

Q21/ Non traditional Security threats:

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Introduction

"Environmental pollution, terrorism, and many other global threats do not stop at borders. They require ^{global} collaboration to deal with them" — Klaus Schwab.

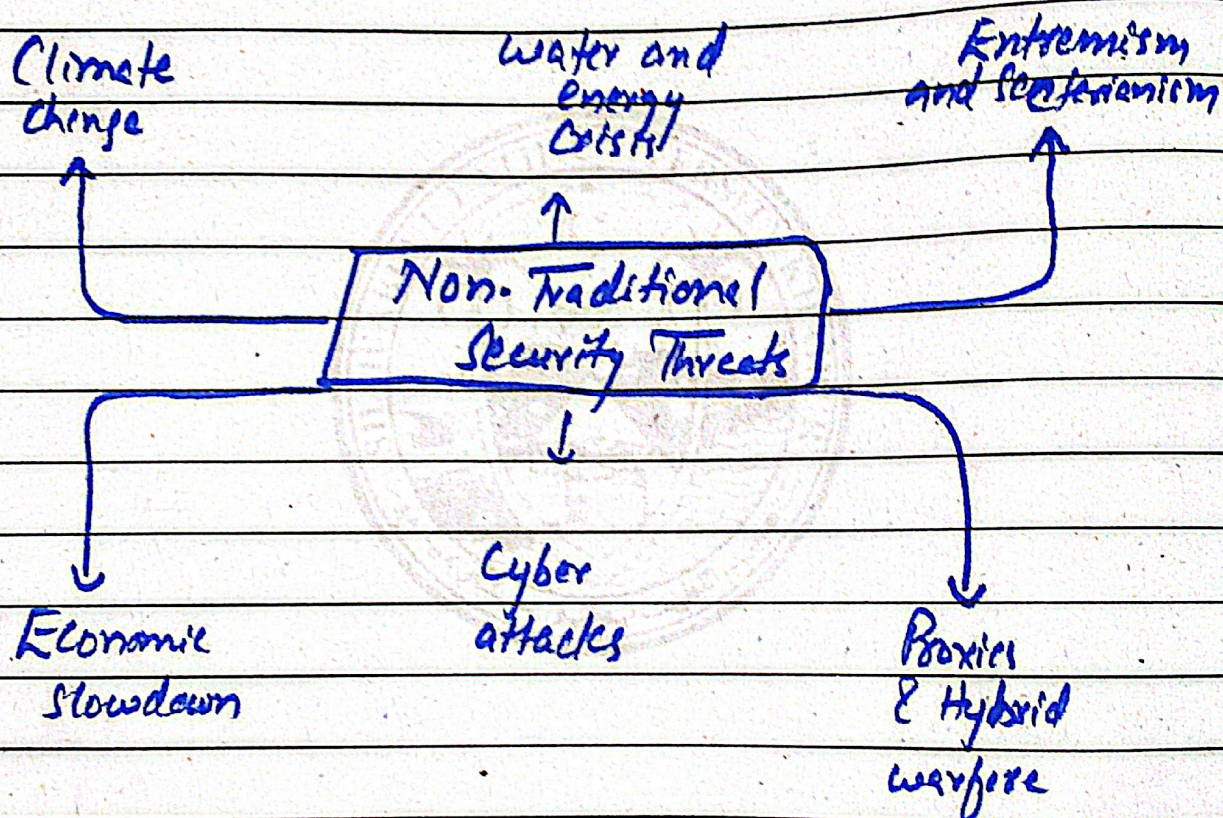
Non traditional threats are different and diverse in nature. They are transnational, and require global consensus to solve them. These include climate change, energy and water crisis, economic slowdown, terrorism and sectarianism, hybrid warfare, and cyber attacks. Different techniques and strategies are required to solve these problems/threats, such as terrorism ~~may~~ ^{can be} countered through negotiations and military operations; energy and water crisis need collaborative and responsible strategies to resolve; Climate change can be tackled through mitigation and adaptation; Hybrid warfare can be neutralized through active diplomacy and lobbying.

What are Non-state Actors? and how they are diverse in nature:

Non-traditional military threats are transnational threats. They may be individuals, organizations,

, NGOs, and multinational companies. They threaten national security through military attacks, proxies, and misinformation, harming national security through reducing tourism, FDI, and business opportunities.

Non Traditional Security Threats:



a) Climate Change — a threat to Pak's survival:

Climate change is a rapidly growing menace to Pakistan. It affects country's socio-economic foundation, creating mass displacement, poverty, inflation, and political instability. In 2022 and 2025 floods, more than 5000+ people killed, 40 million

people affected, and more than 5 billion rupees infrastructure damaged (NDMA report 2025).

b) Water and Energy Crises: — a Rising Menace:

Pakistan faces acute energy crisis and water shortages due to climate change and governments poor policies. Pakistan's Per Capita water availability falls below $908 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$ — UNDP. Similarly, it affects loss in agriculture.

According to IMF diagnostic report, 2025 — 5-6% GDP loss due to agriculture decline. Likewise, energy shortages causes business lockshes and industrial closeness, leading towards economic decline. As per IMF data, more 2000 SMEs dislocated from Pakistan in 5/6 2022-25, due to expensive and discontinuous electricity supply, making their product incompetent in the International market, and decreasing Pak's exports (3-4 bn USD annually — SBP).

c) Terrorism and Sectarianism:

Pakistan Confronts sectarianism and terrorism due to ideological drifts internally. People are divided into different sects and cultural identities, causing intolerance and extremism. As per NACTA report 2025, 1050+ terrorist attacks happened in Pakistan in just one year (2025), deteriorating Country's image internationally.

d) Proxies and Hybrid warfare:

These proxies and hybrid warfare are used by the neighbouring state - India to destabilize Pakistan. Kalbushan Yoder and Eu disinfo: Lab was operated by India to defense and destabilize Pakistan. As per Eu Commission report 2022, more than 500+ websites were operated by Pakistan to defense Pakistan. Recently, India is funding TTP to destabilize Pakistan's Northern - western region. TTP, in 2025, carried out 850+ attacks (NACTA, 2025).

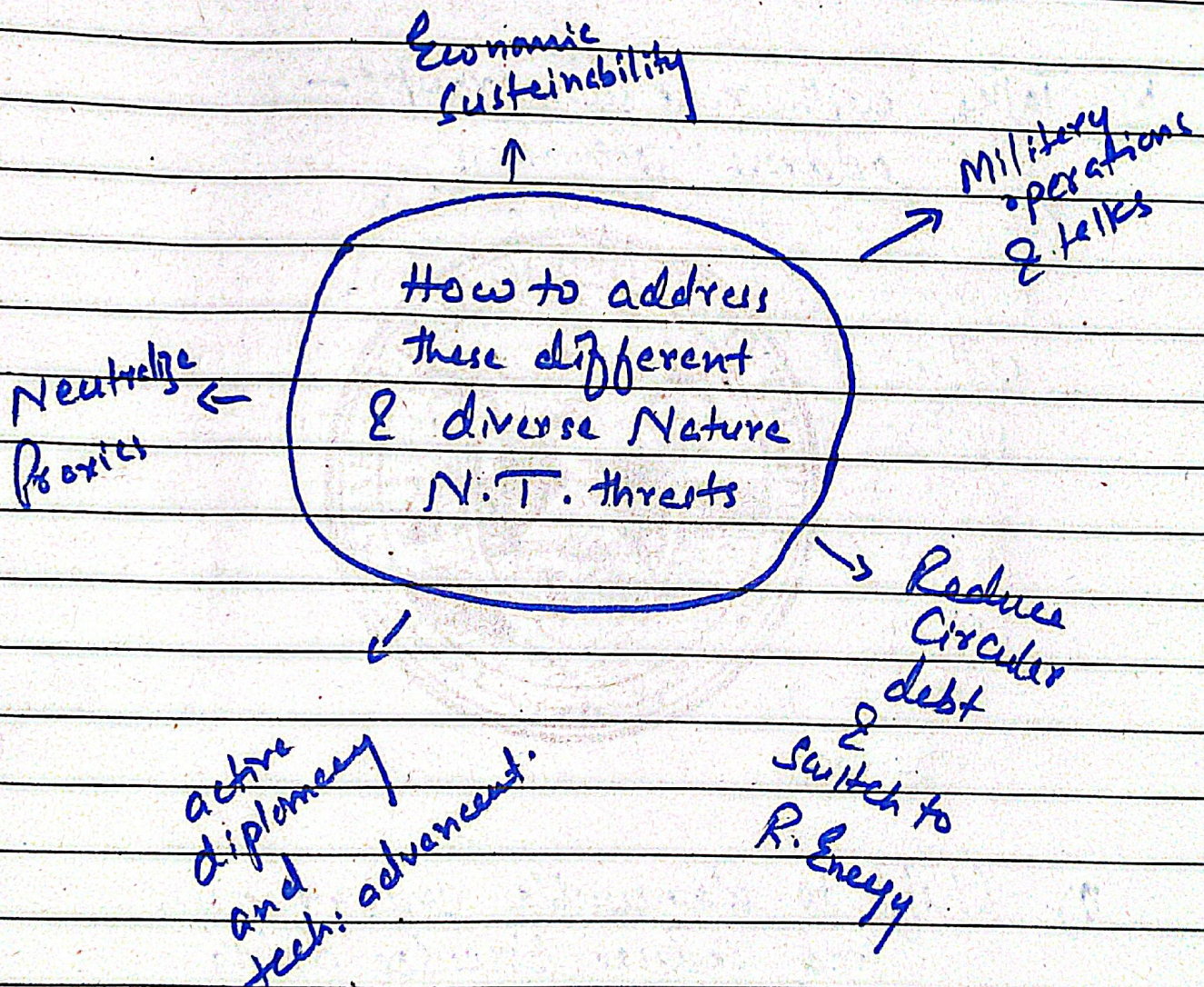
e) Cyber attacks:

These are the modern threats, threatening Pakistan survival. India and Israel are continuously inflicting cyber attacks on Pakistan, making her vulnerable in cyber space. As per Aljazeera report 2023, Israel attacked Pakistan and blocked 250+ official website, including NADR and WAPDA.

f) Economic down turns — Reduce FDI:

Economic downturn, low human development, and Poverty/Inflation are another

non-traditional threat for Pakistan. Inflation and Poverty rate rose in Pakistan - inflation = 4.7% & poverty 11.1%. Similarly, GDP growth stands at 2.3%, but it must be 6-7% to afford or counter 7.1% employment rate - (IMF diagnostic reports, 2025).



How to address these threats — different and diverse solutions:

a) Military operations: in FATA, KPK, Balochistan. Pakistan should wipe out all terrorists

without biasness and differentiation —
 no good and bad Taliban. In
 National Action plan, Pakistan ~~was~~
 neutralized 5000+ terrorist in military
 operations, and helped 3000+ terrorists —
 Dg ISPR 2023.

b) Talks with rebellion groups — address grievances

Government should talk with
 separatist groups — BLA, PTM,
 and address their valid grievances,
 such as provides jobs, education,
 and health insurance to them.
 As per BISP, they have provided
 25 billion rupees in Balochistan and
 KP for to the IDPs. These steps
 further need to be strengthened.

c) Shift to Renewable energy and reduce Circular debt

Government needs to shift to
 renewable energy, and reduce
 circular debt. Currently, Pakistan
 produces more than 80% electricity
 from non-renewable sources, burdening
 national treasury 5-6 billion rupees

annually. Similarly, circular debt have increased from 1.6 trillion rupees, needs to be addressed through restructuring agreements.

d) Active diplomacy and technological advancements

Pakistan needs active diplomacy to counter India's narrative and misinformation warfare. Similarly, technological advancement is needed to counter cyber attacks. Pakistan with Chinese help has improved its cyber security (Firewall) which further needs to be strengthened.

e) Economic sustainability and neutralize Proxies:

Pakistan needs to strengthen its economy, and needs to connect economy with the national security. Pakistan should make its economy trade or export based rather aid based. Currently, Pakistan is facing 14 bn \$ trade deficit, and faces 2.1% GDP growth. Similarly, SIFC must be strengthened and attracts more investments. Similarly, Pakistan

neutralises regional Indian proxy in
KPK and Baluchistan.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Pakistan faces non-traditional security threats, such as Climate change, energy and water shortages, hybrid warfare, proxies, cyber attacks, sectarianism, and extremism. These threats need modern solutions, such as economic sustainability, military operations, negotiations, reducing circular debt, switch to renewable energy sources, active diplomacy, technological advancements, and neutralise proxies.
