdul Moiz Khan, published in South China Morning Post (SCMP).
- ❑ 'INFRUS: India Getting French Nuclear Sub Technology Could Trigger Indian Ocean Arms Race' by Amna Saqib and Abdul Moiz Khan in SCMP.
- ❑ 'Strategic Implications of INFRUS' by Maryyum Masood, published in NI.
- ❑ 'Misperceptions on Pakistan's Nuclear Security' by Dr Muhammadi, published in NI.
- ❑ 'Can Pakistan Balance the Effects of Indo-Pacific Strategy on Regional Strategic Stability?' by Murad Ali, published in SCMP.
- ❑ 'The Indian Missile Launch in Pakistan: A Skeptical View,' by Riaz A Khokhar and Asma Khalid, published by Atlantic Council.
- ❑ 'What Is Driving Pakistan's Outreach to Russia?' by Riaz A Khokhar, published in The Diplomat.
- ❑ 'Resuming Pakistan-India Relations: Opportunities and Challenges,' by

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- Riaz A Khokhar, published in South Asian Voices (SAV).
 - ❑ 'Facing a Climate Crisis, Nuclear Energy Can be a Viable Option for Pakistan,' by Summaiya Malik, published in SAV.

National Publications

- ❑ 'The direction of China-Pakistan Cooperation to come' by Amna Saqib, published in The Friday Times.
- ❑ 'The World Needs to Wake up for Kashmir' by Maryyum Masood, published in Global Affairs Magazine (GVS).
- ❑ 'Matrix of Pakistan-India Escalation Dynamics: India's Recent Missile Episode' by Huma Rehman, published in Global Affairs.
- ❑ 'Pakistan's Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy' by Dr Muhammadi, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'Noor Wali Mehsud and the Resurgence of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)' by Abdul Moiz Khan, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'India's Brahmos Faux Pas and International Response' by Dr Rahat Iqbal, published by Centre for Strategic and Contemporary Research (CSCR).
- ❑ 'Strategic Stability – A Gauntlet to India' by Muhammad Ali Baig, published in The Daily Times.
- ❑ 'Clearing the Confusion Regarding the Brahmos Missile Fiasco' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Importance of Regional Cooperation to Counter Islamic State Khorasan' (ISKP) by Syed Ali Abbas, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'Why the Ukraine War is the United States' Fault?' Murad Ali, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'Nuclear Energy to Combat Climate Change for Developing Countries' by Samran Ali, published in CSCR.
- ❑ 'Understanding Indian Strategic Culture' by Fakhar Alam, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'India's Commitment to its Partnership with the US' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Evolving Equation between India and Taliban-ruled Afghanistan' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.

- ❑ 'Strategic Repercussions of Russia-Ukraine Conflict' by Dr Rahat Iqbal, published in Eurasia Review.
- ❑ 'Quadrilateral Agenda and Security Concerns for Pakistan in Indian Ocean Region' by Saliha Mehboob and Murad Ali, published in Eurasia Review.
- ❑ 'Quest of Regional Security During Taliban's Rule' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'The Interplay between nuclear weapons and Emerging Technologies' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
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- ❑ 'Evaluating Nuclear Security in India' by Dr Rahat Iqbal, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Integrated Deterrence: Increasing Complexity and Decreasing Credibility' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Drones in 21st Century Warfare' by Syed Ali Abbas, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'Pakistan has Reasons to be Confident in its Nuclear Weapon's Security' by Samran Ali, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Impact of Russia's War in Ukraine' by Fatima Mujtaba, published by CISS.
- ❑ 'Relentless Indian Campaign against Pakistan' by Tooba Ghaffar, published in GVS.
- ❑ 'India's War Crimes in Kashmir' by Tooba Ghafar, published by CSCR.
- ❑ 'Gauging Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons and Deterrence' by Saliha Mehboob, published in Eurasia Review.

Monograph

- ❑ 'Space Technology to Combat Global Climate Change: Pakistan's Efforts to Monitor Water Resources' by Dr Suhaib Bin Farhan.

Book Reviews

- ❑ Understanding Contemporary Asia Pacific by Dr Mohammadi, published in Journal of Security and Strategic Analyses.

- ❑ Dark Territory: The Secret History of Cyber War Book Review by Syed Ali Abbas, published in Global Defense Insight.
- ❑ The Colder War: How the Global Energy Trade Slipped from America's Grasp' by Summaiya Malik, published in Modern Diplomacy.

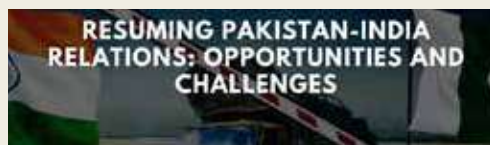
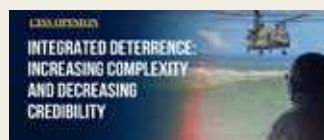
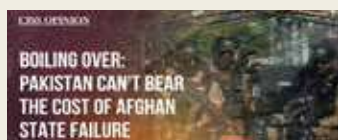
Special Reports & Newsletters

- ❑ CISS publishes its quarterly newsletters and special reports which can be accessed from the website. The purpose is to keep the readers informed about the latest research, publications, and outreach activities of the think tank. The domestic knowledge community as well as friends across the world highly value these updates.

Research-based Linkages

- ❑ CISS Delegate, Research Officer Samran Ali, attended Moscow Non-proliferation Conference (The MNC), Russia, 1-5 December 2022.
- ❑ CISS Research Officer, Abdul Moiz Khan, lectured the students of Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Kazakhstan, on 'Nuclear Politics in South Asia.'
- ❑ CISS Research Officer, Abdul Moiz Khan, presented research paper titled 'Cyberweapons and the future of Indo-Pak Strategic Stability' at the International Social Science Conference organized by Center for Security, Strategy and Policy Research (CSSPR), University of Lahore on 16 July 2022.





GALLERY











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