



THE VISION

Volume 8, Issue 1



Karachi Council on Foreign Relations

POINTING THE WAY TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

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Origin of the Society

The genesis of the Society can be traced to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (now renamed as the Chicago Council on Global Affairs) which was addressed by Former President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf and its information on the web inspired Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, now the Secretary General and CEO of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations, to make a council on the same lines. He found many intellectuals in the city agreeing with him. They all felt that there was a need for such a society which would not only be beneficial for Pakistan but for many other countries. For one thing there was a need for such a forum. As such 19 persons who are known as the founding members of Karachi Council got together and after long deliberations, formed the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations. The Council was formally inaugurated on 10th May 2003 in Karachi.

About us

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) was registered as a society with the object of facilitating good relations between Pakistan and the representative of foreign countries based in Pakistan. The Karachi Council is a Pakistani based non-profit international organization and serves the community in Pakistan through diversified programming. The Karachi Council provides members with specialized group and the general public with a forum for the consideration of significant international issues and their bearing on Pakistan's foreign policy.

Members of KCFR comprise of a cross section eminent persons from all walks of life and include former Chief Justice of Pakistan, former Governor of Sindh, retired judges, retired military/naval/air force chiefs, retired diplomats, professionals, corporate executives, bank's presidents, businessmen and academicians. Each member is a leader in his own field of work or specialization.

KCFR regularly arranges talks and meetings with foreign visiting dignitaries as well as Ambassadors / High Commissioners of countries based in Islamabad and Karachi. This gives the members an opportunity of understanding their points of view as well as information on the state of existing relations with foreign countries who they represent and development of relations including travel with such countries.

The Council has already been addressed by renowned personalities including Mr. Shaukat Aziz (former Prime Minister of Pakistan), Mr. L.K. Advani (Former Deputy Prime Minister of India), Mr. Mike O'Brien (former British Minister of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Mr. Douglas Alexander (former British Minister of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Mr. Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri (former Foreign Minister of Pakistan), Mr. Jaswant Singh (former Foreign Minister of India), Mr. Shiv Shankar Menon (National Security Adviser to the Prime Minister of India) and ambassadors / high commissioners from different countries like France, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Afghanistan, Nepal.

The Council's importance is growing very fast specially after the signing of MoUs with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, Nepal Institute for Policy Studies, Nepal Council of World Affairs, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies.



**Message from Mr. Mamnoon Hussain
President Islamic Republic of Pakistan
(10th Anniversary of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations)**

I wish to felicitate the Patron, Chairman, Secretary General, Board Members, researchers and the staff of KCFR, on the auspicious occasion of loth anniversary of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations.



It is heartening to learn that since its establishment, KCFR has organized several important events on a wide range of subjects which were attended by eminent personalities and intellectuals from within Pakistan and abroad. I commend Council's efforts in promoting deeper understanding by organizing important events on a wide range of subjects relevant to Pakistan's foreign relations and national security.

The growing importance of the role of think tanks in the formulation of national policies cannot be overemphasized. Think Tanks not only provide, the intellectuals and the people of knowledge, an independent platform to express their views and opinions candidly on various issues but also play critical role towards raising awareness among the public.

I am confident that KCFR would continue making its valuable contributions towards identifying, articulating, and evaluating various issues of national concern.

I wish KCFR every success in its future endeavors.



Message from
H.E. DR. ISHRAT-UL-IBAD KHAN *Nishan-e-Imtiaz*
Governor of Sindh

I congratulate the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) for the 10th anniversary of its foundation. I highly appreciate the role of Karachi Council in strengthening the relations of Pakistan with foreign countries.

The Karachi Council has become the most prestigious and vibrant forum in Karachi for discussions and exchange of views for the diplomatic corps by arranging interactive sessions with ambassadors / high commissioners representing the whole world.



Today, the Council has become well known in diplomatic, business and government circles. Several ministers, ambassadors / high commissioner and visiting foreign dignitaries have interacted with the Council for our mutual benefit. This has helped us to understand each other's points of view and understand the complex regional and international situation.

The Karachi Council has been in existence for ten years and its members which comprise of former military top brass, judges, diplomats, professionals, businessmen, industrialists, bankers, academicians and journalists. Events in Pakistan over the past 10 years have been very significant and have made an adverse impact on the security and financial independence of the country. While living through these critical times, the KCFR have made endeavors to promote and maintain friendly relations with foreign countries through their diplomatic representatives in Pakistan and this has largely contributed to a positive image of the country.

The signing of MoUs of the KCFR with foreign think tanks i.e. with the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, Nepal Institute for Policy Studies and Nepal Council of World Affairs will play an important role in promoting bilateral relations specially in economic, cultural, education, international relations, sciences, social sciences, communications and the media.

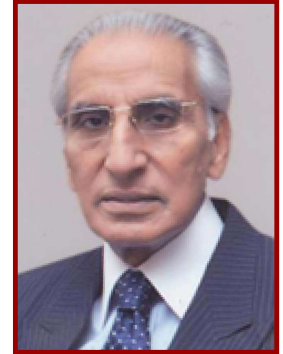
In the end, I wish the Council's members and Secretary General all success in their endeavours.



Message from AMBASSADOR SYED TARIQ FATEMI

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs / Minister of State

I was delighted to learn that the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) is celebrating its 10th anniversary and on this occasion, is coming out with a special issue of its magazine "The Vision".



This is surely an occasion for the organization to be proud of! Undoubtedly, it has contributed immensely to promoting better understanding between the people of Karachi and members of the Consular Corp in Karachi, while gradually extending its outreach to the Diplomatic Corp in Islamabad, as well. The office bearers of the organization, and in particular, its Secretary General Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, deserve warm facilitations and good wishes on this happy occasion.

Given the misperceptions that cloud the thinking of many foreigners about Pakistan, one of our daunting challenges is to promote Pakistan's image that is in conformity with the reality of a country that is moderate and progressive, and its people warm, friendly and hospitable.

Let me reiterate that economic diplomacy and promoting a soft image of Pakistan are the main thrusts of the Nawaz Sharif government. We are gearing all our missions abroad to making concerted and organized efforts towards this end. The Government has instructed its missions to ensure efficient public service delivery to the Pakistani expatriate community, settled the world over.

The KCFR, I am pleased to note, has done a most commendable and laudable job not only in promoting the country's soft image, but also in identifying investment opportunities in the country.

I wish to thank the KCFR and assure it of our continued support, in its most worthwhile endeavours.



Message from CHIEF JUSTICE (RETD.) SAIDUZZAMAN SIDDIQUI

Patron and Founder Chairman of Karachi Council of Foreign Relations

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations was originally founded as an apolitical, non commercial and a neutral think tank forum to provide an intellectual, in depth and objective discussions on issues touching the policy making of the state on subjects like foreign relations, economic affairs and law. It was established at a time when the Country was reeling under a Military Dictator which has overthrown a duly elected Civilian Government. Despite odds, difficulties and sensitivities of the Military Government, the Council invited the then Foreign Minister of Pakistan (Mian Khursheed Mahmood Kasuri) at the inaugural ceremony of the Council as its Chief Guest on 10th May 2003 in a local hotel at Karachi who very kindly accepted the invitation.



The Karachi Council had within its purview a research oriented program by arranging discussions, seminars, talk shows, question and answer sessions and inviting outstanding national and international personalities, academician and scholars to express their views on issues like foreign relation, economic affairs and law with the object of diffusing knowledge, providing help and guidance to the policy maker and awareness amongst the masses in a completely free and fair atmosphere.

The Council's ultimate goal was to promote a sense of respect and commitment amongst the rulers and the ruled to the rule of law in the society and propagate the concept of good governance in the country. The response received from the intelligentsia of the Council within a very short period of the establishment of the Council was very encouraging and with the passage of time the Council grew into a strong and independent institution for expression of unbiased and upright opinion on issues of national and international importance.

For its first three years of existence, I as the Founder Chairman of the Karachi Council tried my best to uphold the independent character of the Council which perhaps did not go well with the Government of the day. I finally made room in 2008 for another person to be elected as the Chairman of the Karachi Council. After I ceased to hold the office of Chairman the Members of the KCFR very kindly elected me as the Patron of the Karachi Council.

In later years the Karachi Council elected to confine its activity only in the field of Foreign Affairs as is apparent from its transformation from Karachi Council on Foreign Relation Economic Affairs and Law to Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR). Despite the change in the name of Council, it continued to address vital issues of economics and good governance. The Council during 10 years of its existence has made great strides to advance the objectives enshrined in its Articles of Association and has earned a respectable name and stature among the foreign delegates and intellectual of the Council for its independent and unbiased analysis of the issues confronting the Nation.

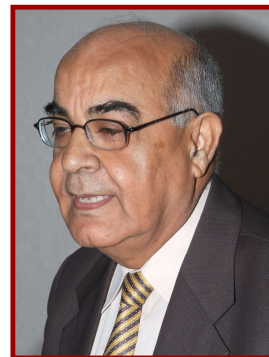
While eulogizing the role of KCFR in educating the public opinion on issues of public importance, I would like to place on record that role of such think tanks need not be over emphasized as in all civilized countries of the world the role of such societies is considered vital for formalizing state policies and to advance the concept of good governance.

The message will not be complete without mentioning the role played by the Secretary General of the Council, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi who conceived the idea of Council and transformed it into one of the foremost think tanks of Pakistan. I hope the Karachi Council will continue to discharge its assigned role undeterred by adversities.



Message from
Ambassador (Retired) Shahid M. Amin
Chairman, Karachi Council on Foreign Relations

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) is an occasion of rejoicing and deep gratitude over the progress made by this non-profit organization, which carries the slogan "pointing the way to international understanding". The vision of the founders has ever since taken the shape of a vibrant body engaged in promoting Pakistan's relations with the international community. The KCFR has emerged as a key international forum in Karachi that has gained increasing prestige. It has been addressed by well over a hundred Ambassadors and foreign dignitaries, as well as academicians and others on various subjects of importance and public interest.



The tenth anniversary is an occasion for thanking the many distinguished foreign visitors who have travelled long distances to address the KCFR. It will be fitting as well to express deep appreciation to all those who have worked so hard to make the KCFR a success, including our many friends and colleagues who have given generous financial support to the organization. Special mention must also be made of the dynamic contribution of our Secretary General/ CEO, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, which has been a key reason for the success of the KCFR.

In the recent past, the KCFR has signed Memorandums of Understanding to promote institutional linkages with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, the Nepal Institute for Policy Studies, Nepal Council of World Affairs, and the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS). It is likely that similar agreements will be concluded with the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and the Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies, (LKIIRSS), Sri Lanka. These institutional links will go far to establish interchange of views on issues of mutual and international importance.

It is hoped that in the next few years under the newly-elected Board of Governors, whom I have the honour to chair, a new emphasis will be given to develop the KCFR as an effective think tank that will study issues of national importance and offer concrete suggestions to policy-makers of the nation.



Message from Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi

Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer

This is an important year for all of us as the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) has completed its ten years of existence. This Council was inaugurated on 10th May 2003 and registered as a society with the object of facilitating good relations between Pakistan and the representatives of foreign countries based in Pakistan.



The foreign policy of Pakistan strives for the promotion of peace and security at the regional and global levels. It also aims at accelerating the country's socio-economic progress. In keeping with its international obligations and in conformity with the United Nations Charter, Pakistan consistently seeks friendship and cooperation in its foreign relations on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual respect and benefit, non-interference and peaceful settlement of disputes. To achieve this objective, the Council is playing its due role in promoting bilateral as well as multilateral relations with foreign countries by inviting ambassadors / high commissioners individually from different countries and in group from SAARC, Latin America, ASEAN, Africa and the European Union to deliver lectures in Karachi. So far, the Council has invited 115 ambassadors / high commissioners from Islamabad and foreign dignitaries from U.K., Bangladesh, Germany, France and India to address the Council in Karachi.

The Karachi Council regularly arranges talks and meetings with foreign visiting dignitaries as well as ambassadors / high commissioners and consuls general / deputy high commissioners based in Islamabad and Karachi. This gives members an opportunity of understanding their points of view as well as information on the state of existing relations with countries which they represent, and the development of relations with such countries, as well as travel to these countries.

The Karachi Council is highly committed to research oriented consolidation of relations between Pakistan and international community. In its humble capacity, the Council has started research wings that would improve the image of Pakistan and address the concerns of the international community in relation to Pakistan, especially in the post 9/11 era where there is lot of ambiguity and opaqueness about the role of Pakistan in the "War on Terror" in spite all of its sacrifices. Also the fact that probably Pakistan is one of the most important countries in the region when moving towards peace and tangible solutions in Afghanistan in post 2014 political scenario.

The Council published "WTO and Pakistan: An Overview", "SAARC: Prospects and Challenges" and "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat". Our forthcoming publications are "Indo-Pak Peace Process: The New Realities" and "Pak-China Relations and the revival of Silk Route".

I am extremely thankful to H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, the Ambassadors / High Commissioners in Islamabad and the heads of the diplomatic missions in Karachi for their continued patronage and support in organizing the events of the Karachi Council.

I am really grateful to the past Chairmen, Justice (R) Said-uz-Zaman Siddqui, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider and Barrister Liaquat Habib Merchant, current Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin, members of the Board of Governors, all the members and staff of the Karachi Council for their cooperation in running the affairs of the Council under odd circumstances.



Message from

H.E. MR. RODOLFO J. MARTIN-SARAVIA

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps & Ambassador of the Argentine Republic

Through these lines, in my capacity, as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, I want to congratulate the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) and specially its founder **Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi** for the 10th anniversary of its foundation.



Since its founding in 2003, Karachi Council has been the leading forum for serious discussion of Pakistan's Foreign Policy and global affairs. It is now a multiplatform media organization with a print magazine "The Vision", a website, various apps and social media feeds, and more. KCFR

has long been Pakistan's leading forum for serious discussion of foreign policy and international affairs.

KCFR has made a history by providing a nonpartisan forum for informed foreign policy debate. Panel discussions, interviews, and lectures bring KCFR members together with Diplomatic Corps, senior government officials, world leaders, academic experts and prominent thinkers to discuss the major issues of our time and also promoting regional Cooperation. Along these years, I had the pleasure and the honor to participate in two different occasions at the KCFR. The first occasion as Dean of the Latin American Group with the Ambassador's of Brazil, Mexico and Cuba and the second time when me and 10 other Ambassadors / High Commissioners visited Karachi to attend the 9th Anniversary of this prestigious Council.

The role of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations as dedicated to improving the understanding of Pakistan's foreign policy and international affairs through the free exchange of ideas is remarkable. Karachi Council is maintaining a diverse membership, including special programs to promote interest and develop expertise in the next generation of foreign policy leaders. It presents clear thinking by knowledgeable observers on important issues.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Secretary General Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi and the members of the Council, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Congratulation Message from H.E. JESPER MØLLER SØRENSEN Ambassador of Denmark

On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations.

I am continuously impressed with the work of the Council, which serves an important role as a forum for consideration, debate and reflection on important international issues.

I have enjoyed visiting the Council, where I have had the chance to share my foreign policy experiences and interact with a range of insightful members. This dialogue has also helped shape my own understanding of Pakistan and its foreign policy.

I look forward to our future cooperation.



Ambassador Sørensen addressing the KCFR event on 10th October 2013 in Karachi.



Message from
H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiébaud
Ambassador of France in Pakistan

May I, first of all, offer my sincere and heartfelt congratulations to the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations on the auspicious occasion of its 10th anniversary.

Over the past decade, the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations has played a key role in facilitating excellent relations between Pakistan and the Ambassadors/High Commissioners of the countries represented in Islamabad.

Karachi Council on Foreign Relations proved to be a major forum for exchanges of views and dialogue with the prominent figures and leaders of Pakistan, especially in Karachi.

The events and the meetings organized under the aegis of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations proved to be very valuable for the foreign diplomats to present the policies of their governments, to put emphasis on the main thrust of bilateral relationship and to be aware of the concerns and priorities of the Pakistani people.

I was given the opportunity, over the past two years, to address twice the distinguished audience attending the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations sessions and to present view to the prestigious representatives of the business community, universities, think tanks, civilian and military establishments.

This dialogue provided me with very useful insights and a wide range of opinion which helped me to develop my understanding of the intricacies of Pakistani politics and economics.

One of the sessions I attended was devoted to a joint presentation, with the German Ambassador, Dr. Cyrill Nunn; it enabled us to emphasize the pivotal role of Franco-German reconciliation as a driving force of the European construction. 50 years after the signature of the Elysée Treaty in 1963, the friendship between Germany and France, two countries which were at war for centuries, is now the basis of the construction of a peaceful and stable Europe.

Even though there is no European model which can be exported as such, some conclusion can usefully be drawn for South Asia.

Pakistan is playing a key role in the region and on the international scene. In this 21st century, many analysts consider to be the "century of Asia", the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations will continue in the years to come to help in shaping the vision of a peaceful, stable and prosperous Pakistan. France, as its European partners, is very eager to support this endeavour.

With my best wishes for the success of the 10th Anniversary event and my congratulations to the distinguished organizers.



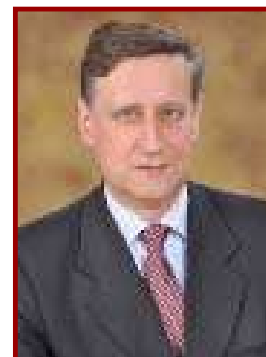


Message from
H.E. DR. CYRILL JEAN NUNN
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany

Dear readers,

With great pleasure I am addressing you on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations. The Council has contributed a great deal both to our bilateral ties and to Pakistan's foreign relations.

Pakistan is one of Germany's most important partners in this region of the world. Germany and Pakistan have a well established relationship which looks back on a long tradition. Pakistan was among the first countries the young Federal Republic of Germany established relations with. Last year marked an important milestone in the history of Pakistan, the first democratic political hand-over. It has been widely acknowledged far beyond the borders of the country as a sign of hope and encouragement for all those who believe in the enormous potential of a peaceful and prosperous Pakistan. Under its new leadership Pakistan is dynamically facing the colossal challenges ahead.



The German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle during his last visit to Pakistan in June 2013 emphasized upon the importance the German Government gives to the bilateral ties between our countries. During the visit among other important projects agreed upon, was a high-profile business delegation to Germany at the end of 2013 and a Trade and Investment Conference in Karachi this year. For the second half of 2014, Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel invited Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to Germany - a top level visit to which we are all very much looking forward.

Both Pakistan and Germany enjoy cordial relations, which have expanded further in the previous year. It has been our pleasure to see these relations grow stronger and deeper in many different fields: Germany is rapidly becoming one of the most sought out destinations for Pakistani students, owing to the high quality and cost free education in German Universities. The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) in cooperation with the Higher Education of Commission of Pakistan has been providing numerous Pakistani students scholarships which enables them the opportunity to study in Germany. Development cooperation continues to play an integral part in our venture to enhance the immense potential of Pakistan and its people, through our implementing agencies like GIZ, KFW and German Political Foundations or NGOs. The main focus of our governmental development cooperation will continue to lie in the energy, health, governance and education sector.

I seize this opportunity to thank the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations for the great work they are doing. We are looking forward to even closer cooperation in the future.



Obituary

AMBASSADOR (R) SAIDULLA KHAN DEHLAVI

Founder Member of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations

Ambassador (R) Saidullah Khan Dehlavi, who passed away so prematurely on 4 February 2014, was one of the founder members of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR), a leading think tank of Pakistan which was set up in 2003. He served as its Vice Chairman (Foreign Relations) and played an important part in promoting bilateral relations between KCFR and the diplomatic and consular corps in Islamabad and Karachi respectively. He was always there to extend a helping hand whenever required by the Council. In his death, the KCFR has lost an invaluable friend and colleague. Late Saidullah Khan Dehlavi joined the Pakistan Foreign Service in 1964 after securing a high position in the CSS competition examination. During his career, he had postings abroad in Ankara, Paris and New Delhi and also served in the Foreign Office in Islamabad where he held the posts of Director (Foreign Minister's Office) and Director General (South Asia). As Ambassador, he served in Switzerland, Yugoslavia, France and Belgium. He retired from the service in 2001.

Ambassador Dehlavi was a model diplomat: highly educated and experienced, refined and discreet. He was also a linguist. He was a very likeable individual with an amiable personality. He was unassuming and modest to a fault. Above all, he was a great patriot who spent his life in the service of Pakistan and promoting a positive image for the country.

His father Mr. Samiullah Khan Dehlavi was an old ICS officer who was inducted in the Pakistan Foreign Service and was Foreign Secretary from 1961 to 1963. It is interesting that both father and son, each in his time, served as Ambassador of Pakistan to France.

A long stint as ambassador in Paris (1991-1997) and two earlier postings there as well made him the longest-serving Pakistani diplomat in France. Widely respected for his professionalism he was decorated twice - once with Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite and the second time with the Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Ambassador Dehlavi's major assets were his negotiating skills underpinned with his proficiency in French, Turkish and Italian, apart from English and Urdu. Additionally, his capacity to be discreet and professionally correct and his Master's degree from Oxford made him the perfect diplomat.

May GOD his soul rest in eternal peace.



"Pakistan - Australia Relations in the New Millennium"

(Speech delivered by His Excellency Peter Heyward, High Commissioner of Australia in Pakistan at the event organized by Karachi Council on Foreign Relations in collaboration with Pakistan Australia Business Forum on 11th December 2013 in Karachi)

I'll address my topic in three parts: firstly, with some basic facts about Australia; secondly, about how we are positioning ourselves in a changing world and; thirdly, what this means for Pakistan-Australia relations.

Firstly, about Australia: A key element is its size. It is big, an island continent with a total area of around 7,700,000 sq. kms (10 times the size of Pakistan), around 4,000kms from east to west and 3,000 from north to south. It is the 6th largest country in the world.

As an island, it has around 10 % of the world's biodiversity, and a great number of its native plants, animals and birds exist nowhere else in the world. From tropical rainforests in the north, to the deserts of the Red Centre, to the temperate south, Australia is a vast and varied country.

Unlike its physical size, of the 193 UN members, Australia is about the 50th most populous. So we are small compared to the global giants, China, USA, India, Russia, and other big states like Indonesia, Brazil and Pakistan, but we are middle-sized on a global scale.

We are also a highly productive nation. Australia's economy is the world's 12th largest with a GDP of over \$1.8 trillion. Our GDP per capita of around \$70,000 p.a. is amongst the world's highest.

While our modern history is short, the nation being established in 1901, Australia has been home for centuries to an indigenous population who still form part of our society. It became the object of European interest in the great age of exploration and colonisation with Portuguese, Dutch and French adventurers visiting before it began its current phase of life in the 1770's as a series of widely dispersed British colonies, in part established to relieve overcrowding in the prisons of the UK.

So the bulk of Australia's early population were prisoners, drawn from the poor working classes of England and Ireland, governed by small military detachments. It was a rough start for the country, but it does help explain some of the elements of our national psyche; egalitarianism, adaptability and pragmatic optimism.

Over time, free settlers to Australia gradually outnumbered convicts. The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1850s accelerated this process and brought immigrants to Australia from all over the world.

In contrast to Pakistan's tumultuous beginning, and that of many other countries, the birth of the state of Australia came



His Excellency Peter Heyward addressing the interactive session on "Pakistan - Australia Relations in the New Millennium" on 11th December 2013 in Karachi



without conflict or conquest when the six British colonies of the continent agreed in 1901 to form the federated Commonwealth of Australia.

For the first half century of its existence, Australia retained very close links to our former colonial master the UK, which dominated the way we engaged with the rest of the world. It wasn't until the 60s and 70s that major reforms led to the opening of the Australian economy and our relations with the world.

Over the same period, Australia's social and cultural makeup and economic orientation also changed radically. Until the 1970s, the majority of migrants came from Europe. These days, we receive many more migrants from Asia. Eight of the top 10 source countries for migrants are in Asia, or Oceania. Since 1996 the number of migrants from Africa and the Middle East has also doubled. Australia is now one of the world's most multicultural nations. More than a quarter of our current population of 23 million was born overseas, with over 2 million born in Asian.

An important feature of contemporary Australia, and one of the key drivers of its economic productivity, is our education. In Australia, education starts in the years before formal schooling, with publicly funded child care services and preschools. Australian students participate in school education from the age of five or six to around 18, with many going on to tertiary education.

The tertiary sector includes both academic and vocational education. Australia's vocational education and training system provides students with the skills required in a modern labour market, and delivers competency-based training that is practical and career oriented. The Australian higher education system comprises both public and private universities and other institutions.

Australia is also a sought-after destination for international students with around 500,000 studying there, attracted by the high standard of teaching, internationally accepted qualifications, and a welcoming and diverse society. 75% of these students are Asian, and almost 10,000 are Pakistani.

Along with these high quality human resources, Australia has a significant stock of natural resources, notably iron ore and gas. We have long been one of the world's biggest mineral producers and exporters and have significant reserves of gas, coal and uranium which now make us also a significant energy exporter. We remain a globally important exporter of agricultural produce.

Export of these commodities is a core element of our economic success. Of our total annual exports of \$320 billion, \$6 billion is iron ore, \$50 billion coal, \$20 billion other minerals, \$25 billion energy products (mostly gas), and \$40 billion services (mostly education and tourism). Agriculture, once the majority of Australian exports, is still significant at \$14 billion. The fastest growing export commodity is gas which is projected to quadruple over the next four years to roughly \$40 billion.

Like our migration flows, our principal trade relationships are also now with Asia. Eight of our top 10 trading partners are Asian. The biggest, China, accounts for some 20% of our over \$600 billion two way trade, with Japan responsible for another 12%.

The Australian economy has outperformed most other advanced economies in recent years, especially during the 2008 global financial crisis. This was underpinned by low unemployment (around 5%), contained inflation, very low public debt and a strong and stable financial system. Australia has now experienced more than 20 years of continued economic growth, averaging 3.5% a year.



The Australian economy is also attractive to foreign investment which had exceeded \$2 trillion by 2012. While our inward and outward investment and financial flows are becoming more diversified they remain dominated by the USA and member countries of the EU. Involvement with the rest of the world and particularly the key Asian states Japan, Singapore, India, and China is growing however.

So, that is a quick picture of Australia, now highly engaged with the global economy and increasingly interlinked both economically and socially with Asia. I now want to talk a bit about how we are positioning ourselves in the changing contemporary global economic and political environment.

As an open economy and middle sized power, Australia has an interest in a rules based international order supportive of peaceful interaction between states and the free flow of ideas, goods and services.

To promote our security and long-term prosperity in this environment, we need not only to be pragmatic, flexible and adaptable, but also to support and strengthen those elements of global and regional relations which provide stability and continuity. A commitment to multilateralism, in particular the United Nations and the WTO, is central.

Australia has been integrally involved in global efforts to build peace and security for decades, just as it has in promoting global trade and investment liberalisation. This is why we sought and gained a temporary seat on the UN Security Council, a role which we shared until recently with Pakistan.

Beyond the UN and its various agencies, some of which provide enormous value, we participate in many other global forums. None is more important to Australia than the G20, which we believe provides the best hope for the global economy to manage the challenges it faces with a broadly coordinated, cooperative approach. Australia has just assumed the Chair of the G20.

In terms of bilateral relationships, our alliance with the United States remains our enduring priority. But of equal importance today is comprehensive engagement with the countries of Asia, our own neighbourhood, and the area of greatest dynamism and growth in the world today.

Economic growth in Asia will continue to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, and in doing so presents significant opportunities for Australia. Asia's middle class is likely one day to be bigger than that of the rest of the world combined.

Australia is well placed to contribute to, and benefit from this growth. Australian natural resources, high-quality food production, world-class services, such as in education and the financial sector, and new technologies will continue to be attractive in these developing, but highly competitive markets.

As well as working closely with Asian countries to ensure continued strong economic growth and regional economic integration, we also cooperate in addressing shared security challenges and common threats such as climate change, people smuggling and terrorism.

To facilitate this cooperation, we have a strong interest in regional forums which enable open discussion of all issues. There is some tradition for this in Asia, notably with ASEAN. Australia has been active in the creation and consolidation of broad-based regional institutions including APEC, the ADB, the ASEAN Regional Forum and, more recently, the expansion of the East Asia Summit. We see effective functioning of this architecture as fundamental to peace and prosperity in the wider region, and to increasing economic integration and trade and investment flows.



Beyond these broad forums, we are also working with partners to strengthen consultation and trade in specific areas. As well as continuing our strong support for the WTO and its Doha Round, we have given priority to bilateral and plurilateral arrangements focusing on our region and main economic partners. We already comprehensive FTA arrangements with the ten ASEAN economies and are actively negotiating arrangements with other key partners, including China, India, Japan and Republic of Korea.

In these forums and in our foreign relations more generally, we will have to manage ourselves in the context of the inter-relationships between the United States, China, Japan and India. This will provide the backdrop and focal point to much of what happens more broadly between countries, just as the Cold War provided the backdrop to international relations in the second half of the 20th century. These changing realities require adjustment by Australia, and we are having to continually rethink and adjust engagement strategies and expectations.

Our new Government, now in its third month in office, has not yet issued a comprehensive foreign and trade policy statement, but it is clear that Australia will continue its focus on the Asia Pacific, giving priority to building stronger relations with our neighbours especially through developing stronger people to people links and deepening Australia's knowledge of the countries and peoples of our region.

So what does this mean in terms of Australia's relationship with Pakistan? While Pakistan is not a close neighbour, it is still very much in Asia. Our bilateral relations have been positive and productive over many years, but our focus on our near neighbours has meant that our partnership lacks some depth.

Compared to our relationships with many other Asian countries, Pakistan and Australia have many similarities: We are both former British colonies and have inherited and retained similar parliamentary and legal systems. As a country of migrants, Australians speak many languages but have only one official language, English (or our version of it) - also an official language for Pakistan. Agriculture and primary resources play important roles in both our economies with the primary difference being Australia's relatively much smaller population and much higher wage structure and cost of living.

These elements should make our economies quite compatible. But at present our bilateral trade stands at over \$700 million with over A\$500 million of that coming from Australia. Only 0.1% of each other's merchandise exports end up on each other's shores. Clearly Australia and Pakistan could have much stronger business and trade links than we actually do. There are some very positive developments in education and dairy farming, but opportunities in other sectors which would draw on these compatibilities, like mining and energy production, are still underdeveloped.

And as a world leader in agricultural production, research and technology, Australia has a lot to share with Pakistan beyond the dairy sector as it looks to further develop its own agricultural sector and utilise its huge agricultural potential to both feed itself and earn export revenue. Similarly, in education, there is scope for building on the existing student flows to Australia by doing more training and teaching in Pakistan and by strengthening academic and business links between institutions.

More broadly, both our governments are aware that our neighbourhoods and the world are going to be very different as global balances shift. Pakistan's neighbourhood is at the core of these global shifts, both in economic and geostrategic terms. Pakistan borders China and India, Iran and Afghanistan; sits between the Middle East, and Central Asia and is an Indian Ocean coastal state.

In this dynamic and challenging regional environment, internal and external security concerns and governance challenges have constrained Pakistan's development. It has been at the front line against violent extremism in its region and has suffered considerable human and economic losses, especially since 2001, at the hands of extremists opposing the state.



Australia is working closely with the Pakistan Government and security institutions to help them bring terrorists to justice and to prevent further terrorism through cooperation on law enforcement, intelligence, border and transport security and terrorist financing.

Pakistan's current challenges will likely continue -extremism, poverty, broader economic development and governance issues. This only makes Australia's continued engagement more important. We will continue to work with Pakistan on security (including 'non-traditional' security threats such as water management), and on the development and economic fronts as a supportive and longstanding partner.

To this end our governments have established four key annual forums for engagement; at the political level between our Foreign Secretaries, on strategic and defence issues between our Chiefs of Defence Force, on economic and commercial issues between our key trade bureaucrats, and similarly on development assistance. We also have a high level engagement on border management with the Interior Ministry.

So in conclusion, Australia and Pakistan have much to share with each other in this the 21st century, and many challenges to confront. Some of this partnership will be between our governments. But much of it will also depend on our people and businesses. In many areas, governments can only help to create the context for changes and development. The challenge now is for Australian and Pakistani governments, people and businesses to take advantage of the emerging opportunities and to make the potential a reality.



From left to right: Mr. Pervez H. Madraswala (President PABF), Vice Admiral (R) Khalid Mir (Vice Chairman KCFR), His Excellency Peter Heyward (Australian High Commissioner), Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi (Secretary General / CEO KCFR) and Syed Salahuddin Haider at the event organized by Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) on 11th December 2013 in Karachi.



"India-Pakistan Relations: Trends & Prospects"

(Speech delivered by H.E. Dr. T. C. A. Raghavan, High Commissioner of India at Karachi Council on Foreign Relations' event held on 6th February 2014 in Karachi)

Introduction

Ambassador Shahid Amin, Mr. Talib Syed Karim, Secretary General Zubairi, Ladies and Gentlemen,□

It is a matter of great gratification for me to come to the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations and address such a distinguished audience. I was witness to the birth of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations when I was in Pakistan about ten years ago. It gives me great pleasure to see what Karachi Council on Foreign Relations has achieved in a short time.

2.□ Mr. Zubairi has made my task easier by mentioning the names of the seven Indians who have had the honour to address Karachi Council on Foreign Relations. They are intellectual giants and it should not be expected from me to rise to their high standards. They have traversed the entire terrain of India-Pakistan relations in depth which enables me to share my own thoughts without trying to be comprehensive. In being selective my aim is not to avoid any issue of interest to you and I will be happy to engage in detail on any and every aspect in the time set apart for discussion.

3.□ We are living in a world in transition. This transition is not just in geo-political terms, but also in geo-economic terms- covering trade, financial flows, demographic changes and participation in a globalized economy. These forces are usually not entirely or substantially in our control and we have to devise and often improvise effective response strategies. Globalization comes with its concurrent global threats- terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, piracy and other threats to maritime security, environmental challenges, threat to space and cyber security, among others. It is hard to distinguish between traditional and non-traditional threats of security, just as the lines are getting blurred between threats that emanate from within, our immediate neighbourhood or from regions far beyond our own.

4.□ The world we interface with is convulsed with technological changes that constantly alter our geopolitical and geo-economic landscape. Let me offer three quick examples. Firstly, Social media networks have rapidly altered notions of internal security and control. Secondly, cyber security has emerged as an additional dimension occupying the middle ground between conventional and non-conventional security threats. Thirdly, shale gas and the addition of the USA to the list of major energy exporters, affects us not just the global energy market but also the relationship between the constituent parts of that market and in particular US attitudes towards the traditional energy exporters in the Gulf.

5.□ Notwithstanding such developments - and I have listed these three at random - India's size, challenges and choice of political values are, to a very great extent special to us and are driven by domestic priorities. Twenty five years of



From left to right: Mr. Talib Karim Syed (Corporate Member KCFR and Rector IoBM), Admiral (R) Shahid Karim Ullah (Co-Chairman KCFR), Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin (Chairman KCFR), H.E. Dr. T. C. A. Raghavan (Indian High Commissioner) and Mr. Ahsan Zubairi (Secretary General / CEO KCFR) at the KCFR event held on 6th February 2014 in Karachi.



6% growth that increased to 9-10 % in the last decade have made a difference to India and given our foreign policy certain capabilities, but we still have a considerable distance to travel. To abolish mass poverty in India by 2020 or 2025 we need to keep our economy growing at 8-10% each year. India is and will remain a developing country for a considerable period; therefore, nation-building or the socio-economic transformation in India must be the primary concern of our foreign policy.

6. India's immediate foreign policy objectives were, and will remain, a peaceful environment, strategic space and autonomy, free of entanglement in conflicts or alliances, while we concentrate on our domestic tasks. Non-alignment, as this policy came to be called, is the ability to judge issues on their merits and their effect on India's interests or, as our first Prime Minister Nehru used to say, 'enlightened self-interest'.

7. Substance of my talk today is to focus on three periods of our history. I do this to provide a broad context for the future. The three periods, one: the present decade; then the first decade after partition and independence; and, finally a transformative year for South and South West Asia, 1979.

Past Decade

8. The past decade in India-Pakistan engagement has been fruitful. The new century had however not begun positively. I do not need to recall the hard facts of the period 1999-2003 as these are well known. These contextualize the immediate background of the past decade. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to Islamabad in January 2004 initiated a process that we are in many ways, still only in the midst of, notwithstanding issues that have come up from time to time.

9. That initiative acquired an even stronger momentum by way of a new paradigm which was put forward by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in simple, everyday terms. Our PM said that he looked forward to the day when he could have breakfast in Amritsar, lunch in Lahore and dinner in Kabul. These words in January 2007 envisaged a South Asia of seamless spatial interconnectivity through mobility of people, capital and of trade. Like all great ideas, what was so appealing was its simplicity and which is why many hailed it as a new paradigm for India - Pakistan engagement.

10. The gains of the process thus far have been substantial and worth recalling if for no other reason than to correct the impression that our bilateral relationship has been a sterile desert awaiting breakthroughs. Some of the significant outcomes of the process of engagement include:

Firstly: A substantially improved atmosphere in terms of travel, trade and people to people interaction. The Kokraphar-Munabao travel route, some easing of a very restrictive visa regime, an expansion in the list of tradable items and consequent increase in trade volumes, freer trade and travel on the Wagah-Attari route etc.

Secondly: A significant achievement was the opening up of cross LOC travel and trade-both on the Poonch-Rawalakot and Muzaffarabad-Uri Axis in Jammu and Kashmir. These steps represented major movement forward full of political possibilities and potential.

Thirdly: In 2005 the Joint Commission was revived. If the Composite Dialogue Process focused on specific areas such as Siachen, Sir Creek, trade, etc., the ambit of the Joint Commission was broader and intended to forge a bilateral agenda of potential and promise as is suggested by the subjects of the various sub-committees under it viz. agriculture, health, science and technology, information, environment, tourism, education, IT and telecommunications.

Fourthly: Much greater clarity and understanding on a technical level about the robustness of the Indus Waters Treaty as both the Baglihar and the Kishan Ganga Projects were scrutinized through the full gamut of the mechanisms set up under the treaty.

11. I have recapitulated these details to underline that sustained engagement does yield results. But these are only the bare bone summary of a process that has contributed greatly to a better understanding of a whole range of issues as also to a substantive improvement of the atmosphere. Nevertheless it is also necessary to underline that these gains



followed from two significant starting points. They were a mutually declared ceasefire on the Line of Control and the unequivocal commitment of January 2004 that Pakistan would not allow its territory or territory under its control to be used for terrorist activity against India. The dialogue and engagement process has periodically come under the greatest stress precisely at those times when either of these two starting points has been infringed and the pressures consequently generated have threatened many of its gains. Both the Mumbai terrorist attack of 2008 and the situation on the LoC last year underscore this point. I do believe we should take these two starting points as given so that expectations remain realistic.

Looking further Back

12. It is also useful to look further back into the past. The immediate aftermath of partition of the subcontinent is generally believed to have been a period of such bitterness and divide that it cast such a long shadow over India Pakistan relations which stretches up to today. A closer look at that decade of the 1950s in fact shows details that reveal more than tensions and contestations. These are well known and the point I wish to make is that the leadership in both countries, however also sought to establish the ground rules and basic framework for a cooperative and stable relationship in a pragmatic and flexible manner. In general when one glances through the chronology of that decade it is seen to be regularly punctuated with agreements on a whole host of issues designed to cement the partition in a pragmatic and flexible way and put in place the pieces for a cooperative and stable relationship: we see



Indian High Commissioner H.E. Dr. T. C. A. Raghavan addressing the KCFR event on "India-Pakistan Relations: Trends & Prospects".

for instance, Trade Agreements, Travel Regulations, the Demarcation of Boundaries, the settling of a host of financial and currency related issues etc. The first India Pakistan cricket series took place in 1951-52 with the Pakistan team touring India and a return tour by India in 1954-55. There were also hockey teams, other sports contests and numerous cultural engagements. On 26th January 1955 the then Governor General of Pakistan had attended the Republic Day Parade in India. The ad hoc arrangements for river waters sharing were followed by detailed negotiations that crystallized finally in the Indus Water Treaty which was signed by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and President Ayub Khan in Karachi in 1960. This agreement forms a significant achievement of that early period of our existence as sovereign and independent states. This period has recently been termed by a historian as one of "Deep Diplomacy".

11. And now to my third period : When viewed from India, and in fact for the point of view of South Asia as a whole, certain periods of our recent history stand out. In a western narrative a critical point may be defined as 2001 on account of the initiation of the phase of the Global War on Terror. Or in that narrative another critical year is 1989, symbolising the end of the Cold War, the end of bipolarity, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the unification of Germany and the beginning of the fast tracking of the unification of Europe as a whole. There were events of a seminal nature and both 1989 and 2001 unleashed forces that had a major impact on India and our region as a whole. But from a South Asian perspective 1979 was a year of even greater and more profound transformation of our external environment. 1979 was the year of revolution in Iran, and the consequent break down of US-Iran relations; this year saw the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. And finally in this year we find important internal changes in Pakistan with a major bearing on civil-military relations. This cluster of changes had unleashed forces that impinged on vital aspects of India's external environment

12. I choose, however, to dwell on this year from a South Asian perspective because we have indications that thirty five years later we see the signs of some changes in the constellation of forces that have prevailed since 1979. These are



well know but let me briefly recapitulate: In Iran there have been significant political changes with consequences for US Iran relations that will have a long term positive impact on the whole region. Over the past few weeks we have seen more forward movement on the US-Iran interface than had been witnessed in the past quarter century. The consequences of this and the first possibility of a post-sanction environment for Iran has major implication for South Asia opening up a host of political, economic and hydrocarbon energy related suggestions and possibilities.

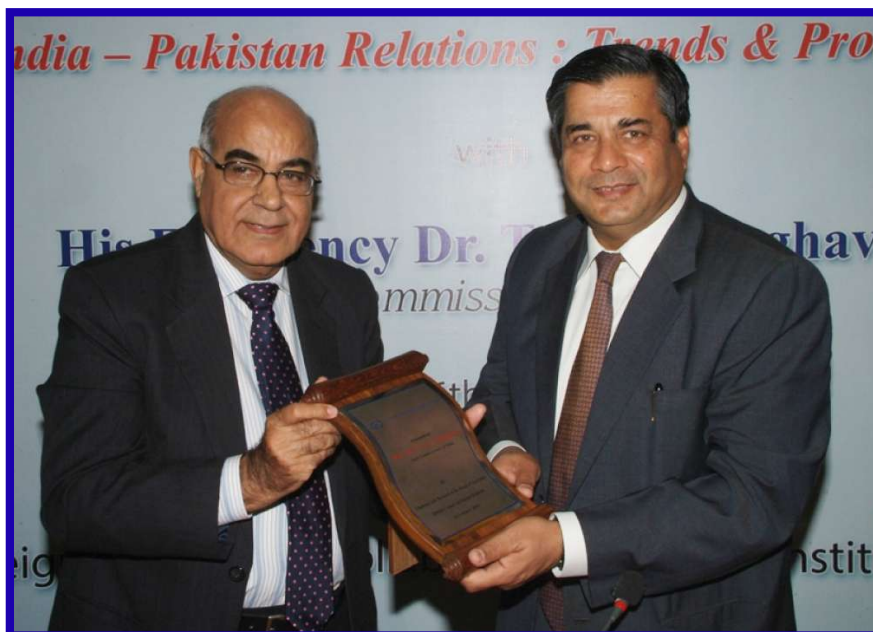
13. In Afghanistan, again thirty five years after the entry of Soviet troops we may be seeing the end of the chapter of overt foreign intervention and the catastrophic consequences of that for Afghanistan's internal polity and state stability. We are moving towards a situation where Afghans have potentially the greatest possibility of retaking control of their own sovereign destiny in a meaningful political sense.

14. Thirdly and finally in Pakistan itself we see a cycle completing thirty-five years after democratic forces received a major setback. We see a cluster of positive changes - the force of media and media related institutions, the growing strength of important institutions of state such as the Election Commission and the Judiciary etc. all of which have contributed to the enormous strengthening of democratic forces in Pakistan culminating in the landmark elections of 2013. This has created a vast potential and range of possibilities for the positive transformation of India Pakistan relations. We see a stable Pakistan at peace with itself in our national interest. Pakistan's location gives it enormous geostrategic potential: it borders Central, South and West Asia. It is situated at the mouth of the Arabian Gulf. It has enormous potential to become a hub for trade and commerce and for the transcontinental transport of energy. For India, it is also a leaping-off point to Central and West Asia. In brief a Pakistan at peace with its neighbours and with itself would be a trading cross-road for the whole of Asia and perhaps we may be at another turning point of history.

Overview

15. My reasons for this digression into the past are twofold. Firstly, to suggest that the past was not necessarily as bleak as it appears today when we look back. One of our former Foreign Secretaries, Mrs. Nirupama Rao and till recently India's Ambassador to Washington had put this view very evocatively when talking about the future of India-Pakistan relations when she said that "there is a need to understand the past in a redemptive way." The second reason is that, in my view, we need not privilege excessively the past as we deal with current issues. The problems and disputes of the 1960s, 1970s, and subsequent decades must be sought for in those specific historical periods rather than teleologically trace back every India-Pakistan issue to the bitterness which was the undeniable legacy of partition. The policy prescription from this is that we do need to take responsibility for our own acts and deeds at this point of time as we deal with the difficult issues of the present. A contested history, the conflicts of 1948, 1965 and 1971 and the bitterness of the partition have made it convenient for many to relate India-Pakistan issue to fundamental issues of identity and thus perpetual conflict. In my view, we should avoid cosmic explanations of past, present or future difficulties. To do so means not taking responsibility for our own policies and not also recognizing the power of positive policy-making that we possess and thereby prolong conflicts, not address them.

16. I had outlined some of the major gains from the dialogue and engagement process from 2004 onwards. Unfortunately in many popular narratives that we encounter these substantial steps forward are dismissed as being of no consequence.



Chairman KCFR Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin presenting KCFR memento to Indian High Commissioner, H.E. Dr. T. C. A. Raghavan.



But to do so, is to risk jeopardizing the future. The threat of terrorism and terrorist attacks poses sufficient dangers for the India - Pakistan dialogue process without eroding it further by assuming that the gains from that process so far have not been substantial. I underline this point because a view frequently encountered in Pakistan is to say that what has been achieved so far are only confidence building measures but both sides have been dancing around the real issue rather than addressing them. This is in fact a simplistic appreciation of substantial political steps forward for instance in the case of cross-LoC travel and trade or indeed of the new paradigm of seamless spatial inter-connectivity our PM had outlined in 2007. Given our past history it is essential, in my view, that we see solutions not as big bang events but rather as processes. If we see relationships as a process then what will be significant and critical is the pace and direction of change. A process based approach is in fact the only way forward if we do not want to slip into a zero-sum game. India's advocacy of an incremental, graduated and forward-looking approach that seeks to address the deficit of trust is by no means an attempt to avoid tackling of the substantive differences that trouble relations with Pakistan.

17. While there can be no guarantees for success, such an approach seeks to build first on what is achievable and simultaneously to also address the more intractable issues in a sustained manner. Implicit in this approach is that the issue of terrorism arising out of the sub-conventional conflict directed from Pakistan against India for over two decades now cannot be ignored. In this context the two starting points I referred to earlier cannot be too strongly reiterated. As we seek to look ahead, how do we enlarge the constituencies of peace in both countries so that the dawn of a new era does not remain a chimera? Perhaps economic linkages and enhanced people to people contacts should be seen as providing a platform that will bridge the deficit of trust and thus enable us to address political differences. The task before us is to translate this on the ground to a mutually enriching and beneficial partnership for the greater good.

18. As one looks ahead how do we identify the forces of change that can radically transform our bilateral relationship and which are the corresponding of regression and reaction.

19. The forces of positive, transformative changes are the ones that have altered the world we live in the past 20 years. This is the broad framework of globalization and its 3 principal driving vectors: Technology, Travel and Trade.

20. What are the forces of regression? As I said earlier India-Pakistan dialogue process over the past decade and a half came under the greatest stress on account of acts of terrorism targeting India and emanating from Pakistan. I would be failing in my duty as India's Ambassador if I do not say that the greatest grounds for pessimism when one looks in the future are related to terrorist ideologies and terrorist militant groups based in Pakistan that have a revanchist view of India Pakistan relations.

21. I have outlined the positive transformative forces that can radically alter our relations. But to harness this potential an enabling policy framework based in turn on a new Pakistani perspective for peace and security with its neighbours is required. As a foreigner and a diplomat it is not for me to suggest what can be the elements that should comprise this new framework. In today's globalised world the principal driver for any sovereign country must be National Interest defined in the broadest possible terms with National Security being one of the key components rather than the other way around.



From left to right: Mr. Talib Karim Syed (Corporate Member KCFR and Rector IoBM), Admiral (R) Shahid Karim Ullah (Co-Chairman KCFR), Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin (Chairman KCFR), H.E. Dr. T. C. A. Raghavan (Indian High Commissioner), Mr. Ahsan Zubairi (Secretary General / CEO KCFR) and Syed Nusrat Ali



New Arrivals of the Diplomatic Corps in Islamabad since June 2013

Following heads of the diplomatic missions presented their credential to **President Asif Ali Zardari** on 27th June 2013 at an impressive ceremony held at the President House.

H.E. Mr. Genci Mucaj, Ambassador of Albania.
Colonel (Retd) Haji Ra'emi Maleek bin Haji Wahab, High Commissioner of Brunei Darussalam.
H.E. Mr. Sun Weidong, Ambassador of China.
H.E. Mr. Rauli Suikanen, Ambassador of Finland.
H.E. Mr. Avni Spahiu, Ambassador of Kosovo.
H.E. Mrs. Moma Adnan El-Tanir, Ambassador of Lebanon.
H.E. Mr. Kestutis Kudzmanas, Ambassador of Lithuania.
H.E. Mr. Juan Carlos Ojeda, Ambassador of Uruguay.

Following heads of the diplomatic missions presented their credential to **President Asif Ali Zardari** on 15th August 2013 at an impressive ceremony held at the President House:

H.E. Dr. Song Jong Hwan, Ambassador of Republic of Korea.
H.E. Dr. T.C.A. Raghavan, High Commissioner of India.
H.E. Mr. Jasper Moller Sorensen, Ambassador of Denmark.
H.E. Mr. Marcel Jacco de Vink, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Netherlands.
H.E. Mr. Tsedenjav Sukhbaatar, Ambassador of Mongolia (Non-Resident).
H.E. Mr. Somdy Bounkhoun, Ambassador of Lao (Non-Resident).
H.E. Dr. Muhammad B Fofana, Ambassador of Sierra Leone (Non-Resident).
H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Gutierrez Reinol, Ambassador of Peru (Non-Resident).
H.E. Mr. Mario Fernando Damas Nunes, Ambassador of Portugal (Non-Resident).

Following heads of the diplomatic missions presented their credential to **President Mamnoon Hussain** on 3rd December 2013 at an impressive ceremony held at the President House.

H.E. Mr. Nedim Makarevic, Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina
H.E. Mr. Tomwit Jamson, Ambassador of Kingdom of Thailand
H.E. Mr. Tomas Rosander, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden
H.E. Mr. Mansa Ountana, Ambassador of Republic of Burkina Faso (Non-Resident)



Tehran: H.E. Mr. Noor Mohammad Jadmani, Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran meeting with H.E. Mr. Hassan Rouhani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of presenting his credentials (08 February 2014).



Interactive session with Pakistan's Ambassador in Germany on "Pakistan, Economic Diplomacy and Germany"

Report by Asim Raza, Co-Editor "The Vision"

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) organized an interactive session on the subject of "Pakistan, Economic Diplomacy and Germany" with His Excellency Mr. Abdul Basit, Pakistan Ambassador in Germany (and now Pakistan's High Commissioner to India) on 19th June 2013 in Karachi.

Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, KCFR Secretary General (SG) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) warmly welcomed H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit for his gracious presence at the Council's event.

Mr. Zubairi added that Pakistan holds the German nation in very high esteem. Germany has played a vital role in Pakistan's development. Since 9/11 the two countries came closer still and were working for the goodwill and world peace.

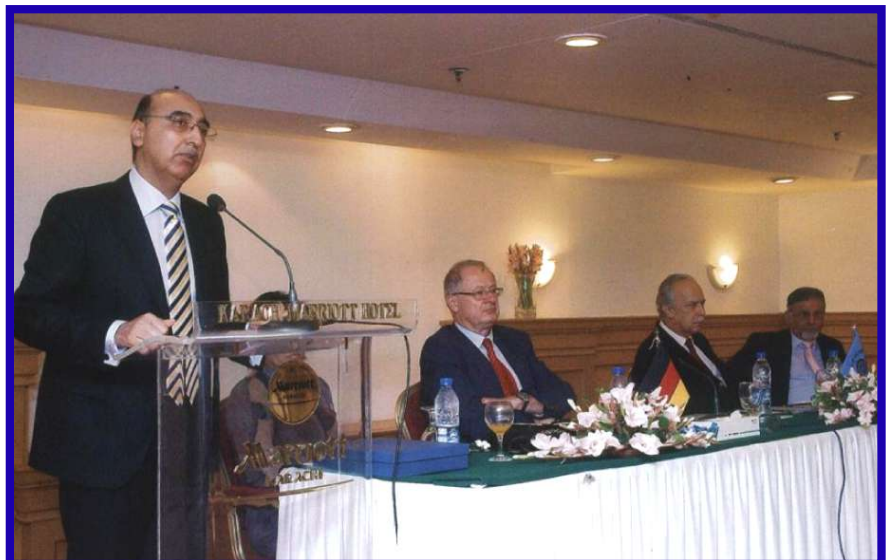
H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit first of all extended his thanks to Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, SG and CEO of KCFR for inviting him to address the distinguished audience KCFR has invited from all over Karachi.

Ambassador Basit stated that the newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, Honorable Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif has given a new guideline to Pakistani missions abroad to pursue a policy of "economic diplomacy" and market the country as an investment and trade friendly destination. He said that this paradigm shift from "security oriented" to "economy oriented" foreign policy will have tremendous effects and should keep Pakistani Ambassadors and Diplomats posted abroad on their toes. Ambassador Basit felt happy that the current political leadership in the country was alive to the needs and requirements of the country and wanted the same to be projected properly to the outside world.

As for himself, Ambassador Basit said that he had directed all his officers in Germany to reach out to the people, establish better public to public relationship, seek their opinions and present Pakistan in its proper perspective. He further said that the Pakistani missions abroad do face certain challenges, including financial and manpower, but such matters should not deter them from completing their assigned mission.



From left to right: German Consul General Dr. Tilo Klinner, H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit, KCFR Vice Chairman Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi and KCFR Secretary General Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at the KCFR event organized in Karachi on 19th June 2013.



His Excellency Abdul Basit addressing the KCFR's event in Karachi. German Consul General Dr. Tilo Klinner, KCFR Vice Chairman Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi and KCFR Secretary General Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi also present on the occasion.



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Giving an overview of the country's foreign policy, Ambassador Basit said the new leadership was keen to resolve the problems which in turn should yield handsome dividends. Mr. Basit said that Pakistan could be the gateway to Central Asian Republics and exit corridor to South East Asian region, which has given it tremendous weightage to exploit maximum gain for Pakistan. He added that Pakistan can have a very meaningful place in the world, and Germany can help us reach that goal. Mr. Basit asserted that the diaspora of 7 million Pakistanis abroad should be motivated to invest at home and should be guided on scientific lines, which unfortunately had been missing till date.



German Consul General speaking at the KCFR interactive session.

H.E. Dr. Tilo Klinner, the Consul General of Germany, also spoke on the occasion and discussed recent development of the Pak-German relations. Dr. Klinner said Pakistan's history marked the first peaceful democratic political transition, which has been widely acknowledged far beyond the borders of this country as a sign of hope and encouragement for all those who believe in the enormous potential of a peaceful and prosperous Pakistan. He continued that crucial decisions have to be taken both politically and economically by the new Pakistani Government. Germany would like to join hands with Pakistan in a modernization partnership addressing the enormous challenges lying ahead.



Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi presenting KCFR memento to H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit. Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi and German Consul General Dr. Tilo Klinner also present on the occasion.

The German Consul General informed the audience that Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, travelled to Islamabad to meet with Prime Minister Honorable Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif on 8th and 9th of June in 2013. He was the first Minister of Foreign Affairs who called on the newly elected Prime Minister, underlining by this early visit the importance Germany attaches to its bilateral relations with Pakistan.

In the end, a KCFR memento was presented by KCFR Vice Chairman Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi to H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit.



Interactive session with His Excellency Jesper Moller Sorensen, Ambassador of Denmark in Pakistan

Report by Asim Raza, Co-Editor "The Vision"

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) in collaboration with the Institute of Business Management (IoBM) organized an interactive session with His Excellency Mr. Jesper Moller Sorensen, Ambassador of Denmark in Pakistan on the topic of "Expanding the Danish - Pakistani Partnership" on 10th October 2013 in Karachi.

The event was attended by the members of the diplomatic corps, members of KCFR, faculty members and students of IoBM and notable dignitaries of the city.

H.E. Mr. Jesper Moller Sorensen first of all extended his sincere thanks to the Board of Governors of the KCFR for inviting him to address on Danish-Pak relations. The address of the Danish Ambassador had four major components: 1) Information about Denmark, 2) Danish-Pak Relationship, 3) Denmark in the European Union and 4) Post-2014 Afghan scenario.

Providing useful information about Denmark, the Danish Ambassador said that the Kingdom of Denmark is a sovereign state in Northern Europe, located south-west of Sweden, south of Norway, and bordered to the south by Germany. Denmark area is 43,094 square kilometers and has a population of around 5.6 million.

Ambassador Sorensen informed the audience that Denmark is frequently ranked as the happiest country in the world in cross-national studies of happiness. Denmark ranks as having the world's highest social mobility, a high level of income equality, has one of the world's highest per capita income and has been ranked world's highest personal income tax paying country in 2013. He also told a very interesting thing about Danish Biking Culture and informed that Copenhagen is world famous for its biking culture and now officially the first Bike City in the world where even ministers are using cycles to reach their offices.

Speaking on Danish-Pakistan relationship, the Ambassador said that bilateral relationship between Denmark and Pakistan has expanded considerably over the last couple of years. Denmark's aim is to increase trade ties with Pakistan and in this connection, Denmark has just signed a new framework development program worth US\$ 50 Million.

According to Ambassador Sorensen, Pakistan has huge potential for Danish companies. But Pakistan faces challenges in some of the areas where Danish companies have strong holds like renewable energy, energy efficiency, health care solutions and the food and agricultural industry. He said that Danish Government wants to work closely together with the companies already doing good business in Pakistan as they are role models for other Danish companies. He informed the audience that later this year (2013), Denmark will also open a commercial section at the Embassy to assist more Danish companies. The Danish Ambassador lamented that some Danish companies are reluctant about Pakistan because of their concerns specially on the issues of security, energy crisis etc. He maintained that if some of these concerns are alleviated, even more Danish companies will engage themselves in Pakistan.

Ambassador Sorensen also shared that Pakistan was part of Denmark's regional stabilization program. He said that Denmark is playing a very active role in supporting the democratic development in Pakistan. He informed that Denmark



His Excellency Jesper Moller Sorensen addressing the interactive session organized by the Karachi Council on 10th October 2013 in Karachi.



launched its first development program for Pakistan in 2010 under the banner of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

The Danish Ambassador stated that Government of Denmark believes that increased trade is a long-term and sustainable solution to Pakistan's challenges. "Denmark also has an active public diplomacy profile because we want to reach out to the people of Pakistan especially to the young generation and inform them about what Denmark is doing in Pakistan", the Ambassador reiterated. He expressed his confidence that Danish-Pakistan relations will continue to strengthen in the years ahead to the benefit of the people of Pakistan and Denmark.

Discussing Denmark's role in the European Union, the Ambassador said that Denmark has been an active member of the EU since 1973. Denmark has worked for an efficient and well functioning internal market, transparent decision-making, and clear and visible results for the individual citizens. He also informed that in the first half of 2012, Denmark held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union and it was the seventh time Denmark held the EU Presidency since joining the European Community in 1973.

Throwing light on Post-2014 Afghan scenario, the Ambassador said Afghanistan will continue to receive financial support from Denmark to support its military and police after the withdrawal of NATO troops in 2014 and as a part of the international effort in Afghanistan, the Danish forces are contributing to a safer and secure environment for the Afghan population. Ambassador Sorensen added that Denmark would also continue to support health and education in Afghanistan. It is pertinent to mention that Denmark has developed a long-term strategy for the Danish engagement in Afghanistan under the motto: "As military as necessary - as civilian as possible".

Earlier, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General and CEO of Karachi Council in his welcome address thanked Ambassador Sorensen for accepting the invitation to address the Karachi Council.

Mr. Zubairi spoke about the role of KCFR activities since its establishment. He said that KCFR is playing its due role in promoting regional cooperation by inviting Ambassadors / High Commissioners of SAARC, Latin America, ASEAN, African and European Union countries to deliver lectures in Karachi. So far, the Council has invited 110 Ambassadors / High Commissioners individually and in groups from



KCFR Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin presenting his book "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat" to His Excellency Jesper Moller Sorensen. Secretary General KCFR, Mr. Ahsan Zubairi is also seen in the picture



Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, Secretary General and CEO of KCFR delivering welcome address.



Islamabad to address the Karachi Council. Mr. Zubairi added that the Karachi Council realizes the importance of high quality research on international, regional, bilateral and domestic issues. Therefore, the Council published "WTO and Pakistan: An Overview", "SAARC: Prospects and Challenges" and a book written by Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin titled "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat". The Council's forthcoming publications are "Pak-China Relations and the Revival of Silk Route" and "Indo-Pak Peace Process: The New Realities".

In his presidential address, KCFR Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin thanked the Danish Ambassador for accepting the invitation of the Karachi Council to speak on Danish-Pakistan relations.

Regarding Pakistan's relations with Denmark, Ambassador Amin said that Denmark and Pakistan have cordial relations and there is a lot of potential and opportunities for the two countries to further cement their relations..

Delivering the vote of thanks, Mr. Talib Syed Karim, Rector of IoBM and Corporate Member of KCFR thanked the Danish Ambassador for gracing the event and sharing his experiences, wisdom and thoughts with the audience.

In the end, a KCFR memento was presented to Ambassador Jesper Moller Sorensen.



Mr. Talib Syed Karim, Rector / Executive Director of IoBM delivering vote of thanks.



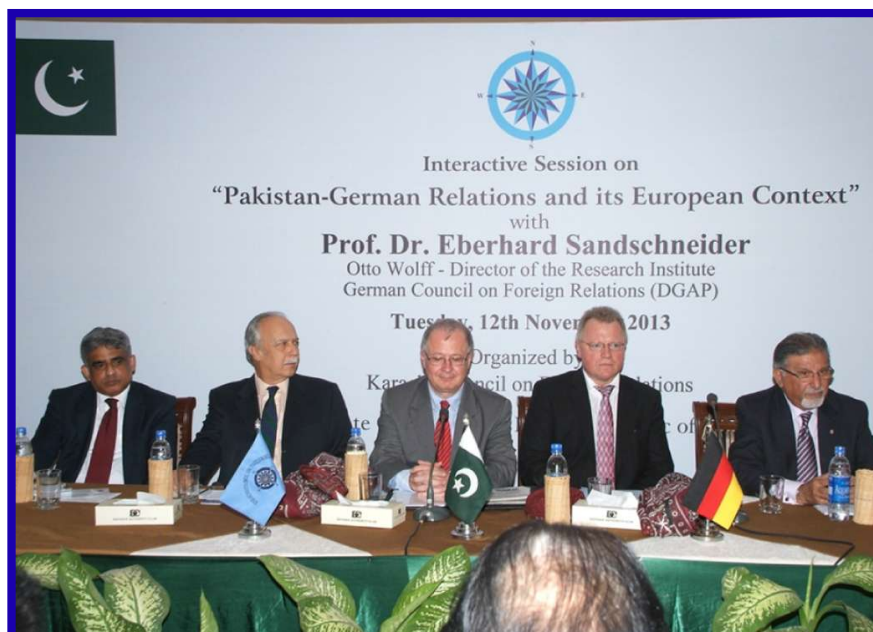
Mr. Talib Syed Karim presenting KCFR memento to the Danish Ambassador. Ms. Naheed Irshad Uddin (Danish Honorary Consul General in Karachi), Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin and Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi also present on the occasion.



Interactive session with Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Otto Wolff Director, Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations

Report by Asim Raza, Co-Editor "The Vision"

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) in collaboration with the Consulate General of Germany in Karachi organized an interactive session on "Pakistan-German relations and its European context" on 12th November 2013 in Karachi. The guest speaker invited was renowned German Scholar, Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider.



From left to right: IoBM Rector Mr. Talib Syed Karim, KCFR Vice Chairman Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, German Consul General H.E. Dr. Tilo Klinner, Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider and KCFR Secretary General Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at the interactive session on "Pakistan-German relations and its European context"

Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider has been Otto Wolff Director, Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) since August 2003. He has held a chair for Chinese politics and international relations at the Free University of Berlin since 1998. Dr. Eberhard's written books include "Globale Rivalen- Chinas unheimlicher Aufstieg und die Ohnmacht des Westens" (Global Rivals - China's uncanny rise and the helplessness of the West, 2008) and "Der erfolgreiche Abstieg Europas-Heute Macht abgeben um morgen zu gewinnen" (Europe's Successful Descent - Giving away power today in order to win tomorrow, 2011).

Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider extended his sincere thanks to the Karachi Council and specially Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General for inviting him to address the Council.

Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider spoke about the various diverse aspects of the ever-changing global situation and global equations. Dr. Sandschneider narrated how the Polish Foreign Minister His Excellency Radek Sikorski visited Germany in 2011 and declared, "I am not afraid of German power." Dr. Sandschneider said he had marvelled at that statement because things had changed after World War II, when on September 3, 1939 Germany had invaded Poland.

Discussing various factors influencing foreign policy specifically with reference to Germany and Pakistan, Dr. Sandschneider said that Germany and Pakistan are living in different regions of the world but their neighbours are of great importance



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in terms of foreign policy. He pointed out that for Germany, all Europeans are their first priority and so is their partner United States, which makes it difficult for them to define their foreign policy with Russia in their neighbourhood. Similarly for Pakistan, its neighbours, such as India, China and Afghanistan, are of supreme importance as is the ever-present "invisible partner" - the U.S.

Dr. Sandschneider said Russia was in Germany's vicinity with which ties were very complicated. As for Pakistan, there are Afghanistan and India. He acknowledged that even today, strategic partnership with the U.S.A. was the core of German foreign policy because during the Cold War era, the U.S. sustained Germany. Therefore, a mindset in Germany of looking up to the U.S. as a mentor has precipitated. However, divergences have begun to surface as the U.S. is very anxious for Germany to do something to curtail Russia's nuclear power, but now Germany is not afraid of Russia anymore, as the equation has changed and now they are on equal terms, not at all hostile.

According to Prof. Sandschneider, not only Pakistan and India but India, China and Japan should set aside their differences. He lauded the "Elysée Treaty" between Germany and France in 1963 and said that it did not come overnight or by chance. In this context, he narrated his childhood when his family lived just six kilometers away from the French-German border. He talked about the acrimony that people in Germany held for France. However, they got adjusted to new realities and analyzed the changes in the situation and the benefits that would bring.

Continuing his speech on the benefits of Elysée Treaty, Dr. Sandschneider said Pakistan and India should set aside their hostilities and learn from the example of Germany and the rest of Europe, which enjoys a thriving relationship. He further added that the hostility between India and Pakistan may take also time to subside but the countries should not give up on their efforts as it requires political will to resolve disputes and thus, giving up resentment is necessary for development and moving forward. He suggested that Pakistan and India should set aside their hostilities and learn from the example of Germany and the rest of Europe, who enjoy a thriving relationship.

Throwing light on German-Pakistan relations, Prof. Sandschneider said that the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Germany have progressed considerably but there should be



Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider addressing the KCFR event hosted in collaboration with the German Consulate General in Karachi on 12th November 2013.



Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi presenting KCFR publication "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat" written by Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin.



room for further improvement because we are living in a Global Village. The outlook for Pak-German ties is highly positive and for this, the state of ties among countries in the vicinity of both the countries is of vital importance.

Discussing China's importance at global stage, Dr. Sandschneider said China's rise has been enormous. However, European countries do not see China as a military threat. It may be the next military headache and be a direct military target for the US, but not for Europe. He said as for Russia, China was still a power to reckon with and just could not be written off.

H.E. Dr. Tilo Klinner, German Consul General in Karachi spoke on the need for a dialogue between Germany and Pakistan to change perceptions and focus on positive rather than on negative aspects. Dr. Klinner said that his government was trying to highlight the positive aspects of Pakistan as it has a lot to offer to its foreign partners. He added that Pakistan also has a rich culture and very important academic institutions and a good place for business. Consul General admitted that German-Pakistan relations are at a very intensive stage and in the last week of October 2013, the largest business delegation, including the Chief Minister of Punjab, Mian Mohammad Shabaz Sharif visited Germany. Calling it the beginning of a more intensive dialogue, the German Consul General said that he is looking forward to trade and investment conferences in Karachi and Lahore and also wanted to establish a chamber of commerce in Karachi as the German Government wants to change the perceptions about Pakistan abroad by telling success stories rather than its problems.

Earlier, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General and CEO of Karachi Council in his welcome address extended his sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider for accepting the Council's invitation to address it which has opened a new chapter of relations between German Council on Foreign Relations and Karachi Council on Foreign Relations. Mr. Zubairi specially thanked German Consul General Dr. Tilo Klinner for his kind cooperation extended to the Karachi Council to organize this important event in Karachi.

Mr. Zubairi briefed the audience about the activities of Karachi Council. He informed that the Council's importance is growing very fast



Dr. Tilo Klinner, German Consul General in Karachi addressing the KCFR event.



Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi and Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi presenting KCFR memento to Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider.



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specially after the signing of MoUs with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, Nepal Institute for Policy Studies and Nepal Council of World Affairs and the Council is in the process of signing of MoUs with the Shanghai Institute for International Studies and Indian Council of World Affairs.

In his presidential address, KCFR Vice Chairman Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, highly appreciated Dr. Sandschneider for his analytical presentation. He also shed light on the bilateral relations between Germany and Pakistan as both countries are enjoying warm friendly relations since the establishment of their diplomatic ties in 1951. Pakistan was one of the first Asian countries to establish relations with Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). He maintained that Pak-German relations are based on shared values of democracy, pluralism, respect for human rights, cultural and religious diversity and economic liberalism. He lauded the Pak-German collaboration in various fields.

In the end, a KCFR memento was presented to Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider to make his visit a memorable one. On behalf of the Karachi Council, a KCFR memento was also presented to German Consul General Dr. Tilo Klinner for the cooperation extended by the German Consulate to the Karachi Council in organizing such a great event.



Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi presenting KCFR memento to German Consul General H.E. Dr. Tilo Klinner.



Interactive session on "The Elysée Treaty - 50 years of Franco-German friendship" with the German and French Ambassadors

Report by Asim Raza, Co-Editor "The Vision"

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) in collaboration with Pakistan France Business Alliance (PFBA) and Pakistan German Business Forum (PGBF) organized an interactive session on the subject of "The Elysée Treaty - 50 years of Franco-German friendship" with His Excellency Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and His Excellency Philippe Thiebaud, Ambassador of the French Republic on 21st November 2013 in Karachi.

The event was well attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of KCFR, PFBA, PGBF, academicians and dignitaries of the city. The audience benefited from the analytical presentations of both the German and French Ambassadors.

The German Ambassador, H.E. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn said that statesmanship and concessions to each other were critical pre-cursors for founding of such important pacts. Then French President Charles De Gaulle and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer displayed those qualities to turn a distant dream into reality. Just eighteen years after the end of the World War II, President Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer formalized on 22nd January 1963 the co-operation that has since been at the heart of European unity.

The German Ambassador said both statesmen were ready to take risks and their strong political will kept the Treaty from crossing one milestone to the other. They thus provided the world with an example to emulate. The concepts like Common Market, Common Currency etc. needed a mechanism which was provided by ministerial joint committee, rising to the level of joint sessions of the two countries' parliament, which was unique in the world.

Dr. Nunn said that due to the Elysée Treaty, German companies today employ 320,000 employees in France, and French companies have human resource of 285,000 in Germany because the Elysée Treaty performed as a catalyst in the positive transformation in Franco-German relations.

The French Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Philippe



From left to right: President PFBA Mr. Jamil Hamdani, French Ambassador His Excellency Philippe Thiebaud, Chairman KCFR Barrister Liaquat H. Merchant, German Ambassador His Excellency Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn and President PGBF Mr. Qazi Sajid Ali at the event on the subject of "The Elysée Treaty - 50 years of Franco-German friendship"



Ambassador of Germany, His Excellency Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn addressing the KCFR event on Elysée Treaty



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Thiebaud said the two countries adopted the slogan "never again" to throw into dustbin of history the traces of the two World Wars of 1914 and 1939. They pushed forward an organization with keenness and balance of approach, which was unique in character. They both showed tremendous spirit of accommodation, the largest beneficiary ultimately of which were the people, apart from commonality of interests, and contribution to world peace.

The French Ambassador added that the vision by the leadership of France and Germany was the hall-mark climaxing in the Treaty. He said that 85% of people in France have a very good image of the population in India and Pakistan. The two countries should attend to urgent tasks first, like having dialogues, bettering of economic relations, opening of borders for free travel etc; and keep the problematic ones for later attention.



Ambassador of France, His Excellency Philippe Thiebaud addressing the KCFR event on Elysée Treaty

Ambassador Thiebaud said that in today's modern world, regional groupings were getting quick and urgent focus. Every country or region must follow its own demands, ideologies, and desires, and not necessarily build on European concepts. He cited the example of USA which had developed ties with Mexico and Canada. The result was huge economic benefit to Mexico. The Shangahi Cooperation Council was yet another brilliant example of such groupings.

Barrister Liaquat Habib Merchant, Chairman KCFR (2011-2013) said in his presidential address that India and Pakistan too should follow the spirit of the Elysée Treaty, being a role model for peace and cooperation. Unfortunately, however some disruptive elements, now being called as non-state actors, were out to destroy attempts at conflict resolutions between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Mr. Liaquat Merchant accentuated that in South Asia, the Elysée Treaty can serve as an inspiration for states like India and Pakistan which share a similar history of conflict as the 19th and 20th century European states shared. In his opinion, the Treaty entailing German-French cooperation provides a realistic paradigm to improve bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. Neither Islamabad nor New Delhi can afford the escalation of border skirmishes into all-out war. India and Pakistan need to learn from the beneficial effect of the Elysée Treaty and sincerely work to save the region from Nuclear Armageddon.



Chairman KCFR Barrister Liaquat Habib Merchant delivering presidential address.



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Earlier, the Secretary General and CEO of KCFR, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi in his opening remarks welcomed and extended his sincere thanks to the German and French Ambassadors to accept his invitation to address the Council on such an important topic. He also thanked Mr. Christian Ramage (the then French Consul General) and Dr. Tilo Klinner (German Consul General) for their cooperation they always extend to the Council.

Mr. Zubairi highly appreciated the role played by Mr. Jamil Hamdani, President, Pakistan France Business Alliance (PFBA) and Mr. Qazi Sajid Ali, President, Pakistan German Business Forum (PGBF) to join hands with the Karachi Council in organizing this important event.

Secretary General KCFR dwelt on the activities of the Karachi Council, informing the distinguished guests that it is a society with the object of facilitating good relations between Pakistan and the representative of foreign countries based in Pakistan and also with a view to molding public opinion in so far as it pertains to development of cordial and constructive relations with all countries of the world.

Mr. Zubairi also threw light on the Elysée Treaty. He discussed the importance to commemorate the 50 years of French-German Elysée Treaty due to its historical significance. He said that it was an achievement in both nations history because it transformed the centuries old enmity into long lasting friendship.

In the end KCFR mementos, traditional Sindhi Caps and Ajraks were presented to the Honorable Ambassadors. Mr. Ahsan Zubairi also presented a souvenir to the wives of French and German Ambassadors which was received by Mrs. Philippe Thiebaud. On behalf of the Karachi Council, KCFR Excellence Awards were presented to President PFBA Mr. Jamil Hamdani and President PGBF Mr. Qazi Sajid Ali in recognition of their cooperation to the Council.



Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General and CEO of KCFR delivering opening remarks.



From left to right: French Ambassador His Excellency Philippe Thiebaud, Chairman KCFR Barrister Liaquat H. Merchant, German Ambassador His Excellency Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn, President PGBF Mr. Qazi Sajid Ali, Secretary General KCFR Mr. Ahsan Zubairi and Syed Salahuddin Haider.



Interactive session with His Excellency Peter Heyward, High Commissioner of Australia

Report by Asim Raza, Co-Editor "The Vision"

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) in collaboration with Pakistan - Australia Business Forum (PABF) organized an interactive session on the topic of "Pakistan - Australia Relations in the New Millennium" with His Excellency Peter Heyward, High Commissioner of Australia in Pakistan on Wednesday 11th December 2013 in Karachi.

The event was well attended by the members of the diplomatic corps, members of KCFR, PABF, scholars, academicians and dignitaries of the city.

His Excellency Peter Heyward first of all extended his sincere thanks to Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer of KCFR for inviting him to address such an august gathering in the backdrop of recent regional and international developments and growing Australia Pakistan relations specially in the fields of health, education and agriculture.

High Commissioner Heyward divided his address in three parts: firstly, with some basic facts about Australia; secondly about how Australia is positioning itself in a changing world and; thirdly, Australia-Pakistan relations.

Informing basic facts about his country, the Australian High Commissioner told the audience that the Commonwealth of Australia is an island continent with a total area of around 7,700,000 sq. kms and is the 6th largest country in the world. Australia is about the 50th most populous. Australia's economy is the world's 12th largest with a GDP of over \$1.8 trillion. Australian GDP per capita of around \$70,000 p.a. is amongst the world's highest.

Coming to the second part of his address, His Excellency Peter Heyward discussed how Australia is positioning itself in a changing world. The High Commissioner said as an open economy and middle sized power, Australia has an interest in a rules based international order supportive of peaceful coexistence between states and the free flow of ideas, goods and services among the nations. Therefore, Australia supports and strengthens the universally acceptable elements of global and regional relations which provide stability and continuity among the nations.

The High Commissioner further said that Australia has been integrally involved in global efforts to build peace and security for decades, just as it has in promoting global trade and investment liberalization. This is why Australia gained a temporary seat on the UN Security Council.

The Australian High Commissioner informed that commitment to multilateralism, in particular the United Nations and the WTO, is central part of the Australian foreign policy. Beyond the UN and its various agencies, Australia also participates in many other global forums.



From left to right: President PABF Mr. Pervez Haroon Madraswala, Vice Chairman KCFR Vice Admiral (R) Khalid Mir, Australian High Commissioner His Excellency Peter Heyward and Secretary General KCFR Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi at the interactive session on "Pakistan - Australia Relations in the New Millennium" held in Karachi on 11th December 2013.



Describing different aspects of Australia-Pak relations, the Australian High Commissioner said Australia and Pakistan have a long standing bilateral friendly relations based on shared interests, developing economic relations and strong people to people links. He informed that more than 17,000 Pakistanis are living in Australia and playing significant role in further strengthening the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

The Australian High Commissioner affirmed the on-going bilateral treaties between Pakistan and Australia which are being proceeded to facilitate the investment and trade prospects. He briefly described about the investment possibilities in Pakistan and also mentioned the special Australian Economic Zones which are an investor friendly incentive.

The Government of Australia is interested in the mining, energy and agriculture sector of Pakistan. The agriculture sector is one of the big contributors in Pakistan's economy and Australian companies are interested to invest in this sector. Australia supports Pakistan in different sector including energy. Australia had been using coal for years, so it can help Pakistan in this sector as well. He added that many Australian companies are engaged in Pakistan and are working in different sectors including energy, electronics etc. in Pakistan. Australian experts are now exploring gold, silver and other mines in Baluchistan.

Earlier, the Secretary General and CEO of KCFR, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi in his welcome address, extended his sincere thanks to the Australian High Commissioner to accept the Council's invitation to address the members of KCFR and PABF.

Discussing Pakistan-Australia relations, Mr. Zubairi said the people of Pakistan hold great respect for Australia and its people and hopefully, the two countries will take these relations to new heights in the coming days which will open multiple avenues of cooperation.

Mr. Pervez Haroon Madraswala, President PABF discussed the role of Pakistan-Australia Business Forum to boost Pak-Australia relations. He also informed with great pleasure that Pakistan-Australia Business Council (a think tank of Pakistani's living in Australia on trade and commerce formed in July 2012) is also encouraging networking within Australia to improve bilateral trade between the two countries.



Secretary General and CEO of KCFR, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi delivering welcome address



Mr. Pervez Haroon Madraswala, President PABF addressing the interactive session of "Pakistan-Australia Relations in the New Millenium"



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Delivering the vote of thanks, Air Marshall (R) Riazuddin Shaikh thanked the Australian High Commissioner for his gracious presence in the event and for his excellent presentation. He accentuated that both countries must explore new avenues of mutual cooperation. He stressed the need of strong bilateral cooperation in every field to lay the foundation for long-term sustainable relations between Australia and Pakistan.

In the end, a KCFR memento and traditional Sindhi Ajrak and Cap were presented to His Excellency Peter Heyward to make his visit a memorable one. On behalf of the Karachi Council, a KCFR memento was also presented to President PFBA, Mr. Pervez Haroon Madraswala in recognition of PABF's cooperation to the Karachi Council in organizing such a great event.



Air Marshall (R) Riazuddin Shaikh delivering vote of thanks



Vice Chairman KCFR, Vice Admiral (R) Khalid Mir presenting KCFR memento to His Excellency Peter Heyward. Secretary General KCFR, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi also presents on the occasion.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



From left to right: Mr. Tariq Ikram (Immediate Past and Founder President of IDC), Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi (KCFR Vice Chairman), Mr. Roberto Franceschini (Head of the Italian Diplomatic Mission in Karachi), H.E. Mr. Peter Heyward (High Commissioner of Australia), H.E. Mr. Adriano Chiodi Cianfarani (Ambassador of Italy), Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider (Past Chairman KCFR), Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin (Co-Chairman KCFR), Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi (Secretary General and CEO KCFR), Mr. Irfan H.A. Vazeer (President IDC) and host Mr. Kalim Farooqui (Board Member KCFR).



(From left to right) German Consul General in Karachi Dr. Tilo Klinner, Chairman KCFR Mr. Liaquat H. Merchant, German Ambassador H.E. Dr. Cyril Jean Nunn, KCFR Secretary General and CEO Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi and Acting President PGBF Mr. Razzak Bengali on the occasion of presenting KCFR memento to H.E. Dr. Cyril Jean Nunn



Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, Ambassador of Denmark H.E. Mr. Ole E. Moesby, Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin, Air Marshal (R) Riazuddin Shaikh, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi and Mr. Kalim Farooqui at the interactive session on "European Union: Global Challenges and Development Cooperation" held on 31st October 2012 in Karachi.



Vice Admiral (R) Khalid M. Mir, Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin, Consul General of Turkey Mr. Murat M. Onart, Ambassador of Turkey H.E. Mr. Mustafa Babur Hizlan, Chairman KCFR Barrister Liaquat Merchant, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, Mr. Hamza Bin Tariq and Mr. Najam Chaudhri at the interactive session on "Turkish Foreign Policy and Current Challenges" held on 18th September 2012 in Karachi.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



From left to right: KCFR Life Member Mr. Dewan Yusuf Farooqui, KCFR Secretary General Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, High Commissioner of Bangladesh H.E. Mr. Suhrab Hossain, Ambassador of Cuba H.E. Mr. Jesus Zenen Buergo Concepcion, Ambassador of France H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud, Ambassador of Argentina / Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Speaker Sindh Assembly Mr. Nisar Khuhro, Chairman KCFR Mr. Liaquat Merchant, Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis Dr. Farooq Sattar, Deputy High Commissioner of India Mr. Gopal Baglay, Ambassador of New Zealand to Iran, accredited as High Commissioner to Pakistan H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders, Ambassador of the Philippines H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes, Ambassador of Romania H.E. Mr. Emilian Ion and KCFR Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin at the KCFR 9th Anniversary event on 7 May 2012 at Dewan House



Indian National Security Advisor, Shivshankar Menon receiving memento from Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi Secretary General and CEO of KCFR at the inaugural session of "Conference on Transforming South Asia: Imperative for Action", in New Delhi on 9th March 2012.



French Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud addressing the KCFR members as keynote speaker in Karachi at an interactive session on "French Presidency of the G-20 and G-8 and Global Governance" held on 27th January 2012.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin,
Co-Chairman KCFR,
Mr. Shahjehan Karim, President IoBM,
Dutch Ambassador to Pakistan,
H.E. Mr. Hugo Gajus Scheltema and
Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, Secretary
General/CEO KCFR at an interactive
session on "Dutch-Pakistan Relations"
held on 19th November 2011.



British DHC in Islamabad
Ms. Alison Blake,
Mr. Liaquat Merchant (Chairman
KCFR), British HC Mr. Adam Thomson
CMG, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi
(Secretary General/CEO KCFR) and
Mr. Kalim Farooqui
(Board Member KCFR) at the
interactive session on "Passionate
about Pakistan : the U.K. View of an
Unbreakable Partnership"
held on 18th October 2011
in Karachi.



Chairman KCFR
Mr. Liaquat Merchant with former
U.S. Ambassador
H.E. Mr. Cameron Phelps Munter at
an interactive session on
"U.S.-Pakistan Relations"
held on 9th May 2011.



Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin,
Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider,
Mr. Liaquat H. Merchant (Chairman
KCFR), chief guest Honorable
Mani Shankar Aiyar (former Indian
Secretary of External Affairs, and
former Consul General of India
in Karachi) and
Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at
an interactive session on
"India-Pakistan: Prospective and
Retrospective" held on 8th January
2011 in Karachi.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



Honorable Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhra, Speaker Sindh Assembly and Patron KCFR presenting memento to H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders, New Zealand High Ambassador to Iran and accredit High Commissioner to Pakistan who addressed at the event of KCFR held on 29th November 2010 in Karachi.



Ambassador Mohammed Mijarul Quayes, Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh addressing at the session hosted by KCFR in collaboration with the Deputy High Commission of Bangladesh in Karachi and Pakistan-Bangladesh Friendship Forum (PBFF) on 31st October 2010. Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Justice (R) Said-uz-Zaman Siddiqui, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Mr. Ruhul Alam Siddiqui (DHC of Bangladesh in Karachi), Vice Admiral (R) Khalid Mir, Mr. Najam Chaudhri and Capt. Anwar Shahare also present on the occasion.



Former Chairman KCFR Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider presenting KCFR memento to H.E. Mr. Robert Kvile, Ambassador of Norway who addressed an interactive session on "Norway: Foreign Policy Priorities and Relations to Pakistan" held on 11th October 2010. Ms. Lise Albrechtsen, Second Secretary (Development) at the Royal Norwegian Embassy and Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General / CEO KCFR also present on the occasion.



Discussion session of Mr. Walter Russell Mead (Senior Fellow for U.S. foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations) on the subject of "U.S.-Pakistan Relations: An Affirmative Agenda, A Responsible Course" with the Board Members of KCFR held on 4th August, 2010.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



Group photograph of the ASEAN Heads of the Diplomatic Missions with Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi and other members of KCFR. The ASEAN Ambassadors / High Commissioners visited Karachi on the invitation of KCFR to attend an interactive session held on 28th July 2010 on the subject of "Pakistan-ASEAN: A Way Forward for Durable Relations".



From left to right: Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, H.E. Mr. Sharat Sabharwal, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Barrister Liaquat H. Merchant and Mr. Shahrukh Hasan at the interactive session which was organized by KCFR in collaboration with Pakistan-India Citizens Friendship Forum (PICFF) on an important subject "The Indus Waters Treaty" with H.E. Mr. Sharat Sabharwal, High Commissioner of the Republic of India on 3rd of April 2010.



Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin, Mr. Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Advocate Aziz Munshi and Dr. Khalida Ghaus at the launching ceremony of KCFR Life Member Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin's book "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat" held on 20th March 2010



Dinner meeting of the Board members of KCFR with Ambassador Ms. Robin Raphel, Coordinator for U.S. Economic and Development Assistance to Pakistan on 17th December 2009



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



From left to right:
Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, Dr. Christian Brecht, former Consul General of Germany in Karachi, Justice (R) Said-uz-Zaman Siddiqui, former Ambassador of Germany, H.E. Dr. Michel Koch, Mr. Ahsan Zubairi and Dr. Huma Baqai at the interactive session on the topic of "Germany and Pakistan Partners for the 21st Century" held on 14th June 2009 in Karachi.



From left to right:
Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, Mr. Saquib Ali, former Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, H.E. Mrs. Yasmeen Murshed, former High Commissioner of Bangladesh and Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at the Interactive Session on "Changing Security Dynamic: Challenges for South Asia" held on 14th May 2009 in Karachi.



Group photograph of the KCFR Board Members with Dr. Lawrence J. Korb and Mr. Colin Cookman from Centre for American Progress (CAP), 28th April 2009, Karachi.



From left to right:
Mr. Najam Chaudhri, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Chief Guest Mr. Saleem Raza (former Governor State Bank of Pakistan), Dr. Kaiser Bengali, Late Ambassador Najmul Saqib Khan and Senator Ahmed Ali at the interactive session on "Financial Melt Down and Global Economic Recession Causes and Effects" held on 18th April 2009.



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



Chief Justice (R) Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui presenting KCFR memento to Argentinean Ambassador H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin at the seminar on "The Foreign Policy of Latin American Countries in the Changing Global Political Environment" held on 02 June 2008. Captain Haleem Siddiqui (former Co-Chairman and Life Member KCFR), Speaker Sindh Assembly Honorable Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi (Secretary General / CEO KCFR) and former Sindh Information Minister Ms. Shazia Marri also present on the occasion.



Dinner in honor of the members of Consular Corps in collaboration with Mrs. Nasrin Jalil, former Deputy Mayor of Karachi at KMC Building on 21st February 2008 at KMC Building, Karachi



Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Mash'Allah Shakeri, former Ambassador of Iran on "Pakistan - Iran Relations in the New Millennium" on 1st February 2008 in Karachi



Address of H.E. Mr. Douglas Alexander, former British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs on the topic of "UK - Pakistan: A Partnership for Peace, Prosperity and Progress" on 10th January 2005 in Karachi



Photo Glimpses of KCFR Past Events



Address of
Mr. L.K. Advani, former
Deputy Prime Minister of
India and former president
of the Bharatiya Janata Party
on the subject of
“Indo-Pak Peace Process”
on 5th January 2005,
in Karachi.



Seminar on the occasion
of the 19th anniversary of the
foundation of SAARC held on 7th
December 2004 in
Karachi



Interactive session on
“Indian Foreign Policy” with former
High Commissioner of India in Pakistan
H.E. Mr. Shivshankar Menon on 20th
April 2004 in Karachi



Interactive session with former U.S.
Ambassador in Pakistan H.E. Ms.
Nancy Powell on the subject of “Pak-
American Relations” on 13th
November 2003 in Karachi



Chronology of KCFR Events

2014

06 February 2014

H.E. Dr. T.C.A. Raghavan, High Commissioner of India addressed the Karachi Council on the subject of "India - Pakistan Relations: Trends & Prospects" on 6th February 2014.

15 January 2014

Karachi Council on Foreign Relations signed an MOU with the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) on 15th January 2014.

2013

11 December 2013

Interactive Session on "Pakistan - Australia Relations in the New Millennium" with H.E. Mr. Peter Heyward, High Commissioner of Australia. The event was organized by the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations in collaboration with Pakistan-Australia Business Forum.

21 November 2013

Interactive session on "The Elysée Treaty - 50 years of Franco-German friendship" with H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud, Ambassador of France and H.E. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn, Ambassador of Germany on 21st November 2013. This important event was organized by Karachi Council in collaboration with Pakistan France Business Alliance and Pakistan German Business Forum.

12 November 2013

Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Director of the Research Institute, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) spoke on "Pakistan-German Relations and its European Context" at the event organized by the Karachi Council in collaboration with the German Consulate in Karachi on 12th November 2013.

10 October 2013

H.E. Mr. Jesper Moller Sorensen, Ambassador of Denmark addressed the Council on the subject of "Expanding the Danish - Pakistani Partnership" on 10th October 2013.

19 June 2013

H.E. Mr. Abdul Basit, Pakistan's Ambassador to Germany delivered a lecture on the topic of "Pakistan, Economic Diplomacy and Germany" on 19th June 2013.

11 April 2013

A delegation of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations visited the Chief Minister House on 11th April 2013 to pay a courtesy call on former caretaker Chief Minister of Sindh, Justice (R) Zahid Kurban Alavi.

07 March 2013

Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Adriano Chiodi Cianfarani, Ambassador of the Italian Republic on "Italy - Pakistan Relations" on 7th March 2013.



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14 February 2013

Interactive session with H.E. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany on the topic of "Germany - Pakistan Relations" on 14th February 2013 at Frere Hall, Karachi.

2012

02 November 2012

A dinner meeting was hosted by KCFR Secretary General and CEO, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at his residence on 2nd November 2012 to meet Mr. Micheal Dodman, Consul General of the United States of America in Karachi to discuss Pak-US relations: prospects and challenges.

31 October 2012

Interactive session with the former Ambassador of Denmark in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Ole E. Moesby on the topic of "European Union: Global Challenges and Development Cooperation" on 31st October 2012.

18 September 2012

Interactive session with the Ambassador of Turkey in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Mustafa Babur Hizlan on the topic of "Turkish Foreign Policy and Current Challenges" on 18th September 2012.

10 July 2012

Karachi Council on Foreign Relations signed an MOU with the Nepal Institute of Policy Studies, Kathmandu - Nepal on 10th July 2012.

30 June 2012

Karachi Council on Foreign Relations signed an MOU with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, Cairo - Egypt on 30th June 2012.

07 May 2012

On the invitation of Karachi Council, a high level diplomatic delegation visited Karachi to attend a "Diplomatic Evening", organized by KCFR to celebrate its 9th Anniversary on 7th May 2012. The event was graced by the Ambassadors / High Commissioners from 11 countries including H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia (Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Islamabad), H.E. Mr. Suhrab Hossain (High Commissioner of Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Jesus Zenen Buergo Concepcion (Ambassador of Cuba), H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud (Ambassador of France), H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders (accredited New Zealand High Commissioner to Pakistan based in Tehran- Iran), Mr. Gopal Baglay (Deputy High Commissioner of India), H.E. Mr. Emilian Ion (Ambassador of Romania) and H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes (Ambassador of the Philippines). This event was also graced by Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro (Speaker of Sindh Assembly) and Dr. Farooq Sattar (Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis).

09 to 10 March 2012

A delegation of KCFR, comprising of Chairman Mr. Liaquat H. Merchant, Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid M. Amin, Secretary General Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi and Joint Secretary General Dr. Huma Baqai visited New Delhi to attend the Asian Relations Conference (III) on "Transforming South Asia; Imperatives for Action" organized by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in collaboration with the Association of Asia Scholars (AAS) from 9th to 10th March at Sapru House, New Delhi - India.



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27 January 2012

Interactive Session with Ambassador of France, H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud on the subject of "French Presidency of the G-20 and G-8 and Global Governance" on 27th January 2012 in Karachi.

2011

19 November 2011

Interactive Session with H.E. Mr. Hugo Gajus Scheltema, former Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 19th November 2011 during his first visit to Karachi on Pak-Dutch Relations.

18 October 2011

Interactive Session with H.E. Mr. Adam Thomson, British High Commissioner on 18th October 2011 on the topic of "Passionate about Pakistan: the UK view of an unbreakable partnership".

27 September 2011

Lecture by Dr. Jean-Paul BLED Professor Emeritus of Sorbonne University in Paris on 27th September 2011 on the subject of "France and the Arab World".

29 July 2011

Interactive Session with H.E. Mr. Dato' Ahmad Anwar Adnan, former High Commissioner of Malaysia to Pakistan on 29th July 2011.

09 May 2011

Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Cameron Phelps Munter, former Ambassador of the United States of America to discuss matters of bilateral relations between the U.S.A. and Pakistan specially after the incident of 2nd May 2011 on 9th May 2011 in Karachi.

06 February 2011

Interactive session with Mr. Jean-Luc Racine, renowned French scholar addressed the Council on the topic of "The South Asian Conundrum between Geopolitics and Geo-economics" on 6th February 2011 in Karachi.

08 January 2011

Interactive session with Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs - Government of India addressed the Council on the subject of "India-Pakistan: Prospective & Retrospective" on 8th January 2011 in Karachi.

2010

29 November 2010

H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders, former Ambassador of New Zealand in Iran and accredited High Commissioner to Pakistan addressed the members of KCFR on the subject of "Pakistan-New Zealand Relations" on 29th November 2010 in Karachi.

31 October 2010

Interactive session with Ambassador Mohammed Mijarul Quayes, Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh who visited Karachi along with a delegation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The meeting was hosted in collaboration with the Deputy High Commission of Bangladesh in Karachi and Pakistan-Bangladesh Friendship Forum.

**THE VISION** Volume 8, Issue 1**11 October 2010**

Interactive session with former Norwegian Ambassador to Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Robert Kvile addressed the Council on the subject of "Norway: Foreign Policy Priorities and Relations to Pakistan" on 11th October 2010 in Karachi.

04 August 2010

Mr. Walter Russell Mead, Henry A. Kissinger's senior fellow for U.S. foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations also attend a dinner at Mr. Ahsan Zubairi's residence to talk on the subject "U.S.-Pakistan Relations: An Affirmative Agenda, A Responsible Course" on 4th August 2010 in Karachi.

28 July 2010

Heads of the ASEAN Diplomatic Missions in Islamabad from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam visited Karachi and addressed the Council on 28th July 2010 on the topic of "Pakistan-ASEAN: A Way Forward for Durable Relations".

03 April 2010

The High Commissioner of India in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Sharat Sabharwal addressed on the subject "Indus Waters Treaty of 1960" on 3rd April 2010 in Karachi.

20 March 2010

Launching of "Reminiscences of a Pakistani Diplomat", a book written by Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin. Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Honorable Mian Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri also addressed on the subject of "Pakistan Foreign Policy's: Challenges and Opportunities" during this event.

15 March 2010

Mr. Michael Phelan and Mr. Garrett Johnson, Professional Staff Members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee met the Council's senior members on 15th March 2010 in Karachi.

2009**17 December 2009**

Based on a desire expressed by the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan for a meeting with a cross section of members of Karachi Council on Foreign Relations who are leaders in their field of work in Pakistan, a dinner meeting was arranged and hosted by KCFR Secretary General and CEO, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi at his residence on 17th December 2009 to meet Ambassador Ms. Robin Raphel, U.S. Coordinator for Economic and Development Assistance for Pakistan.

01 June 2009

Interactive session with H.E. Dr. Michael Koch, former Ambassador of Germany in Pakistan on the subject of "Germany and Pakistan: Partners for the 21st Century".

14 May 2009

Interactive session with H.E. Mrs. Yasmeen Morshed, former High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Pakistan on the topic of "Changing Security Dynamics: Challenges for South Asia" on 14th March 2009 in Karachi.

28 April 2009

Members of the Karachi Council meeting with the delegation of a leading think-tank of USA, Centre for American Progress

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(CAP), headed by Dr. Lawrence J. Korb (Senior Fellow at CAP and former Assistant Secretary of U.S. Department of Defence) on 28th April 2008 in Karachi to discuss the current regional and international issues.

18 April 2009

Seminar on "Financial Melt and Global Economic Recession: Causes and Effects" held on 18th April 2008 in Karachi. The event was addressed by Dr. Kaiser Bengali and Ambassador (R) Najam-ul-Saqib Khan. Former Governor of State Bank, Mr. Saleem Raza graced the occasion as chief guest.

2008**02 June 2008**

The Ambassador of Argentine H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, former Ambassador of Cuba H.E. Mr. Gustavo Machin Gomez and former Ambassador of Mexico H.E. Mr. Arturo Hernandez honored the occasion and spoke on the theme of "The Foreign Policy of Latin American Countries in the Changing Global Political Environment". The Speaker of Sindh Assembly Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro and then Provincial Information Minister of Sindh, Ms. Shazia Marri also honored the occasion as guest speakers.

26 February 2008

Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Daniel Jouanneau, former Ambassador of France in Pakistan on the topic of "Overview of Pakistan and France Relations" on 26th February 2008 in Karachi.

21 February 2008

Dinner in honor of the members of Consular Corps in collaboration with Mrs. Nasrin Jalil, former Deputy Mayor of Karachi at KMC Building on 21st February 2008.

01 February 2008

Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Mash'Allah Shakeri, former Ambassador of Iran on "Pakistan - Iran Relations in the New Millennium" on 1st February 2008 in Karachi.

2007**12 November 2007**

Seminar on "SAARC: Prospects and Challenges" with 7 SAARC Ambassadors / High Commissioners from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka held on 12th November 2007 in Karachi.

26 April 2007

Dinner meeting with former Deputy High Commissioner of India in Pakistan, Mr. Manpreet Vohra on 26th April 2007 in Karachi.

12 March 2007

Interactive session on "Pakistan - Cuba Relationship in the New Millennium" with former Ambassador of Cuba in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Gustavo Machin Gomez on 12th March 2007 in Karachi.

10 February 2007

Interactive session on "Regional Cooperation in South Asia in the German and European Perspective" with former Chairman of Home Affairs Committee of the German Parliament on 10th February 2007 in Karachi.



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17 January 2007

Interactive meeting with former Mayor of Karachi, Syed Mustafa Kamal on 17th January 2007 in Karachi.

2006

20 September 2006

Interactive session on "Internal Security and Terrorism" with then French Ambassador in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Regis de Belenet on 20th September 2006 in Karachi.

18 September 2006

Interactive session with Mr. John McKinnon, former Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs - Government of New Zealand on the topic of "Pakistan and New Zealand in the Asia- Pacific Region" on 18th September 2006 in Karachi. The event was also graced by former accredited High Commissioner of New Zealand to Pakistan H.E. Mr. John MacMaster.

15 February 2006

Address by former German Ambassador in Pakistan, H.E. Dr. Gunter Mulick at an interactive session on "Relations between the West and the Muslim World - Cooperation or Confrontation" on 15th February 2006 in Karachi.

03 February 2006

Launching ceremony of KCFR publication "WTO and Pakistan - An Overview" on 3rd 2nd February 2006 in Karachi. The event was graced by then Governor of State Bank Dr. Shamshad Akhtar as chief guest.

02 February 2006

Address of then Indian External Affairs Minister, H.E. Mr. Jaswant Singh on the subject of "Indo - Pak Relations in the New Millennium" on 2nd February 2006 in Karachi.

2005

28 August 2005

Breakfast meeting of KCFR senior members with then Chinese Ambassador in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Zang Chunxiang on 28th August 2005 in Karachi.

05 June 2005

Address of Mr. L.K. Advani, former Deputy Prime Minister of India and former president of the Bharatiya Janata Party on the subject of Indo-Pak peace process on 5th January 2005 in Karachi.

10 January 2005

Address of H.E. Mr. Douglas Alexander, former British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs on the topic of UK - Pakistan: A partnership for Peace, Prosperity and Progress" on 10th January 2005 in Karachi.

2004

07 December 2004

Seminar on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the foundation of SAARC held on 7th December 2004 in Karachi.



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05 October 2004

Interactive session with former City Mayor Mr. Naimat Ullah Khan on 5th October 2004 in Karachi.

20-24 September 2004

Visit of a high level goodwill mission of KCFR to New Delhi - India from 20th to 24th September 2004 on the invitation of Confederation of Indian Industry - New Delhi through the courtesy of the High Commission of Indian in Islamabad. The delegation comprised of Founding Chairman KCFR Justice (R) Said-uz-Zaman Siddiqui, Mr. Liaquat Habib Merchant, Mrs. Naseem Liaquat Merchant, Ambassador (R) Mansoor Alam, Mrs. Shaheen Salahuddin and Dr. Asghar Shaikh Nasir.

20 April 2004

Interactive session on "Indian Foreign Policy" with former High Commissioner of India in Pakistan H.E. Mr. Shivshankar Menon on 20th April 2004 in Karachi.

2003

11 December 2003

Lecture by former British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Mike O' Brian on the topic of "Pakistan and Britain: A Developing Relationship" on 11th December 2003 in Karachi.

13 November 2003

Interactive session with then U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan H.E. Ms. Nancy Powell on the subject of "Pak - American Relations" on 13th November 2003 in Karachi.

11 October 2003

Meeting of the KCFR senior members with the delegation of Royal College of Defence Studies on 11th October 2003 in Karachi.

23 August 2003

Seminar on the topic of "Economic Reforms - The Future Agenda" held in Karachi on 23rd August 2003. Honorable Mr. Shaukat Aziz, then Federal Minister of Finance and former Prime Minister of Pakistan graced the occasion as chief guest.

10 May 2003

Launching ceremony of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations, Economic Affairs and Law (which has been renamed as the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations in January 2011) was held in Karachi. Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Honorable Mian Khursheed Mahmood Kasuri graced the occasion as chief guest.



Welcome New Members

Corporate Members

Sr.[]	Name
1.	MR. MUHAMMAD ALIUDDIN ANSARI President & Chief Executive Officer Engro Corporation Limited
2.	MR. SOHAL YASIN SULEMAN Honorary Consul General Honorary Consulate General of the Republic of Mauritius

Sr.[]	Name
3.	MR. TALIB SYED KARIM Rector & Executive Director Institute of Business Management (IoBM)

Life Members

Sr.[]	Name
1.	MR. FAISAL ZAHID Director (Head of Global Business Transaction Banking) Deutsche Bank AG
2.	MR. ZAHUR AHMED Chairman Apollo Textile Mills Limited
3.	MR. A. B. SIDDIQUE Chief Executive STC (Private) Limited

Sr.[]	Name
4.	MR. SHAZAD SABIR Group Director (Import & Export) K.U. Trading Co.
5.	MR. KHALID FIROZ ARFEEN Director Arfeen International Pvt Ltd.
6.	MR. RANA MUBASHAR Director News News One TV

Associate Members

Sr.[]	Name
1.	MR. MALIK JAHAN KHAN Managing Director Shaheen Freight Services
2.	MR. SAIF-UR-REHMAN Director Marketing Galaxy Pharma (Pvt.) Ltd.
3.	BARRISTER JAHANZEB AWAN Partner KHALID ANWER & CO.
4.	MR. SALEEM ZAMINDAR Financial Consultant
5.	MR. NADEEM A. SHAIKH Advocate High Court & Justice of Peace Karachi
6.	MR. NAZIR AHMED SHAIKH Chairman NEXUS Pharma (PVT) LTD
7.	MR. MOHAMMAD SAEED General Manager Shaheen Freight Services

Sr.[]	Name
8.	SYED MASOOD HASHMI Director and CEO Orient McCann Pakistan
9.	MR. FAZL-UR-RAHIM CEO Business Development Experts
10.	MR. PERVEZ HAROON MADRASWALA Chairman Pakistan-Australia Business Forum
11.	MR. MIAN RAFIQUE AHMED Managing Director Manpower Advisory Services
12.	MR. SUNNY GHANSHAM Director (Marketing) Fischer Pharma
13.	MR. WAJHIUDDIN FAROUQUI Director (Admin) Fischer Pharma



Founder Members

Sr.□	Name	Sr.□	Name
1.□	JUSTICE (R) SAID-UZ-ZAMAN SIDDIQUI□	10.□	JUSTICE (R) HAZIQUL KHAIRI
2.□	LT.GEN. (R) MOINUDDIN HAIDER HI (M)	11.□	VICE ADMIRAL (R) □ KHALID MOHAMMAD MIR, HI (M), SBT □
3.□	MAJ. GEN. (R) AHSAN AHMED, HI (M)□	12.□	CAPT. HALEEM A.SIDDIQUI
4.□	MR. NAJMUDDIN A. SHAIKH□ (Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan)	13.□	MRS. SHAHEEN SALAHUDDIN□
5.□	LATE AMBASSADOR SAIDULLAH KHAN DEHLAVI□	14.□	MS. FARIHA RAZAK HAROON
6.□	MR. AHSAN MUKHTAR ZUBAIRI	15.□	MR. NAJAM I. CHAUDHRI, FCA□
7.□	AMBASSADOR (R) MEHDI MASOOD□	16.□	LATE AMBASSADOR SULTAN MOHAMMAD KHAN
8.□	AMBASSADOR (R) MANSOOR ALAM	17.□	LATE AMBASSADOR S. IQBAL HOSAIN□
9.□	BARRISTER LIAQUAT H. MERCHANT	18.□	LATE S.H. HASHMI
		19.□	LATE SULTAN AHMED

Corporate Members

Sr.□	Name	Sr.□	Name
1. □	BARRISTER LIAQUAT H. MERCHANT□ Senior Partner□ Liaquat Merchant Associates□	6. □	MR. ABBAS D. HABIB□ Chief Executive/Managing Director □ Bank Al-Habib Limited
2. □	MR. KALIM FAROOQUI□ Managing Director□ Technology Links (Pvt) Limited	7. □	MR. MOHSIN ALI NATHAN□ Former President □ Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited□
3. □	MR. TARIQ RAFI□ Chief Executive□ Siddiqsons Denim Mills Limited□	8. □	MR. MUHAMMAD HASHIM□ Partner□ Three Star Enterprises
4. □	DR. ARIF A BROHI □ Former President□ National Bank of Pakistan	9. □	MR. SAEED ALLAWALA□ Managing Director□ ATCO Laboratories Limited
5. □	MR. NOMAN DAR□ President / CEO□ Habib Bank Limited	10.□	MR. KHALIL-UR-REHMAN□ Chief Executive Officer□ Galaxy Pharma (Pvt.) Ltd.



Life Members

Sr.□	Name	Sr.□	Name
1.	AMBASSADOR (R) SHAHID AMIN	14.	MR. HUSAIN J. SHERIFF CEO Meshe International
2.	MR. ARSHAD FAROOQ Chief Executive Arshad Amjad & Abid (Pvt.) Ltd.,	15.	MR. SHARJEEL MEMON Managing Director MARVI PROPERTY NETWORK
3.	MR. SHABBIR BURHANI C.E.O.□ RUHI ENTERPRISES	16.	DR. TARIQ M. AZIZ Consultant Eye Surgeon Advance Eye Clinic
4.	SYED IQBALUDDIN GHAZI Chief Executive Sun Consulting (Pvt.) Limited	17.	MR. MOHAMMAD ALI TABBA Chief Executive LUCKY CEMENT LIMITED
5.	MR. BASHIR JAN MOHAMMAED Chairman Westbury Group of Companies	18.	MR. RAZA HUSSAIN BANDE ALI Senior Executive Vice President Soneri Bank Limited
6.	MR. AZIZ MEMON Chairman Kings Group	19.	SARDAR YASIN MALIK Chairman Hilton Pharma
7.	MR. DEWAN MOHAMMAD YOUSUF FAROOQUI Chief Executive, Dewan Farooq Motors Limited,	20.	MR. RAFIQ RANGOONWALA Chief Executive Officer GRAY MACKENZIE RESTAURANTS INT'L
8.	MR. ARIF SULEMAN Honorary Advisor, Govt. of Thailand and President, Pak-Thai Friendship Association	21.	MR. MASOOD NOORANI Chairman Jubilee Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
9.	SYED SALAHUDDIN HAIDER President & CEO Century 21 USA	22.	MR. KHALIL AHMED NAINITALWALA Chairman Medicam Group of Companies
10.	MR. AHMED JAMIL ANSARI Chairman Interglobe Commerce Pak. (Pvt.) Ltd.	23.	MR. RAHEEL ZUBAIRI Director Dynamic Logistic Int'l (Pvt.) Ltd.
11.	MR. SIKANDER LALANI Member, Canadian Society of Immigration Consultants LALANI & ASSOCIATES	24.	MR. MOIN M. FUDDA Country Director Center for International Private Enterprises
12.	MR. SULTAN AHMED CHAWLA Chief Executive Officer Barque Corporation	25.	MR. S.M. MUNEER Chairman Din Group of Companies
13.	DR. SHAHZAD ARSHAD Director Rauf Apparels (Pvt) Ltd.	26.	MR. IKRAM SEHGAL Chairman G4S SMS Pakistan



Life Members

Sr.□	Name	Sr.□	Name
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28.	MR. ASIF ALI RASHID F.C.A. Managing Director/CEO Almurtaza Machinery Co. (Pvt) Ltd.	42.	DR. SALIM AHMED CEO Dr. Salim Ahmed & Co
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