



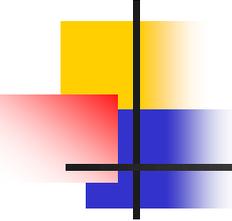
**DISINFORMATION**



# Understanding Security

Aspect	Meaning	Goal
<b>Relative Freedom</b>	War is always possible, but unlikely.	Stability
<b>Non-Defeat</b>	If war happens, you must survive it.	Survival
<b>State-Centric</b>	The Government/Territory is what we protect.	Sovereignty
<b>High Assurance</b>	Long-term predictability of peace.	Prosperity

- Security itself is a **relative freedom from war**, coupled with a relatively high expectation that **defeat will not be a consequence of any war** that should occur (Ian Bellamy, 1981)
- **State centric, a high degree of assurance that war would not happen in future**
- **Relative Freedom from War - Expectation of Non-Defeat (deterrence , psychological state)**
- **State-Centric --- High Degree of Assurance**
- **Walter Lippman (1991) US pol. Commentator (Not only borders but Values)**
- A nation is **secure to extent to which it is not in danger** having to sacrifice **core values** if it wishes to avoid war, and is able, if **challenged, to maintain them by victory** in such a war
- **Defend and maintain core values: Liberal values, democracy**
- **Giacomo Luciani (1989) (Italian expert on geopolitics)**  
National security may be defined as the **ability to withstand aggression** from abroad
- **Able to ensure territorial sovereignty**



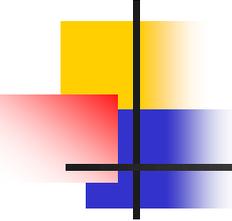
# Wolfers (1962)

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- Security, **in any objective** sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a **subjective sense** --- absence of fear that such values will be attacked
- Absence of threat (unit of concern is values) -- Absence of fear --- Quality of life under threat
- **Bi-polarity during the cold war. 1945-1991. Between USSR AND THE US CAMPS**
- **Security-insecurity** is defined in relation to vulnerabilities- both **internal and external** that threaten or have potential to bring down/ weaken state structures, both territorial and institutional and **governing regimes**.

**Binary:** Security-Insecurity  
Internal-External

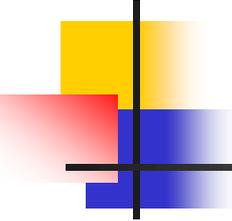
Unit of Concern: state structures (Organs) , territorial, institutional & governing regime.



## Ken Booth (1991) (British IR theorist)

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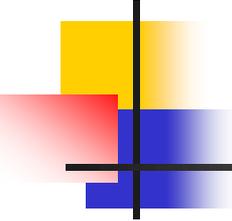
- **Emancipation** is the freeing of people (as individuals and groups) from the physical and human constraints which stop them carrying out what they would freely choose to do
- **Security and emancipation** are **two sides** of the same coin
- Emancipation, not power/order, produces true security
- Emancipation, theoretically is security
  
- **Peter Hough (2008)** (British IR Assoc. professor at Middlesex Uni)
- If **people**, be they govt ministers or private individuals, **perceive an issue to threaten lives** in some way and **respond politically** to this, then issue should be deemed to be a **security issue**
- **Identification of threat** by govt or individuals, **symmetry of emancipation and security**
  
- **Barry Buzan** (British pol. Scientist)
- “Security is about **ability of a state to maintain its independence**, and functional **integrity**”



# Five Sectors of security by Barry Buzan

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- **Societal security** ( when society is cohesive)
  - Ethnic divisions
  - Sectarian divisions
  - Migration and Refugees
  - Cultural Attack\transformation
- **Political Security** (When states sovereignty is not challenged)
  - There is no state with in a state
  - Successful power transfer from one govt to other
  - Security against negative political trends
  - Secularism

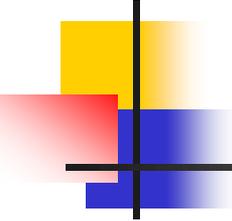


# NTS - Starters

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Define Security (Absence of threats, State of free from danger ) varies from perspective

- Threat (Danger/Menace)
- **Realist approach to security**
- (external threat, use of force, state-centric, mil strength, pursuit of power)
- **Realist Paradigm still exists (Geopolitics is still kicking and alive)**
- **Core Concepts of IR remain (Security, Sovereignty and Power)**
- **State making, war making**, protection and extraction remain the **state main activities**
- **Territorial Disputes still exist**
  
- **Liberal perspective of security** (Interdependence, Int. & Regional Organizations)
- **Traditional Security (Conventional ) dominated 20<sup>th</sup> century**
- State security was prioritized (**alliances, NP, balances of mil power, great power rivalry**)
- **Non-Traditional Security dominates 21<sup>st</sup> century**
- More focus on **Individual security**



# New threat perception new realization

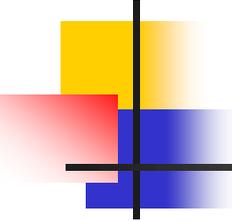
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After 1989, decrease in state to state wars

- Rise of ethno-nationalism since 1970s
- 1973 oil crisis signified the *economic security*
- Industrialization in last 40 years
  - Globalization, resource wars – water, energy, climate crisis
- **Rise of non-state actors** (Taliban + ISIS) led to terrorism
- **Digital Age**
  - Info wars – data wars, to cause societal unrest, undermine government policies

## Reasons of Increasing in NTS

- Drop in frequency and Intensity of inter-state wars
- Impact of New traditional and emerging threats
- Globalization and Interdependence ----- Rising population and Expectations
- Proliferation and Influence of Non-State Actors

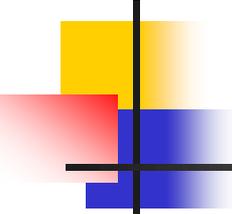


# VNSAs

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In backdrop of post cold war - VNSAs posed more threat to states than rival military might

- Last 3 decades of 20<sup>th</sup> nurtured VNSAs -21<sup>st</sup> century witnessed their **dominating role**
- Hardly a country where existence of NSAs can be denied - if not active they may be dormant
- VNSAs is a **reality** - often states opt **“denial”** -- provides further space and strength VNSAs
- In post cold war scenario **pattern of conflict changed** significantly
- In post 9/11 scenario VNSAs persistently **challenged** the legitimacy and power of the states
- By employing violent tactics they want to attain **public support and legitimacy**



# Characteristics

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Organized groups ---- **Command structure** ---- Operate outside the state control

- Induct **activists by force** or attract volunteers
- In exceptional situations VNSAs also enjoy **territorial control** (TTP controlled certain pockets of FATA, **LTTE** in SL and Moro Islamic Liberation Front in Philippines)
- **Clandestine networks**
- To advance their **narrative** employ **latest techniques of propaganda**
- Employ extreme **violent tactics** against civilian population
- NSAs want to **erode the public confidence in state** & multiply insecurity
- VNSAs are active in the form of **insurgents, terrorists, militias & organized criminal group**

## **From ethnic to religious**

- Prior to 9/11 VNSAs were primarily motivated by ethnic considerations
- Post 9/11 era "**millenarianism**" with intense religious fever seems the prime motivation
- **Globalization** also provided **strength** to VNSAs, **as planning, training, financing, facilitation** and targeting are made **in different parts of the world** hence states are persistently confronted with hindrances

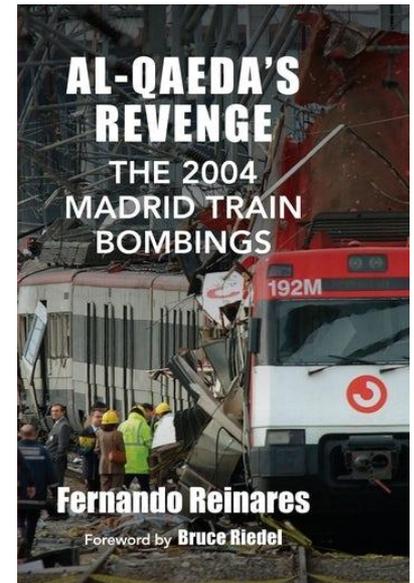
# Nexus between NSAs & Criminal Groups

- Militias not formally trained - terrorist groups focus on **intense and goal oriented training**
- In **certain situations** terrorist orgs, organized criminal gangs & smugglers form nexus
- Some **operational functions are entrusted** to criminal groups
- In response criminal groups get **money and protection**
- By excessive & **repeated coverage** media unconsciously provides **oxygen to the VNSAs**
- **Sympathizers** within nation state system **provide more space** to such elements
- **Criminal activities** - kidnapping for ransom, gunrunning and extortion - **use urban space**
- **I. law** primarily focuses on states therefore **no legal space to negotiate** with NSAs
- VNSAs take **advantages of flaws of criminal justice** sys - try to **run own courts, jails**, police
- To **satisfy victims of crimes** VNSAs often introduce “**revolutionary justice**”
- Often inflict harsh punishments like **capital punishments** and **beheading**
- **Before NAP** implementation- **claiming responsibility through media was established norm**
- **However, by barring mass media to accommodate such claims** NAP bailed out the media
- VNSAs: **possessive about technology** - denied physical space - remain **alive in cyber space**
- For furtherance of mission VNSAs not only **attract volunteers** but **employ child soldiers**

# VNSAs desire change in state policies

Acts of terrorism carried out to **compel states to change policies**

- Such **policy change is not always favorable** to VNSAs
- In 2004 **Madrid attacks** forced Spain to withdraw troops from Iraq
- However, in backdrop of **APS attack** in Peshawar in 2014
- Pak leadership developed consensus on NAP thus opted for an **offensive strategy**



## Role of states in promotion of VNSAs

- **Undermine rival states** - often states **financed, trained** extended **diplomatic support**
- Situation slips out of control when states fail to realize that **power to retain gun** and exercise powers to run the state are **exclusive powers of the states**
- States cannot afford militias, **parallel administrative** or judicial apparatus

# Terrorists used US weapons abandoned in Afghanistan in Jaffar Express attack: report

Dawn.com | Published April 14, 2025



## Indian government ordered killings in Pakistan, intelligence officials claim

**Hannah Ellis-Petersen,  
Aakash Hassan and Shah  
Meer Baloch**

**Allegations of up to 20 assassinations since 2020 follow  
Canada's accusation of Delhi role in murders of dissidents**

Thu 4 Apr 2024 14.02 BST

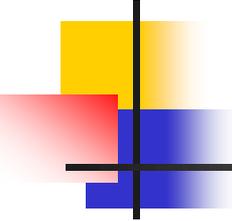
According to Pakistani investigators, these deaths were orchestrated by Indian intelligence sleeper-cells mostly operating out of the United Arab Emirates. The rise in killings in 2023 was credited to the increased activity of these cells, which are accused of paying millions of rupees to local criminals or poor Pakistanis to carry out the assassinations. Indian agents also allegedly recruited jihadists to carry out the shootings, making them believe they were killing “infidels”.

The officer said India had drawn inspiration from intelligence agencies such as Israel's the Mossad and Russia's KGB, which have been linked to extrajudicial killings on foreign soil. He also said the [killing of the Saudi journalist and dissident Jamal Khashoggi](#), who was murdered in 2018 in the Saudi embassy, had been directly cited by Raw officials.



31-Jul-2025

**UNSC report highlights BLA-TTP collaboration  
that poses threat to Pakistan's security**



# VNSAs – usually enemy **within**

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- In most of cases its **enemy within** who looks like locals hence difficult to identify
- VNSAs always try to **use ungoverned or weakly governed space** to their advantage
- Also **utilize cyber space to the optimum level** - services of potential hackers
- Tech advancement also provided **incentives** to VNSAs - **threatened nat security**
- For **emotional exploitation** youth is often employed

SEPTEMBER 6, 2025

**MODERN DIPLOMACY**  
ALL VIEWS | ALL VOICES

**Abuse of Social Media  
Platforms by Terrorists**

- **Financing donations** -collected & proceeds – **flawed banking system & illegal transactions**
- To prove their worth they **intrude into the inner core** of significant **institutions**
- **Ideology, religion, ethnicity or sectarian affiliation** may be the **driving force**
- Though in **minority but for imposition of own agenda** VNSAs try to flex their muscles
- Apparently **NSAs pose threat to governments** but in reality **VNSAs are threat to the states**
- Through **violence** VNSAs try to **register their presence** –seek **permanent role in statecraft**
- **Since 1979** Pakistan is confronted with the **increased presence** of VNSAs
- During insurgency in **Malakand & prior to Zarb-i-Azb** VNSAs challenged writ of state

# NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF PAKISTAN

2022 - 2026



A country is as secure as its most vulnerable citizen. The safety, security, dignity, and prosperity of citizens will remain the ultimate purpose of Pakistan's national security.

The National Security Policy (NSP) 2022-2026 is the first national security policy document of Pakistan. The NSP articulates a citizen-centric 'Comprehensive National Security' framework. It recognises that traditional and non-traditional threats and opportunities together impinge on overall national security. The Policy places economic security at the core of national security, emphasising a geo-economic vision to supplement the focus on geo-strategy, and recognises that sustainable and inclusive economic growth is needed to expand our national resource pie. Achieving this will allow greater availability of resources to bolster both traditional and human security. The foremost aim of our foreign policy and military capability will remain peace and stability in the region and beyond, based on mutual respect and sovereign equality.



*Symbiotic Relationship Between Traditional and Non-Traditional Security*

# HUMAN SECURITY

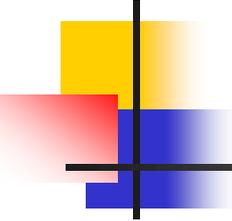
*Pakistan's youth is the future of our country. Equipping them with the necessary tools and environment for their productive contribution to the nation will help leapfrog Pakistan into the future.*

- Ensuring population stabilisation and management, urban planning, reenergising the rural economy, and the equitable development of smaller cities and towns to decrease urban migration.
- Pursuing youth-focused policies to promote skills development and entrepreneurship.
- Guaranteeing food security by increasing cultivatable land, adopting climate resilient agriculture, and legislating against illegal market practices.
- Improving preventive healthcare, strengthening disease surveillance and prevention, and instituting pandemic and epidemic response mechanisms.
- Mainstreaming climate adaptation and strengthening robust disaster preparedness, management, and response mechanisms.
- Developing a cohesive response to looming water scarcity through improved storage capacity, sustainable water management, and protecting transboundary water rights.
- Enabling participation of women and transgender persons in all avenues of public life and maximising their inclusion in public institutions and decision making forums.



**NATIONAL  
SECURITY  
ADVISER**

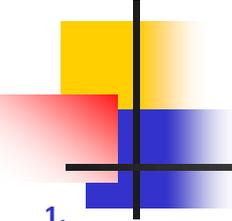
“Our national security thinking seeks to identify means of expanding economic resources such that Pakistan can simultaneously strengthen its traditional and non-traditional security. The most prudent approach is to keep economic security at the core, and judiciously transfer the dividends of a strong economy to further strengthen our human security, defence, and diplomacy.”



# Traditional Threats & NTS Challenges of PAK

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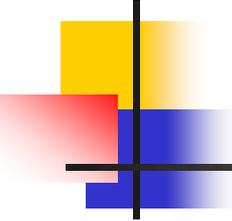
- Traditional security studies look at the security through National security lens
- Sovereignty and integrity of the state is the locus and focal point
- Traditional security framework, 'referent' object is the State and its sovereign institutions
- Border threats (Pak-India Equation) Cold start, Doval Doctrine, Balakot,
- Afghanistan: Durand line, Refugees, inefficient Af army, weak governance, Drug trafficking
- Non-traditional threats - Multidimensional -socio-eco, pol, geographical nature, survival -wellbeing
- Food security (4x since inception, 7x in urbanization, agri land (marginal import of wheat)
- Population explosion (2.55% in 2024-25, food requirements, water shortages)
- Water Scarcity 5000Cm availability to every Paki, now less than 1000cm, less time 600cm in coming times, question of agriculture, Resource Scarcity –
- Environmental challenges (Natural disasters; Locus invasion, floods, Earthquakes)
- Hybrid warfare (Fifth Generation warfare/cyber warfare) – Dwindling Economy
- Poor governance (Resources allocation and distribution, Urban sprawling, Socio-Economics Repercussions, poverty Unemployment, Rapid population growth) – Institutional imbalance
- Non state Actors : (Proxies) Violent non-state actors (Terrorists, militancy) Refugee Influx
- Health Security (infectious diseases (Covid + Dengue, Hepatitis), access to health care )



# Major NTS Threats to Pak security

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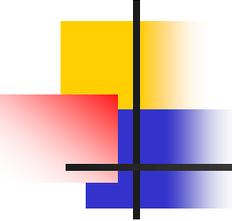
- 1.
2. **Economic Security:** critically evaluate the nexus of development, growth, deprivations and socio-economic inequalities with respect to satisfaction of basic needs
3. **Human security:** people's livelihoods, inclusivity, participation in political and public life, the dilemmas confronting minorities, refugees, migrants, IDPs, gender discrimination
4. **Cooperative Security:** exploring idea of a regional security community marked by functional cooperation, shared knowledge and regional-based solutions to political, social and economic complexities ---- **RATS**
  - **Environmental Security:** sustaining environment for contemporary and future generations including air, water, and land conservation relative to greenhouse gases, deforestation, and clean drinking water .. **Environment as a weapon**
  - Electromagnetic to modify weather conditions
  - **Public Health:** COVID-19 as a non-traditional security challenge



# Our faulty approach

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- Flaw with our approach is that we want to **resolve every issue with force**
- Apart from coercive approach there is **dire need to opt for inclusive approach** too
- **De-radicalisation and re-integration** shall be the top priorities
- **Extremism is cancer** infected followers of diff religions, cultures, ethnicity -**curable cancer**
- **State to be protective & humane** -act as **protective shield between** extremists & citizens
  
- **Do states require security from their enemies or threats?**
- 500 to 400 BC Greek city states
- 1648 **treaty of Westphalia**
- **Modern-Nation state**
- **Social contract** between individual and the state
- External forces who threatened sovereignty and territory of state. (Traditional security)
- **Unit of concern: state has moved towards individual** ----- **Faultline**



# Population Explosion

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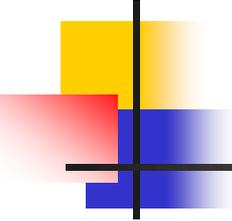
The most **daunting threat** for Pakistan is the **unchecked population growth** rate

- No **population stabilization** strategy/policy
- According to the 7th Population and Housing Census (2023), Pakistan's total population is **241.49 million**, marking a significant increase of 33.82 million since the 2017 census
- In **1951**, Pakistan's population was around **34 million**
- Increased to **131 million in 1998 census** -- Anticipated projection of **400m by 2040**
- **Dwindling resources** - unchecked population growth will **thwart progress**
- Population growth rate acts as an **impediment to the well being of the people**
- **Affects society, the economy and the environment**
- Endangers **basic civic amenities**, leading to **scarcity of food, clean water, space for housing and infrastructure**, **unbridled urbanization** and ultimately **burdening state and the society**

**BUSINESS  
RECORDER**

Ahsan Iqbal flags Pakistan's 'alarming' population growth

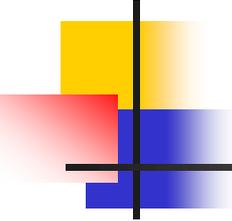
- At current rate, Pakistan's population is expected to reach 400mn by 2050, warns minister



# Epidemics and Diseases

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- Whether naturally occurring/intentionally inflicted, **microbial agents** can cause illness, disability, death in individuals while disrupting entire populations, economies, and govts
- In **highly interconnected** and readily traversed 'global village' of our time, **one nation's problem soon becomes every nation's problem** as geographical and political boundaries offer trivial impediments to such threats
- **Health** identified as part of security in **UN's 1994 report** on other dimensions of security
- **Drug Trafficking**
- **Drug Addiction** - UN - **7.6 mn**, 78% of whom are male, while remaining 22% are female **2024**
- **Students** compose most of the number
- Promotes inefficiency -- **Puts the health sector under stress**



# Money Laundering

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People avoid declaration of wealth

- Tax Amnesty schemes
- **Tax Evasion** - Hefty amount of **Rs310 billion** - lost each year from five sectors
- Amounts to **80% of the development budget** for financial year **2020-21**
- By saving this - can increase **edu budget by 4 times** - size of govt's social welfare programme by up to 60%
- **(NAB) reported a record-breaking total recovery of Rs. 6.13 trillion in 2025**

DAWN

## Tax evasion by five sectors amounts to Rs310b

Research house says HDI ranking can be improved by curbing illegal trade

## NAB recovers Rs487.5bn in three years

Syed Irfan Raza | Published May 23, 2021

## Pakistan loses \$10bn a year to money laundering

[US State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report](#)<sup>📄</sup>,

## More than Rs2.2tr 'lost to tax evasion' in two years: FBR

Khaleeq Kiani | Published July 25, 2025

Formula:

$$\text{Tax-to-GDP Ratio} = \left( \frac{\text{Total Tax Revenue}}{\text{GDP}} \right) \times 100$$

THE EXPRESS  
TRIBUNE

The South Asian country has one of the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios in the region, despite a population of more than 240 million, and has often failed to meet its collection targets.

### Informal economy to cross \$500b

Real-estate sector biggest contributor; retail sector costs govt Rs1.5tr/year

SHAHRAM HAQ | April 20, 2025 | 4 min read



A recent study by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) estimates that 40% of Pakistan's retail sector operates informally, costing the government over Rs1.5 trillion annually in lost revenues.

Small factories, particularly in textiles, leather, steel re-rolling mills, and auto parts and allied industries, also play a role. Many underreport their production, pay

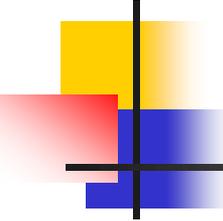
### Breeding ground for shadow economy

Dr Abdul Wahid | Published July 8, 2024

According to State Bank data from 2023, cash in circulation constitutes 30pc of the total money supply (M2), or around 11pc of the national GDP. In contrast, this figure is around 5pc or less in neighbouring countries. This disparity underscores the reluctance to engage with formal financial systems due to the perceived complexity and punitive nature of the tax system.

# DAWN

Due to stringent state policies in Pakistan, the informal sector in 2023 was valued at approximately \$457 billion, nearly 64 per cent larger than the formal sector.



# Cyber Security

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Connectivity, mobility, versatility of digital services exposed systems to cyber threats

- Cyber security is concerned with making cyberspace safe from cyber threats
- Pak has been ranked **7th worst cyber-secure state - National Cyber Security Policy 2021**
- Allows establishment of a national cyber security response framework
- Govt constituted the Cyber Governance Policy Committee to implement the policy
- As per policy, a cyberattack on any institution of Pak will be considered act of aggression against national sovereignty and all necessary and retaliatory steps would be taken
- Pak is now **reassessing and reorganized** its security strategies
- In Pakistan case, the security and **deterrence remained fixed to deter India**
- Post 9/11 and APS changed security concepts, now deterrence from specific to general
  
- **American National Security Agency** is spying on Pak through internet comm systems
- They took **13.5 billion of email, cellular devices and fax communications**
- That makes **Pakistan the second highest state to be under observation by the NSA**
- Banking sector - reliance on cyber space - E-banking skills - not secure

January 16, 2026

# DAWN

## Hacking of phones of PM, others to be probed

Syed Irfan Raza | Published July 25, 2021

## India launched cyberattacks against China, Pakistan: report

Attacks reportedly target sensitive military departments

# DAWN

News Desk/APP | November 24, 2021



## Business Standard

## Pak PM Imran Khan was potential target of Pegasus spyware programme: Report

Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan was a potential target of the Israeli-made Pegasus spyware programme by clients of the NSO Group cyberespionage firm media reports claimed here on Monday.

**Topics**  
Imran Khan | Spying | Pakistan

# DAWN

## Cyberattack disrupts National Bank of Pakistan services; recovery by Monday likely

## **Pakistan Army identifies major cyber attack by India targeting mobile phones of govt, military officials**

"Various targets of hostile intelligence agencies are being investigated," says ISPR

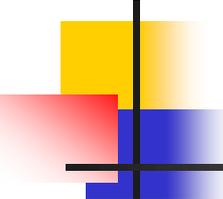
By Web Desk | August 12, 2020

### **Senior officials advised to stop using WhatsApp**

In March this year, the federal government had issued directives to the provincial governments to ban the use of social networking apps citing threats of cyber attacks by foreign intelligence agencies.

A letter issued by the National Telecom and Information Technology Security Board, Cabinet Division, Government of Pakistan, titled 'Ban on use of WhatsApp and likewise means for sharing of official letter and Information', reads, "It has been reported that hostile intelligence agencies have developed technical capabilities and means to gain access to sensitive information stored in mobile phones of officials of government departments, institutions, and ministers in the country.

"These spyware companies are using hacking softwares and applications such as 'Chat Line' and 'Pegasus' malware on WhatsApp account of target mobile phones (IOS and Android) to gain access to sensitive information stored on mobile phones. The malware is capable to infect any mobile phone (IOS and Android) only by generating missed call on target WhatsApp number.



# Hybrid Warfare

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- Transnational terrorism altered soc structural dynamics of terrorist networks & counter orgs
- They continue to **adapt to the changing environment** as well as advanced technologies
- To carry out such activities - advanced intelligence technologies, soc media platforms, bots (automated accounts), and impression accounts are being used
- Latest technologies -AI - to launch hybrid warfare & cyber warfare --- **propaganda & chaos**
- **Hybrid warfare:** comb of intelligence sys (latest technologies and **fanatic fighting styles**)
- **Cyber warfare:** non-state actors -aimed at **damaging computer systems and info networks**
- Hybrid warfare, Cyber warfare, gray-zone tactics - unremitting challenges to defense area
- Coz of excessive net accessibility and soc media apps usage
- **Convenient to spread** terrorist propaganda, fake news, disinfo, mistrust, chaos among public
- Crucial to **winning a battle over psychology by disrupting terrorist propaganda**
- **Presenting ideologies in a positive way, image building of the country**
- Presenting loyalties and agendas to target population through AI and soc media platforms
- **MPECI** (Military, Political, Economic, Civil, and Informational) - important in order to **disrupt terrorist propaganda**

# Cyberattack disrupts National Bank of Pakistan services; recovery by Monday likely

## Profit

The present study reopens and builds upon our previous work, which is documented in our report "Influencing policymakers with fake media outlets, an investigation into a pro-Indian influence network". We encourage readers to consult the first investigation before diving into this one.

**Indian Chronicles**  
www.indianchronicles.eu

Since 2005

Direct control of 40 NGOs accredited to the UN Human Rights Council

750 fake media in 116 countries

Resurrection of dead people, media and NGOs

550 website domain names registered

Impersonation of EU institutions

Fake media in Brussels and Geneva

“ A 15-year operation targeting the EU and UN to serve Indian interests.

HEADLINES 07/08/2025

## Hackers paralyze PPL IT systems, demand ransom; financial operations suspended for two days

Major cyberattack leaves leading oil & gas company's IT systems crippled, as vital data gets compromised

Over 750 Indian backed websites spread across 119 countries have been operating to undermine Pakistan since the last 15 years within the European Union and the United Nations, an investigative research by EU DisinfoLab showed on Wednesday.

EU DisinfoLab's investigation, called the Indian Chronicles, revealed that the Srivastava Group launched and backed the operation while Indian new agency ANI boosted it.

# Key facts

In a nutshell, Indian Chronicles is:

- a **15 year-long** operation running since 2005;
- **10+ UN Human Rights Council accredited NGOs**, mostly resurrected;
- The **resurrection of Prof. Louis B. Sohn**, a prominent figure in human rights, deceased in 2006;
- Several **identity thefts**, including the name of Martin Schulz, former president of the European Parliament or the photo of James Purnell, a former UK Government minister;
- **750+ fake media outlets, covering 119 countries**;
- **550+ domain names** registered.

INTERNATIONAL  
**THE NEWS**

World

## India's 15-year information warfare to isolate Pakistan debunked by EU DisinfoLab

Fake news created across the world was repackaged and disseminated via ANI

By Web Desk | December 10, 2020

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APP

@appcsocialmedia



Pakistan needs more trained youth to neutralize hybrid warfare threat: Dr Moeed

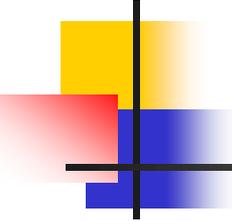
#APPNews @YusufMoeed @MoIB\_Official

[app.com.pk/national/pakis...](http://app.com.pk/national/pakis...) via @appcsocialmedia



10:25 PM · Jul 14, 2021



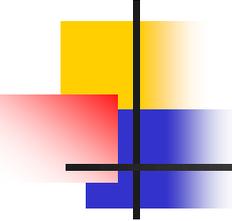


# Lawfare

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Moeed Yusuf - lawfare was a **long-term capacity** that needed to be produced in the system

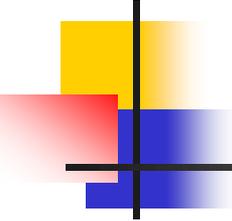
- Pak future policy would be based on **economic diplomacy, cybersecurity, and public lawfare**
- Needs to **train young professionals to neutralize all negativity** against it on diff online platforms
- Dr. Moeed – imp **role of universities and colleges** in producing a **skilled human resource**
- “If I say that the **challenge of hybrid warfare would over soon, it is crazy on my part,**” he said while describing **‘lawfare’ as an additional part that needed due attention**
- Need to **produce 1500-2000 professionals**, who should be **well-versed** in the field; otherwise, the country would lag in human resource development
- There was a **reliance on foreign lawyers** as far as **diff components of lawfare** were concerned: **thinking, litigation, and intellect**. “What else you should do if you do not develop your capacity”
- **Theory and practice of the use of I. law as an instrument to advance one's own interests**
- Orde Kittrie’s book on **‘Lawfare’** defines it as the **use of law as a weapon of war**
- Aurel Sari: **world retreated from lib internationalism & Kantian multilateralism** - era of big power camp



# Lawfare

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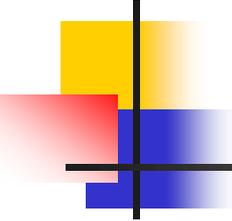
- In this **era of geo-eco struggle** for global and regional pre-eminence, **kinetic use of force** in wars has been **replaced by grey zone and hybrid warfare**
- Such environment is **favorable for strategic use of law** to gain advantage against enemy
- Globally integrated world with inst; UN and judicial organ – **ICJ & ICC expertise in int. law** has assumed vital importance
- **Lawfare could be used in a defensive or offensive mode**
- **Examples of defensive lawfare** - use of human shields by ISIS to exploit Western countries' compliance compulsion with **Int Humanitarian Law (IHL)**
- **Offensive lawfare** with elegant variation on **Clausewitz's** (Prussian general & military theorist) phrase is **"continuation of pol with legal means"**
- **Denial of legal protections** to terrorists in sanctuaries
- These sanctuaries can be in **realm of physical, virtual** (internet, media, global financial system)



# Lawfare

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- **Offensive Lawfare** - UN Resolution 1267 imposing a sanctions' regime **against those supporting Al-Qaeda and OBL** -- Resolution 1373 - prevention of terrorist funding and support
- A state which accepts international law is **bound to abide by** those obligations
- Countries that **sign these obligations but fail** to bring their domestic laws in compliance with int law earn **int censure and isolation**
- Pak discomfiture at hands of **FATF** - result of above policy dissonance
- Wherein I. law obligations were **accepted by Pak but domestic laws were not enacted**
- **Pak record in lawfare is far from admirable** - **failed to frame countries like India that violate international law and Human rights with impunity in IHK**
- **Weaknesses** - **lack of proper expertise, inadequate resources, absence of central hub coordinating national lawfare efforts**
- Pakistan's **greylisting in FATF** is also related to a **weak understanding of I. law**
- **Int Humanitarian Law** - **unconsented and effective occupation** by occupying force that **does not have sovereign title** to the land **constitutes occupation**
- By above standards, **Indian army is occupation force** – **Pak failed in its offensive lawfare** goal of getting the Indian army branded as an occupation force in Occupied Kashmir



# Lawfare

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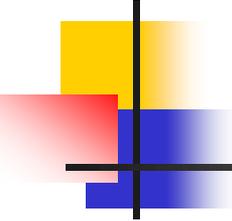
- **Pellets Guns** - grave breach of human rights law, equivalent to a war crime
- Forced entrance into private residences, detention of victims and their torture is a war crime
- As per Article 427 of UN Int Covenant on Civil and Pol Rights (ICCPR) as well (HRW)
- Post-Covid scene inside IHK - poor citizens in a constant state of security lockdown, & internet
- Indians are in violation of Article 56 of **Fourth Geneva Convention**
- Indian failure to facilitate int relief efforts in a pandemic zone - failure as an occupation force to **honour their obligations vis-a-vis health and security** constitute an egregious breach of int. law
- As an **offensive lawfare option**, Pakistan needs to collect evidence of Indian human rights violations and document them so as to be categorized and presented as war crimes in international fora like the **UN Human Rights Council and General Assembly**
- Kashmiris should be helped in **invoking the 'universal jurisdiction' clause** of the **domestic laws** of countries like US, UK, Argentina, Australia, Germany, Belgium, Canada, Norway and Sweden
- The evidence collection efforts should be instituted under a legal statute through any university or its affiliated **Area Study Center's Charter Act**
- A vice chancellor can notify a committee as a statutory entity for collection and documentation of evidence which should be funded as a project by the Ministry of Finance.

# Pakistan ICJ lawyer represented India in 2004

Khawar Qureshi was hired by India to represent the government in an arbitration case

News Desk | May 22, 2017

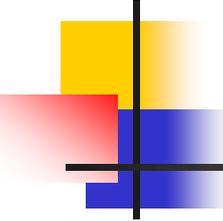




# Water Scarcity

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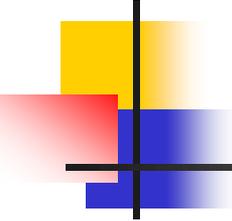
- Pak is the world's **15th most water-stressed country**, with reports indicating it is rapidly moving toward **absolute water scarcity by 2035** <https://www.dawn.com/news/1913435>
- Earth has **35 million cubic kilometers of fresh water**
- **Unevenly distributed** across planet or **located in areas that are expensive to tap or access**
- **70%** is trapped in the form of **ice or snow** or deep underground
- Remaining **11mn cubic km** of readily available freshwater reserves- under **increasing stress**
- **Human freshwater usage** has **tripled** in the past **50 years alone**
- That's why Water scarcity has **direct implications for energy security** for every single nation
- Water Crisis may **lead to Water Wars** - biggest threat in history for decades to come
- **Fundamental problem** - **poor planning, lack of smart policies and foresight** prevented sustainable administration of water
- Some **functions can only be performed by water** - sustaining organisms, nourishing plant life, some of which can be used for food
- Water is also used for functions where it is simply **the most convenient option**



# Water Scarcity

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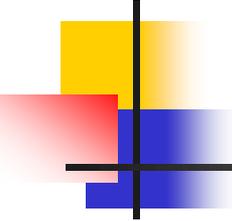
- **Pak inception** – for everyone 5600 cubic meters of water - Today 1000 cubic meters
- Pak touched **stress line in 1990** - crossed **scarcity line 2005** - **4th-highest rate of water use**
- **Water intensity rate:** amount of water in cubic meters, used per unit of GDP - **world's highest**
- This suggests that **no country's economy is more water-intensive than Pakistan's**
- **IMF** - Pak is **already third most water-stressed** country in world
- **Per capita annual water availability** is 1,017 cm –close to scarcity threshold of 1,000 cms
  
- Back in **2009**, Pakistan's water availability was about **1,500 cubic meters**
- **Climate change, growing population, eco growth** - nat resource under even more stress
- Bulk of **Pak farmland** is irrigated through a **canal system**
- IMF report - **Canal water is vastly underpriced**, recovering only 1 quarter of annual operating and **maintenance costs**
- **Agriculture**, which consumes **almost all annual available surface water**, is **largely untaxed**
- Water has **eco value** - one **energy source is cheaper than another**, **relative prices** could shift depending on competition for water



# What caused this crisis?

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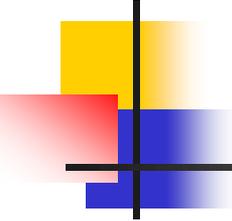
- Population growth and urbanization are the **main reasons** behind the crisis - Manmade
- **Exacerbated by climate change**, poor water management, lack of pol will to deal with crisis
- More disturbing - groundwater supplies – last resort of water supply – are being depleted
- **Lawmakers** tactic- lands and pressures to steal water “**Untouchable land mafia**”
- **Water War - more dangerous than militancy** - one of the causes for militancy in Pakistan
- Continues to ensure **tensions from across border** - constant violation of Indus WT by India
- **Water gives us a debt-free society** - become self-sufficient agro-eco and energy producer
- Pak colossal debt accumulates each year without enough focus on the water crisis
- **Govt needs to institute a major paradigm shift** - promotes the **more judicious use of water**
- The scarcity of water is also triggering conflicts in the country
- Experts say eco impact of water crisis is immense - people are fighting for resources.
- **3 provinces blame populous and pol empowered province**, for usurping water sources
- **Indirectly division** - start a battle that may be very difficult to contain
- Like militancy, the water crisis could threaten the legitimacy of the government and state
- **The- proper water policy in place** – **technocrats not landlords/ businessmen**



# What caused this crisis?

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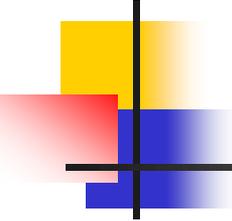
- Understanding the **implications of non-compliance** with the Indus Water Treaty
- Jeopardize peace in the region - matter stands debated **Permanent Court of Arbitration**
- Treaty - from **mountains down to river Indus must be equally governed and distributed**
- To **save enough resources for survival for hydropower, agriculture** - growing population
- **Privatization of water resources**
- **World** could face an **acute water shortfall** of up to 40% by 2030
- <https://www.dawn.com/news/1965075>
- <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2583138/pakistan-accuses-india-of-water-manipulation>
- <https://www.thefridaytimes.com/22-Dec-2025/pakistan-warns-severe-risks-india-s-indus-waters-treaty-violations>



# Water Security

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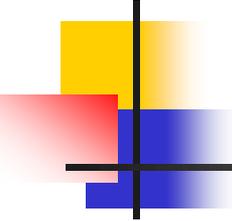
- Recent (UNDP) and Pak Council of Research in Water Resources (CRWR) reports
- Severe water shortage for the dwellers of Pakistan by 2025
- Report -most **immediate threats would be water** unavailability to the masses
- “No person in Pakistan, whether from the north with its more than 5,000 glaciers, or from the south with its ‘hyper deserts’, will be immune to this.” UN Humanitarian Coordinator
  
- Already in the **catalog of those nations** which are tasting a calamitous shift in its climate
- Aftermath of this catastrophic phenomenon – **global warming** –escalated the probability of expected droughts and left ‘responsible and aware world’ sleepless
  
- **India’s water antagonism**
- Agriculture sector, major contributor to economy of the state which accounts for 24% of GDP and has a lion share of 70% in the country’s total exports, relies on the water supply
  
- The **vision 2025, proposed in Musharraf’s regime 2000**, has to be implemented



# Water Security

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- Arch-rival neighbor – **cold start doctrine**, has waged lethal **water terrorism** against Pakistan
- Crucial change in the **country's current water management policy** is the need of the hour
- Compared to India, which holds a **water capacity of 265 MAF with 5700+ large dams – 447 under construction– Pak (150)**
- Current water **storage capacity of Pakistan stands at 14 MAF with only 68 dams**
- India **violating the Indus Water Treaty** by **constructing more dams** on the **western rivers**
- Trying to shape Pak **arable lands into barren deserts** by **blocking water of western rivers**
- Whether it is the construction of Kashanganga Dam or Baglihar Dam, India has **violated the remarkable Indus Water Treaty**. However, these nefarious designs of the neighboring country are not solely responsible for this disastrous issue.
- **Due to the vast disparity in storage infrastructure, Pak is considered one of the most water-insecure countries. It has fourth-highest water consumption rate in the world while having very little capacity to store floodwaters for dry seasons. The reliance on a single basin (Indus) makes it highly vulnerable to climate change and variations in river flow.**



# Food Security

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- Food security is also threatened due to ever increasing size of population
- Food insecurity is not just about food shortage in the market
- Signifies absence of sufficient money to buy food, let alone nutritious, wholesome food
- Managing water resources, both underground and in the Indus Basin river system
- **Scarcity of irrigation water:** farmers are shifting cultivation from water intensive crops like rice, wheat, cotton and sugarcane (staple food) to low water intensive crops and vegetables, thus putting pressure on food market
- **Crops yield declining** due to evaporation & sever temperatures during long summer
- Food insecurity is a major hindrance to social and economic development of country and needs **critical scientific inquiry**, and idea of **viewing this issue in terms of climate change** carries with it a multipronged strategy to address the issue seriously

Published October 20, 2025

# 'Food security indivisible from national security'

DAWN

**KARACHI: Raising alarm over Pakistan's ranking of 106th among 123 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2025, which classifies its hunger level as "serious", the Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) has called upon the government to prioritise nutritional interventions.**

"This is not merely an economic issue but a catastrophic public health emergency that threatens the cognitive and physical future of the nation. The GHI 2025 score of 26.0 is an indictment of our failed policies on food security and nutrition," the association stated.

Hospitals and clinics in the country are overburdened not just with acute illnesses but also with the tragic long-term consequences of malnutrition, it added.

"When nearly 40 per cent of our children are stunted, we are condemning an entire generation to reduced potential, impacting their learning, productivity and overall health throughout their lives," the association stated, while demanding immediate measures to address the challenge.

**BUSINESS  
RECORDER**

## Water security now a national security issue: Ahsan Iqbal

- The minister warns that rising water stress poses a direct threat to agriculture, livelihoods, food security, and long-term economic growth

BR Web Desk | Published January 13, 2026

Prof. Ahsan Iqbal directed the formulation of a long-term National Water Security Master Plan extending to 2047 or 2050, aligned with Pakistan's overall development trajectory. He also instructed that water and food security be fully integrated into the government's 5Es Framework and national planning priorities.

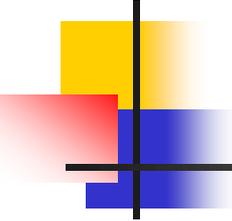
The minister stressed the need to accelerate strategic water storage projects, including the Diamer-Bhasha and Mohmand dams, describing them as critical milestones for building national resilience.

He ordered the formation of a technical working group comprising representatives from WAPDA, IRSA, the National Flood Commission, provincial governments, academia, and the private sector.

He was speaking while chairing the first meeting of the National Water Security Task Force, convened to address escalating water risks arising from climate change, upstream vulnerabilities, and rapid population growth.

"Water is no longer only a resource issue; it is a national security, food security, and economic stability issue," the minister said, according to an official statement.

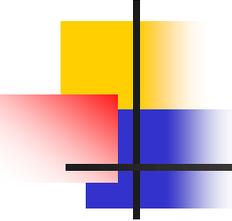
Highlighting the scale of the challenge, the meeting was told that nearly 80% of Pakistan's water originates from rivers, leaving the country highly exposed to upstream flows and climate variability. Officials also noted that glaciers in the Hindukush-Himalaya region are melting at an alarming pace, with around 23% of glacier ice already lost since 1960.



# Climate Change

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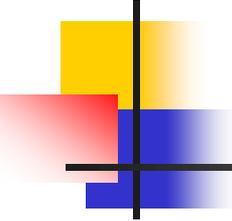
- Most imminent threats --disruption in ecosystem due to climate change & global warming
- Millions forced to migrate of scarcity of resources -rapidly changing climate conditions
- It leads to environmental degradation - new policies and guidelines to reduce GHG
- A threat multiplier for instability in some of the most volatile regions
- **Unstable climate will intensify conflicts and tensions around the world**
- Due to rising temperature, climate change can be expected to shave 11-14 % off global eco output by 2050; in particular, **South Asian nations** could have one-third less wealth
- Paris Agreement – N. power potential to contribute to global warming mitigation target
- 65th IAEA General Conf 2022- vital role of **nuclear energy in fight against climate change**
- In the Climate Risk Index 2025, Pak moved from 8th to first place as the most affected country by climate related events
- Pak decides - environmental-friendly nuclear energy as one of the top options
- **New nuclear energy vision 2050**, envisaged nuclear power generation capacity 40K MW
- Nuclear power provides about 10% of world's electricity from about 445 power reactors
- It is the second-largest source of low-carbon power generation



# Climate Change

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- Many countries - trying to decarbonize their energy systems - **Role of nuclear power**
- **US - installed nuclear capacity** of 98.2GW from 96 reactors in operation across 30 states
- **France is second** with **58 nuclear reactors** and a combined net capacity of **63.1GW**
- Pak operates a number of nuclear power plants for energy production
- last 4 decades, Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) maintained world standard safety record
- **IAEA's satisfaction** over Pak nuclear safety and security arrangements
- According to estimate, **nuclear power contribution in Pak** has gone up to **8.2 percent -2021**
- **Global consensus** - nuclear energy can play vital role in reducing rising global temperature
- A **contradiction in global powers' policies** to deal with climate change
- It barred countries like Pak from benefiting from global nuclear technology
- **Unlike India, Pak has been restricted** from getting global nuclear assistance
- **India with poor safety standards** enjoys unconditional access to the global nuclear market
- Double standards - restrict Pak potential to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful applications
- Pak demonstrated that **nuclear programme is for socio-eco development** of the country
- Global **responsibility to share nuclear technology fairly** and squarely



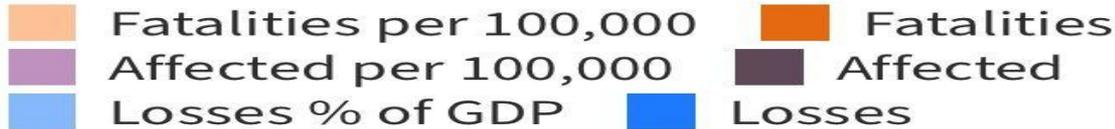
# Climate Change

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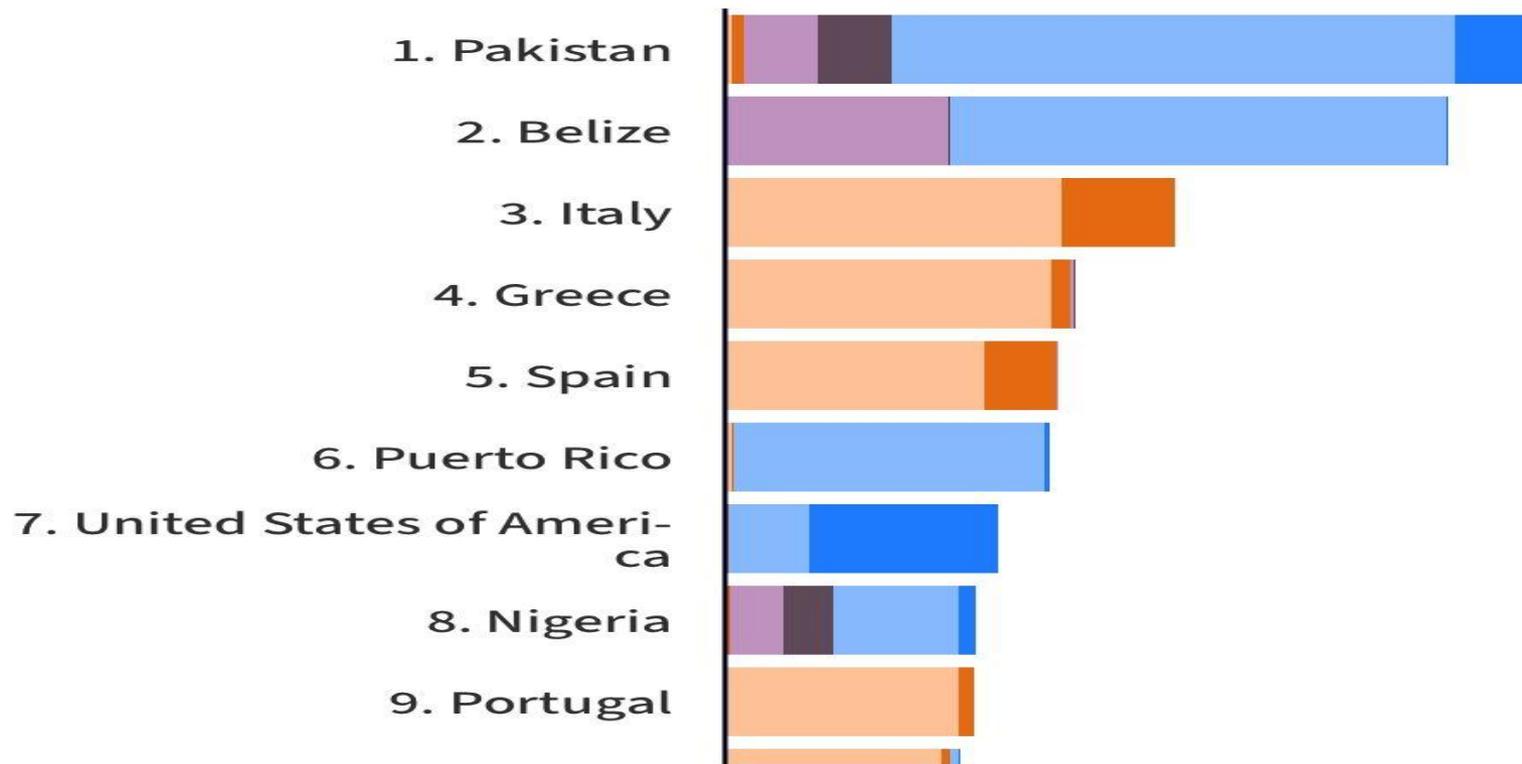
- Warning of increase of up to 2.5 degrees Celsius in temperature over the next two decades
- **ADB & WB** estimated - Pak is facing up to \$3.8 bn in annual eco loss due to climate change
- Joint study titled “**Climate Risk Country Profile**” for Pakistan –Sep 2021
- Among top risk-prone states - increase in average temperatures - result eco & soc losses
- “Pakistan faces increases in average temperatures significantly above the global average with a potential rise of 1.3C - 4.9C by the 2090s over the 1986-2005 baseline,” the study said, noting that Pakistan faced “some of the highest disaster risk levels in the world, ranked 18 out of 191 countries by the 2020 Inform Risk Index”
  
- Global average by 2080-99 is estimated at about 3.7C under highest emission estimates
- Report projected average increase of 1.4C-2.6C in daily maximum temperature during period b/w 2040 - 59 - could go up to 5.3C during 2080-99 period under various scenarios
- Rises in annual maximum and minimum temperature are projected to be stronger than rise in average temperature
- Likely amplifying pressure on human health, livelihoods and ecosystems

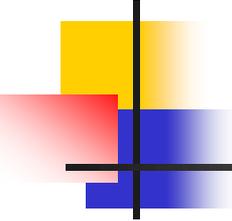
# Climate Risk Index: Top 10 Most Affected Countries

2022 ▾



\*1993-2022: Indicators describe annual average

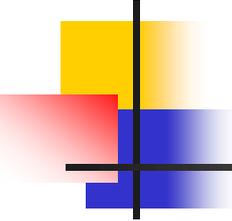




# Climate Change

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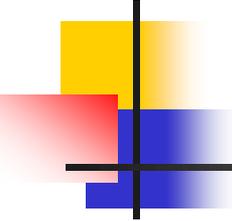
- Changes to Pakistan's **rainfall and runoff regimes** (waterflow in rivers shaped by climate)
- Water resources are highly **uncertain** - increase in incidence of **drought conditions** is likely
- **Frequency and intensity of extreme climate events** are projected to rise
- Increasing **disaster risk**, particularly for **vulnerable poor** and minority groups
- Increase in the number of people affected by flooding, with a likely increase of **around five million people exposed to extreme river floods by 2035-44 (Projected)**
- Potential increase of around **1mn annually exposed to coastal flooding by 2070-2100**
- Projections also suggest “**yield declines in many key food and cash crops, including cotton, wheat, sugarcane, maize, and rice**”
- **Temperature** increases - likely to place **strain on urban dwellers and outdoor labourers**
- Increased risk of heat-related sickness and death likely under all emissions pathways
- This could also lead to **high and persistent levels of undernourishment** and deprivation
- Further research- **delivery of effective adaptation** - **disaster risk reduction measures**
- The study found that cities in Pakistan's **northern regions will be strongly impacted**



# Climate Change

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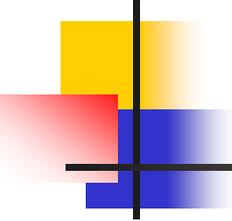
- Days per year with temp over 35C rose -120 to over 150 by mid 2021 (ADB & WB 2021)
- Place extreme **pressure on urban environments**, and energy systems which support them
- Study tells “changes should be seen in context of increasing impact of urban heat island effect, driven by urbanisation, and identified in **cities such as Lahore and Peshawar**”,
- **Requirement for cooling** - simultaneously **strain on nation’s energy system increased**
- 18 among 191 on risk index - **nation’s exposure to earthquakes** - risks of internal conflict
- Pakistan also has high exposure to **flooding (ranked jointly 8th)**
- Including riverine, flash, and coastal, as well as some exposure to **tropical cyclones** and their associated hazards (ranked jointly 40th) and **drought (ranked jointly 43rd)**
- **Disaster risk** in Pakistan is also driven by its **social vulnerability**
- Its **vulnerability ranking (37th)** is driven by its high rates of multidimensional poverty  
Pakistan scores slightly better in terms of its coping capacity (ranked 59th).



# Climate Change

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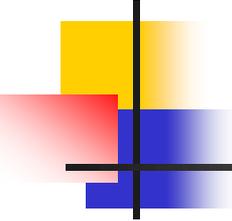
- **Natural Disasters**
- **Earthquake of 2005** that caused approximately
  - 0.1 million deaths,
  - 3.5 million people homeless
  - \$5.2 billion financial losses
- **Floods of 2010, 14, 22**--- 20mn --Agricultural production, exacerbating food shortage
- **Climate risk index 2025** - CRI 2025 lists Pakistan, China, India, and the Philippines under group of countries that experience continuous climate-related hazards
- **Measures**
- Early warning systems
- Technological advances in building and infrastructure construction.
- Improved sanitation systems --- Increased disaster preparedness
- An effective emergency response strategy
- Expanding and enhancing the information (mapping vulnerabilities)



# Energy Crisis

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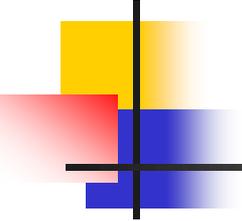
- From early 2008 onwards for the next 6-8 odd years Pakistan faced a severe energy crisis.
- People were rendered jobless
- Industries shifted from Pakistan to other avenues. (Bangladesh).
- High per unit cost continues to haunt Pakistan. (IPPs)
- Pakistan's energy crisis is a major national challenge driven by supply-demand imbalances, reliance on imported fossil fuels, and outdated infrastructure
- This crisis has weakened the economy, reduced industrial productivity, increased unemployment, and disrupted essential services.
  
- *What's at Stake in Pakistan's Power Crisis*
- <https://www.cfr.org/articles/whats-stake-pakistans-power-crisis>
- Council on Foreign Relations (US Think Tank)

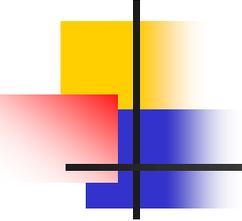


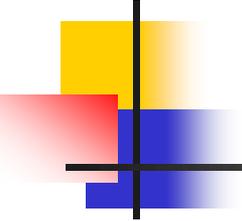
# Covid-19: Pakistan must redefine its national security

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- **Covid-19 and climate change, the UN prime focus**
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