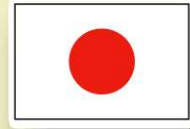
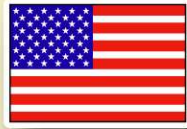




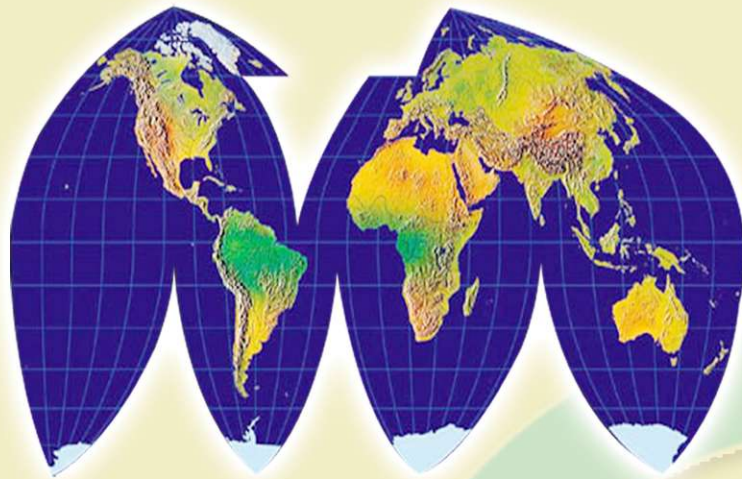
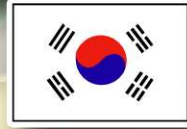
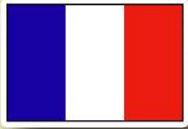
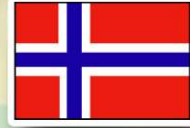
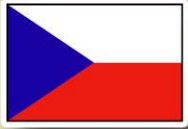
# THE VISION

Volume 6, Issue 2



## Karachi Council on Foreign Relations

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The genesis of the Society can be traced to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations which was addressed by His Excellency General Pervez Musharraf, President of Pakistan and its information on the web inspired Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, now the Secretary General & 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 bye-laws were drawn. The Council was formally inaugurated at Marriott Hotel, Karachi on 10th May, 2003.

## INTRODUCTION

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations is a non-profit international organization in Pakistan and serves the community in Pakistan and of Karachi 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. It is a forum at which Pakistani and foreign scholars can present the results of their research and study.



## Message from the Secretary General / CEO of KCFR

I feel proud that the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) is now about to complete ten successful years of its inception.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Liaqut Merchant Chairman KCFR for his continuous patronage to me in running the affairs of the Council. I am also grateful to Justice (R) Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui, Patron of KCFR, Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider (immediate past Chairman), Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi (Vice Chairman), Vice Admiral Khalid Mir (Vice Chairman), Mr. Najam I. Chaudhari (Vice Chairman, Board members and all members of the Council for their cooperation and advice extended to me whenever required.



One of the Karachi Council's aims is to help Pakistan strengthen its ties with other countries. Therefore, KCFR is functioning like a vibrant think-tank and would also like to join hands with similar think-tanks and research institutions. In this context, I would like to inform you with great pleasure that the Karachi Council has achieved a major milestone by signing two Memorandum of Understandings (MOU); one with the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs and other with the Nepal Institute of Policy Studies and is expected to sign two MOUs with Indian Council of World Affairs and Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies.

I am pleased to inform that the presidents of National Bank, Bank Al-Habib, Standard Chartered Bank and Habib Bank Limited have already joined the Council as Corporate Members and the presidents of Faisal Bank, Bank Al-Falah Limited, Hong Kong Shanghai Bank (HSBC) and MCB are also in the process of joining the Council. I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Saeed Allawala, Chairman of Atco Laboratories Limited has also joined the Council as Corporate member.

It is pertinent to mention that **Prof. Dr. Talat Ayesha Wizarat**, Professor at the Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Business Administration (IBA) and a renowned scholar of international relations has joined the Council which will be an asset for KCFR's future research projects.

### KCFR 9th anniversary event

The Karachi Council celebrated this year its 9th anniversary by organizing an event on 7th May 2012. Invited by the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) to attend this event, a high level diplomatic delegation from Islamabad including Ambassador of Argentina / Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Bangladeshi High Commissioner H.E. Mr. Suhrab Hossain, Cuban Ambassador H.E. Mr. Jesus Zenen Buergo Concepcion, Czech Ambassador H.E. Mr. Miroslav Krenek, French Ambassador H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud, Indian Deputy High Commissioner Mr. Gopal Baglay, High Commissioner of Malaysia H.E. Mr. Dato' Ahmad Anwar Adnan, Ambassador to Iran / Accredited High Commissioner to Pakistan H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders, Ambassador of Philippines H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes and Ambassador of Romania H.E. Mr. Emilian Ion have spent busy time in Karachi from 6-8 May 2012.

An extensive program was worked out for the visiting Ambassadors / High Commissioners which included placing of a floral wreath at the Mazar of Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, visit to the Sindh Assembly Building and courtesy call on Speaker Sindh Assembly, Honorable Nisar Khuhro, courtesy call on the Governor of Sindh, Honorable Dr. Ishrat-ul- Ebad Khan visit to the Chief Minister House, besides meeting members of the Senate, National Assembly, Provincial Assembly of Sindh, Ministers (Federal and Provincial) and receptions in their honour by Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Parliamentary Leader of MQM



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Dr. Farooq Sattar, Senior Vice President Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, Mr. Najeeb Haroon and Chairman KCFR Mr. Liaquat Merchant.

The visit provided the visiting Ambassadors / High Commissioners an opportunity to lay a floral wreath on the mausoleum of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Father of the Nation. It is mandatory to mention that this was first time that after the shifting of the capital from Karachi to Islamabad in 45 years that nine Ambassadors / High Commissioners together visited the mausoleum.

The courtesy call on the Speaker Sindh Assembly, Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro was another good example of the tradition of Sindh shown by the Speaker by sparing his valuable time to discuss matters of bilateral interests along with some senior ministers of the provincial cabinet to meet the visiting heads of diplomatic missions.

The lunch hosted by the Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis, Dr. Farooq Sattar has provided an opportunity to the honorable Ambassadors / High Commissioners to meet Federal and Provincial Ministers, Senators and MNAs and listen to Dr. Farooq Sattar on MQM's point of view on present political scenario and MQM's position to continue its support to PPP to safeguard democratic political system in Pakistan.

The courtesy call and discussion with the Governor of Sindh, H.E. Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan also provided an opportunity to the visiting envoys to have an interaction with them and to know more of the progress and plan on the present government during his tenure of office as Governor of Sindh. **The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps also said in a lighter note that Dr. Ebad as Governor of Sindh and Mr. Ahsan Zubairi as Secretary General and CEO are running neck to neck and have completed nine years in their offices.**

Senior Vice President of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Mr. Najeeb Haroon hosted a breakfast in honor of the visiting diplomats which provided them an exclusive opportunity to understand the emerging role of PTI in Pakistani politics.

The visit of the diplomatic delegation at the Chief Minister House was also very significant as Sindh Senior Minister for Education, Pir Mazharul Haq along with the provincial ministers and high ranking officers of the Sindh Government warmly welcomed the heads of diplomatic missions on behalf of the Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah as he was busy at the Sindh Assembly session. Pir Mazharul Haq while highlighting the efforts of present government, presented a briefing on four-year performance of Sindh Government said that there are large opportunities of investment in the Sindh province for the foreign investors. During that visit, Sindh Minister for Information, Ms. Shazia Marri, presented traditional gifts of Sindhi Ajraks and Sindhi Caps to diplomats.

The presence and address of the Ambassadors / High Commissioners to the members of Karachi Council at the "Diplomatic Evening" has opened a new chapter in the Council's nine years history as this was first time that 9 heads of the diplomatic missions visited Karachi and address the Council. In the past, 5 Ambassadors / High Commissioners of SAARC, 4 Ambassadors of Latin American countries and 7 Ambassadors / High Commissioners from ASEAN visited Karachi and have addressed the Council. This will provide us a ground to extend invitation to the Group of the African and European Union countries to visit Karachi in group as Karachi is a safe place to visit and to meet cross section of people.

In the end, I would specially like to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the diplomatic corps in Islamabad and Karachi for the continued cooperation extend to the Council to make this forum a vibrant think tank of Pakistan.

I thank and wish all of The Vision's readers good luck, health and happiness.

**AHSAN MUKHTAR ZUBAIRI**  
Secretary General / CEO



## KCFR 9th Anniversary Event

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

The Karachi Council on Foreign Relations (KCFR) organized a "Diplomatic Evening" to celebrate its 9th anniversary on May 7, 2012 at the residence of KCFR Life member, Mr. Dewan Yusuf Farooqui.

The function was well attended with the presence of Senators, MNAs, MPAs, Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of KCFR.

The Ambassador of Argentina / Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, the High Commissioner of Bangladesh H.E. Mr. Suhrab Hossain, the Ambassador of Cuba H.E. Mr. Jesus Zenen Buergo Concepcion, the Ambassador of France H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud, the Deputy High Commissioner of India Mr. Gopal Baglay, the Ambassador of New Zealand to Iran, accredited as High Commissioner to Pakistan H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders, the Ambassador of the Philippines H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes and the Ambassador of Romania H.E. Mr.

Emilian Ion came all the way from Islamabad to grace the occasion. Speaker of the Sindh Assembly Honourable Nisar Ahmed Khuhro and Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis Dr. Farooq Sattar also graced the occasion.

KCFR Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi welcomed the guests and spoke on the genesis of the Council. He informed the audience with great pleasure that the Council is going to sign MoUs with the Nepal Institute for Policy Studies (NIPS), the India Council of World Affairs (ICWA), the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) and the Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute for International Relations and Strategic Studies. (KCFR has signed MoUs with ECFA and NIPS after this event).



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



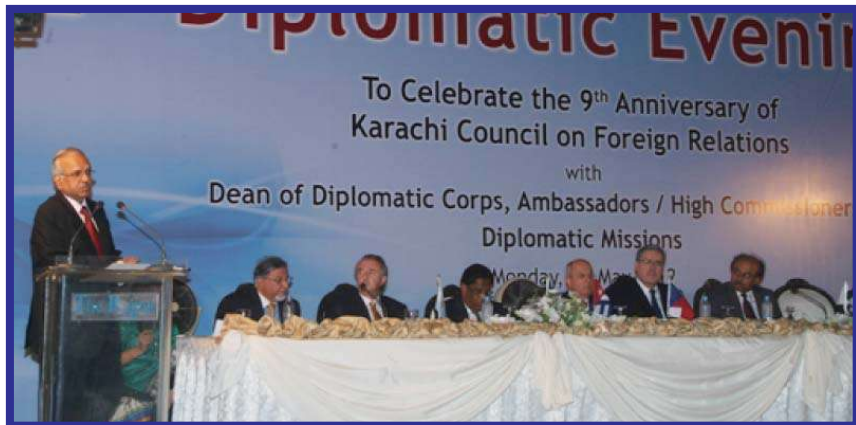
Secretary General & CEO of KCFR, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi delivering welcome address at the "Diplomatic Evening"



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Mr. Zubairi said that the KCFR wants to produce research that will improve the image of Pakistan and address the concerns of the international community vis-a-vis Pakistan, especially in the post 9/11 period where there is lot ambiguity about the role of Pakistan in the war against terror in spite all of its sacrifices. He pointed out that the major areas where KCFR would like to promote research are (i) Regional integration of South Asia with special focus on Pakistan-India relations and (ii) Pakistan's relations with the European Union (EU).

KCFR Chairman Barrister Liaquat Habib Merchant said that the Council's aim was to help Pakistan strengthen its ties with other countries. He said the KCFR intended to work like an intellectual think-tank which would hopefully help in moulding public opinion, develop national interest and influence the government of the day. He welcomed Pakistan's improving ties with India and argued that extending the MFN status to India was nothing unusual.



*Chairman KCFR, Mr. Liaquat H. Merchant addressing the Council's 9th anniversary event*

Mr. Merchant said whenever he went to India he was greeted warmly and Indians who visited Pakistan felt the same way. The people of both countries wanted to live in harmony. Referring to the Indian businessmen's delegation currently visiting Pakistan, he said it showed how keen India was to mend its fences with its neighbour. He continued that if both the countries kept people-to-people level exchange of visits, hostilities would reduce, and ultimately, mutual trust would come back.



*H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia addressing the "Diplomatic Evening"*

Pointing out that the European Union was a huge trading bloc Chairman KCFR expressed the hope that SAARC could also be turned into a cohesive bloc in the coming future.

On behalf of all the visiting heads of diplomatic missions and the entire diplomatic corps, the Ambassador of Argentina and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia expressed his sincere thanks to the Karachi Council for providing them an opportunity to join its 9th anniversary celebrations. He applauded the efforts of Karachi Council, which he described as a leading think tank and said that over the last five years the Council has become the most prestigious discussion forum for the Diplomatic Corps in Pakistan by arranging interactive sessions with Ambassadors / High Commissioners individually and in groups. Throwing light on Pakistan-Argentine relations, he said that the excellent bilateral relations between the two countries started from the independence of Pakistan. Since diplomatic relations were established in 1951,



both countries have had friendly and cordial relations characterized by cooperation at international fora. They share perceptions on most global and regional issues and their cooperation has been increasing steadily at bilateral and multilateral levels.

The Bangladesh High Commissioner, H.E. Mr. Sohrab Hossain said he was in a place (i.e. Karachi) where his brothers and sisters lived. He lamented that the relationship between Bangladesh and Pakistan was not moving the way it was supposed to. He stressed the need for working together in all fields, specially culture and commerce.

The Ambassador of Cuba H.E. Mr. Jesús Zenén Buergo Concepcion said that his country was deeply interested in promoting ties with Pakistan in various fields and expressed willingness to enhance cooperation between the two countries. He recalled the help given by Cuba for the victims of the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan and said that the Cubans were the first to reach and last to leave Pakistan during that tragedy. He said that the Cubans had arrived along with 32 hospitals and over 600 medics and that all the hospitals and equipment were gifted to Pakistan while leaving the country. The Cuban envoy also mentioned that Cuba had awarded a thousand scholarships to Pakistani students of which 300 will graduate as doctors next year. At present more than 900 Pakistanis are studying in Cuba, and on their return they will serve as ambassadors of Cuba in Pakistan.

The Ambassador of France H.E. Mr. Philippe Thiebaud said that Karachi is the dynamic city of Pakistan and is also important in relations between Pakistan and France as well as Pakistan and the European Union. As KCFR celebrates its anniversary, European countries celebrate the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration, presented by the then Foreign Minister of France Mr. Robert Schuman on 9 May 1950 when the creation of a European Coal and Steel Community was proposed. After an extensive evolving process, this body transformed itself into the European Union (EU) which can be an example for other regions, especially for the South Asian countries to overcome their differences through regional cooperation. The Ambassador affirmed that France attached great importance to its relations with Pakistan and was providing assistance to Pakistan to access the European market. He also mentioned that Pakistan and France enjoy cordial economic and trade relations which have further strengthened during the last decade. Today Pakistan is the second largest trading partner as well as an important French investment destination in South Asia and as many as 40 French multinational companies are currently established in Pakistan.

In the backdrop of the new French President Mr. François Hollande's first official visit to attend the 38th G-8 Summit (held on 18-19 May 2012 in Camp David, Maryland, USA) and NATO Summit Chicago 2012 (held on 21-22 May 2012) Ambassador Thiebaud said that Pakistan is one of the most important countries in the region when moving towards peace and tangible solutions in Afghanistan. France also recognizes Pakistan's status in every international forum like NATO and G-8. He continued that EU also sees Pakistan as a key ally in issues such as counter terrorism and the war in Afghanistan and that this vision of the French Government has translated itself into concrete policy.

New Zealand's High Commissioner to Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Brian Sanders extended his sincere thanks to Mr. Zubairi and the Council for inviting him on the auspicious occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Council. He said that whenever he came to Pakistan, the Karachi Council always provided him an opportunity to interact with august personalities. This helped him to better understand the country, and the exchange of ideas enabled him and his government to understand Pakistan's policies, especially the development of its





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relations with neighboring countries.

The Deputy High Commissioner of India, Mr. Gopal Bagley said that it was a great pleasure to come from Islamabad to represent the High Commission of India at the celebrations of KCFR's 9th anniversary which also provided a unique opportunity to meet and interact with not only political leaders, but also leaders of the business community and prominent citizens of Karachi in general. Describing India's policy to live peacefully with all its neighbors, especially with Pakistan, Mr. Bagley said trade between Pakistan and India would benefit people on both sides of the border and develop mutual trust between the two countries. As trade expands, mutual trust also expands, he added.

The Ambassador of Romania, H.E. Mr. Emilian Ion also thanked the Karachi Council for inviting him to join the celebrations of KCFR's 9th anniversary. He spoke of his three years' experience as Ambassador of Romania to Pakistan and highly appreciated the friendly attitude and generous hospitality of the Pakistani nation. He also informed the audience about the recent visits of the delegations of the Islamabad Chamber of Commerce and the Lahore Chamber of Commerce to Romania and expressed the hope that Karachi will also play an important role in developing Pakistan's relations with Romania which is the 7th largest country of the EU, population wise.

H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes, Ambassador of the Philippines, recalled his last visit to Karachi as the Chairman of ASEAN Islamabad Committee along with the seven heads of the ASEAN diplomatic missions in Pakistan to attend an interactive session on 28th July 2010 organized by the Karachi Council on "Pakistan-ASEAN: A Way Forward for Durable Relations". The Ambassador lauded the role of KCFR has been playing for facilitating good relations between Pakistan and the Diplomatic Corps in Pakistan and also with a view to moulding public opinion in so far as it pertains to development of cordial and constructive relations with all countries of the world and particularly Pakistan's immediate neighbors. Ambassador Yabes informed the audience that the Philippines Embassy is preparing a plan for a visit of Pakistani trade delegations to his country to explore the business opportunities to further strengthen bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis Dr. Farooq Sattar said that the existence of a think tank like KCFR is an unusual idea in our society and praised the KCFR's efforts in connecting Pakistan to the international community at a time when a paradigm shift was being witnessed: 'Act local, think global'. With reference to Indo-Pakistan ties, he said the cities of Karachi and Mumbai could play a significant role in consolidating the ties between the two countries. He added that both India and Pakistan had to get rid of the legacies of the past. He further said that the Indo-Pakistan



*Dr. Farooq Sattar addressing the KCFR 9th anniversary event*



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relationship must be an all-weather association. He ended his speech by mentioning five challenges faced by Pakistan: the meltdown of Pakistan's economy, the Balochistan crisis, terrorism, peace in Karachi and democracy at the grassroots level.

Sindh Assembly Speaker Mr. Nisar Khuhro appreciated the Council's efforts and stated that it had a positive effect and soothing impact on the government. He acknowledged the endeavors being made to bring India and Pakistan closer, and observed that no country can live in isolation because of the phenomenon of interdependency in a globalized world.



*Honorable Speaker Sindh Assembly Mr. Nisar Khuhro speaking at the KCFR 9th Anniversary event*

In his concluding remarks, KCFR Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin thanked the guests for their participation in the KCFR 9th anniversary event. He said that the Council is now shifting gears by organizing events and publishing papers focusing on research oriented consolidation of relations between Pakistan and the international community. He said he valued the support of diplomatic missions in Pakistan for the Council. Referring to India-Pakistan relations, Ambassador Amin (who opened the Pakistan Embassy in India in July 1976 after a rupture of five years and served in New Delhi as Deputy Head of Mission / Acting Ambassador till August 1978) said that things are moving in the right direction but it is important to tackle all the issues which divide the two neighboring countries before durable peace can be achieved in South Asia.

In the end, KCFR mementos were presented to all the heads of the diplomatic missions who graced the event. On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, the Dean H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia presented a souvenir to KCFR Chairman Mr. Liaquat Merchant. Special souvenirs were also presented by the Council to the Acting Dean of the Consular Corps in Karachi and the Consul General of Russia Dr. Andrey V. Demidov and to Mr. Kalim Farooqui, Board Member of KCFR for his outstanding services for the Council. Mr. Dewan Yousuf Farooqui also presented gifts to the Ambassadors / High Commissioners and all those who participated in the event.



*Chairman KCFR, Mr. Liaquat Merchant presenting KCFR memento to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.*



## World Peace Hanging by a Thread

**By Fidel Castro Ruz (Revolutionary Leader and former President of Cuba)**  
(January 14, 2012)

Yesterday I had the satisfaction of having a pleasant conversation with Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. I had not seen him since 2006, more than five years ago, when he visited our country to participate in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement of Countries in Havana. During the summit, Cuba was elected for the second time as president of the organization for a three-year term.

I had become gravely ill on July 26, 2006, a month and a half prior to the summit, and could barely sit up in bed. Many of the most distinguished leaders who participated in the event were kind enough to visit me. Chavez and Evo visited me several times. One afternoon four visitors came by whom I will always remember: UN Secretary General Kofi Annan; an old friend, Abdelaziz Buteflika, the president of Algeria; Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the president of Iran; and the vice minister of Foreign Affairs and current Foreign Minister of China, Yang Jiechi, on behalf of the leader of the Communist Party and the president of China, Hu Jintao. It was really an important time for me; I was in the midst of intense physiotherapy on my right hand that I had seriously injured when I fell in Santa Clara.

With all four I spoke about some of the difficulties facing the world at the time; problems that have become progressively more complex.

During our meeting yesterday, I noted that the Iranian president was absolutely calm and tranquil, completely unconcerned about the Western threats and, fully confident in the capacity of his people to confront any aggression and in the effectiveness of their arms which, in large part, they produce themselves to inflict an unpayable price on its aggressors.

In reality, we hardly spoke about the topic of war. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was focused on the ideas he had presented at the Main Hall of the University of Havana during his conference on the struggle of humankind: "Moving towards reaching and achieving peace, security, respect and human dignity as a fundamental desire of all human beings throughout history."

I am convinced that Iran will not commit any rash actions that might contribute to setting off a war. If a war were to be unleashed, it would inevitably be completely as a result of the recklessness and congenital irresponsibility of the western irrational behaviour.

I believe that the political situation surrounding Iran and the associated risks of a nuclear war that involves us all regardless of whether one possess nuclear weapons- are extremely delicate because they threaten the very existence of our species. The Middle East has become the most troubled region on the planet, the same region that produces the energy resources vital for the world's economy.

The destructive power and the mass sufferings caused by some of the weapons used in World War-II led to a strong movement to ban weapons such as asphyxiating gas and others. Nevertheless, conflicting interests and the huge profits made by arms manufacturers led to the production of crueler and more destructive weapons; modern technology has now added the means and material to build weapons that if used in a world war would lead to extinction.



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I support the opinion, undoubtedly shared by all those with a basic sense of responsibility, that no country big or small has the right to possess nuclear weapons.

They never should have been used to attack two defenseless cities such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing and irradiating with horrible and long-lasting effects hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, in a country that had already been militarily defeated.

If fascism indeed forced the allied nations against Nazism to compete with this enemy of humanity in the production of such weapons, once the war ended and the United Nations was created, the first duty of this organization should have been to prohibit nuclear weapons without exception.

However, the United States, the strongest and richest power, forced the rest of the world to follow its lead. Today, they have hundreds of satellites that spy and monitor the entire world from outer space. Their naval, air and land forces are equipped with thousands of nuclear weapons and they control the world's finances and investments at their whim via the International Monetary Fund.

Analyzing the history of each Latin American nation, from Mexico to Patagonia, by way of Santo Domingo and Haiti, one can observe that each and every country, without exception, have suffered for 200 years from the beginning of the 19th century up until today. And, in one way or another, they are increasingly suffering the worst crimes that power and force can commit against the rights of a people. Brilliant Latin American writers are emerging in an increasing number. One of them, Eduardo Galeano, author of the book *Open Veins of Latin America: Five Centuries of the Pillage of a Continent* that describes the aforementioned, has just been invited to open the prestigious Casa de Las Americas Awards as a recognition to his outstanding body of work.

Events happen incredibly fast; but technologies report them to the public even faster. On any given day, like today, important news comes out a dizzying pace. A cable report dated from January 11 states: "The Danish presidency of the European Union confirmed on Wednesday that a new series of more severe European sanctions against Iran, because of its nuclear program, will be discussed on January 23. The new sanctions will not only target the oil industry but also the Central Bank."

During a meeting with international journalists, Danish Foreign Minister Villy Soevndal said that "We will increase sanctions against the oil industry in addition to sanctions against financial structures." This clearly demonstrates that, in order to impede nuclear proliferation, Israel can go on accumulating hundreds of nuclear warheads while Iran is not allowed to produce 20% enriched uranium.

Another article, from a respected British news agency, states that "China gave no hint on Wednesday of giving ground to U.S. demands to curb Iran's oil revenues, rejecting Washington's sanctions on Tehran as overstepping ..."

The sheer tranquility with which the United States and civilized Europe carry out this campaign with incredible and systematic acts of terrorism is enough to shock anybody. Just look at these lines reported by another important European news agency: "The murder on Wednesday of Iranian nuclear specialist Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan [a scientist at the Natanz nuclear plant] was the fourth attack to kill a leading scientist in the almost exactly two years."

On January 12, 2010: "Massoud Ali Mohammadi, a particle physics professor at Tehran University is killed when a booby-trapped motorcycle explodes outside his home in the capital."



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On November 29, 2010: "Two attacks target leading Iranian nuclear scientists on the same day. Majid Shahriari, a key member of Iran's Atomic Energy Agency, is killed in Tehran by a limpet bomb attached to his car. His colleague Fereydoon Abbasi Davani is also targeted by a bomb attached to his car, but escapes." The car was parked in front of the Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran where both men worked as professors.

On July 23, 2011: "Gunmen shoot dead Dariush Rezaei-Nejad, a senior scientist who is reportedly associated with the defense ministry, and wound his wife as they waited for their child outside a Tehran kindergarten."

On January 11, 2012, the same day that Ahmadinejad travelled from Nicaragua to Cuba to give a conference at the University of Havana, scientist Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan, "a deputy director at the Natanz nuclear enrichment facility, is killed in a car bomb blast outside the Allameh Tabatabai University in east Tehran. As in previous years "Iran once again accused the United States and Israel."

The killings represent a systematic and selective slaughter of brilliant Iranian scientists. I have read articles by known Israeli sympathizers who write about crimes carried out by Israeli intelligence services in cooperation with the United States and NATO as if they were the most normal occurrence.

At the same time, Moscow news agencies report that "Russia warned that in Syria a similar scenario is developing as to that in Libya, and added that this time the attack will be launched from neighboring Turkey.

"The secretary of the Russian Security Council, Nikolai Patrushev, said the West wants to 'punish Damascus not as much for repressing the opposition, but because it is unwilling to sever ties with Tehran."

"...NATO members and some Persian Gulf states, operating according to the Libya 'scenario, intend to move from indirect intervention in Syrian affairs to direct military intervention ... This time the main strikes forces will not be provided by France, the U.K. or Italy, but possibly by neighboring Turkey."

"Washington and Ankara are now assumed to be negotiating a "no-fly" zone over Syria, where Syrian armed insurgents can be trained and concentrated, added Patrushev."

News is not only coming out of Iran and the Middle East, but also from other parts of Central Asia near the Middle East. These reports show the great complexity of the problems that can arise from this dangerous region.

The United States has been led by its contradictory and absurd imperial policy to get involved in serious problems in countries such as Pakistan, whose borders with Afghanistan were drawn up by the colonialists without taking into account culture or ethnicities.

In Afghanistan, which defended its independence against English colonialism for centuries, drug production has multiplied in the wake of the Western incursion. Meanwhile, European soldiers, supported by drone airplanes and armed with sophisticated U.S. weapons, carry out deplorable massacres that increase the people's hatred and ward off any possibilities of peace. All this and other dirty actions are also reported by Western news agencies.

"WASHINGTON, January 12, 2012 - U.S. Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta called the actions of four U.S. marines who urinated on corpses in Afghanistan "utterly deplorable" The video of the act was circulated in the Internet.

"I have seen the footage, and I find the behavior depicted in it utterly deplorable..."



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"This conduct is entirely inappropriate for members of the United States military and does not reflect the standards of values our armed forces are sworn to uphold..."

In reality, Panetta neither confirms nor denies the action, and anyone, including the Secretary of Defense himself, may harbor doubt.

But it is also extremely inhumane that men, women and children, or an Afghani combatant fighting against the foreign occupation, be murdered by bombs dropped by drone planes. Another very serious incident: dozens of Pakistani soldiers and officials who safeguarded the country's borders have been killed by these bombs.

Afghani President Karzai stated that the outrage committed against the bodies was "simply inhumane." He asked for the U.S. Government "to urgently investigate the video and apply the most severe punishment to anyone found guilty in this crime."

Meanwhile, Taliban spokespersons declared that "over the last ten years, hundreds of similar acts have been carried out that were not reported..."

One even feels sorry for those soldiers, thousands of kilometers away from their family, friends and country, sent to fight in countries that they might not have even heard of during their school days, where they are assigned the task of killing or dying to enrich transnational companies, arms manufacturers and unscrupulous politicians who each year squander funds needed to feed and educate the uncountable millions of hungry and illiterate people around the world.

Many of these soldiers, victims of the trauma suffered, end up taking their own lives.

Is it an exaggeration to say that world peace is hanging by a thread?

(Note: This article received from the Cuban Embassy in Islamabad and reflects author's personal opinion and does not represent the position of the Council).



## The Arab Spring: Impact on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime

By H.E. Dr. Andrey V. Demidov  
Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi

Recent transformations across the globe and in the Middle East and North Africa in particular, call for a serious discussion about the future path of development of the countries and regions involved. These transformations are being studied by many foreign researchers; they have become a leading subject of intellectual debate. The inherent contradictions of the ongoing processes and the fact that they are still in progress, with uncertain outcomes, often lead to paradoxical conclusions.



Mass protests in the Middle East and North Africa, often described as "people's revolutions", are portrayed by many commentators, especially in the West as a "triumph of democracy" and "the end of the era of dictators". Other researchers highlight the fact that these events are changing the geopolitical balance of power in the region. The third group of analysts focuses on the energy aspect of the Arab Spring and its repercussions for oil supplies from the Middle East.

While all these aspects are undoubtedly very important, there is a clear shortage of analysis of another important repercussion of the Arab Spring: namely, its consequences for the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

### People's revolution or an orchestrated regime change?

Many Middle Eastern countries - especially those which the wave of people's protests have not yet reached - do not subscribe to the prevalent view of the Arab Spring as a series of domestic political explosions brought about by pent-up internal pressures. These countries see the Arab Spring as a belated practical implementation of George W. Bush's "Greater Middle East" doctrine by America and its NATO allies. According to that view, the West is using force, both openly and covertly, to bring about a change of regimes which it has labeled as "undemocratic" and to install new rulers in the affected countries. The examples that can be cited in support of that view include the toppling of Saddam Hussein, the events in Libya and the Western-led information campaigns to lay the ground for a foreign intervention in Syria and a (possible) military strike against Iran. It is quite obvious that in the name of "democracy" and "human rights" - in their own interpretation, of course - the Western powers are not at all squeamish about disproportional use of force.

Predictably, fears of a possible Western intervention lead to a search of possible allies and of the ways and methods of defending against such an intervention. In the current situation, reliable allies are hard to come by. The United States, Britain and France are to be regarded as parties to possible conflicts. Meanwhile, Russia and China are led by their own interests; both pursue a cautious policy and do not want their relations with the West slowly to degenerate into an outright confrontation. The international mechanisms of maintaining peace can hardly be relied upon either. By adopting its resolutions on Libya (No 1970 and 1973)<sup>1</sup> the UN Security Council has violated Article 2 of the UN Charter, which forbids the organization from interfering in the internal affairs of its member-states.<sup>2</sup>

### What is the view from Iran and Pakistan?

Researchers are now reaching a paradoxical conclusion which bodes ill for the nuclear nonproliferation regime: in order to preserve their sovereignty, third-world countries need to acquire nuclear weapons - and those which have already done so must not relinquish their arsenals. Many of my interlocutors express the idea that nuclear weapons possession is the only guarantee of non-interference by the Western powers.

We can cite traditional arguments about the virtues of the nuclear nonproliferation regime, the destabilizing effects of nuclear weapons, the risk of nuclear terrorism etc. But these arguments are seen by our interlocutors merely as a product of the developed countries' egoism and aspiration to maintain their dominance, and as



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an attempt to preserve the existing technological gap between the rich and the developing world. They believe the established powers want to take away their "legitimate right" to use the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy (Iran is a case in point), or to take control of the nuclear arsenals already built by some third-world nations, such as Pakistan.

In November 2011, I took part in a seminar held in Karachi in which the Iranian nuclear program was a central topic of the discussion. That event was attended by experts and researchers from Iran, the United States and Pakistan itself. Many of the speakers argued that in a world in which Western powers resort to armed interventions to topple the regimes they don't like, many countries regard nuclear weapons as a guarantee of the preservation of their national sovereignty.

Many participants, including those from the United States, said that the Western reaction to the Iranian nuclear program was yet another proof of the Western powers' double standards. They argued that the West would prefer to see the existing technological gap between itself and the third-world countries remain forever. As soon as the poorer countries attempt to close that gap they face economic and political sanctions, threats and actual use of force.

Another argument cited at the seminar was that neither the United States nor Israel objected to the development of nuclear power in Iran when Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was still in power. But as soon as the current Iranian regime came to power, taking an anti-American and anti-Israeli course and supporting the Palestinians' aspiration to have their own state, the Iranian nuclear program suddenly became unacceptable to Washington.

The Iranian participants highlighted the fact that the United States and Israel insist on a military operation to destroy Iran's nascent nuclear potential - even though the Iranian government and no less importantly, its religious leaders have repeatedly said that their country does not pursue a nuclear weapons program and that such pursuit would be incompatible with Islam.

As a result Iran, which is coming under massive amounts of pressure and facing the threat of military strikes by the United States and Israel, may actually end up reversing its course and doing just the opposite to what the Western countries want. In other words, Tehran may decide that it does after all need to go nuclear so as to be able to defend itself. Such a line of thinking is not exclusive to the intellectual elite of the third world.

The political and military leaders of other countries which are in the "risk zone may well come to similar conclusions: indeed, some of them seem to have done so already. One participant of the seminar in Pakistan said that seeing how the West treated his country in the end, Colonel Gaddafi must have bitterly regretted his decision some years ago to yield to Western pressure and relinquish the Libyan nuclear and missile programs.

### **The Russian position: fine-tuning is required**

Such a turn of events would erode the nuclear nonproliferation regime and undermine Russian efforts to strengthen it. Clearly, Russian diplomats, including those of my colleagues working in the area of arms control need to take into account the transformations now under way in the third world. We must stick to our position of principle based on the vision of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a cornerstone of the international system. But this Russian position requires some fine-tuning so as to make it more acceptable to the developing countries and even more importantly, to draw a clear distinction between the Russian and Western approaches in this area.

When they worked on the text of the NPT, the first signatories of the treaty adopted the concept of "negative assurances" (i.e. a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapons states) and "positive guarantees" (i.e. a commitment to come to the aid of any victim of nuclear aggression).<sup>3</sup> Considering the current situation and in order to reduce the potential negative impact on the nonproliferation regime resulting from the events in the Middle East and North Africa, perhaps it would make sense to expand the concept





of security assurances issued to the nonnuclear weapon states.

In recent years, we have seen examples of nuclear-weapon states (such as Britain, France, and the United States) undertaking military interventions against non-nuclear weapon states (Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya). It is quite obvious that because Washington and its allies have nuclear arsenals, they feel much more secure and comfortable in any conflicts with non-nuclear adversaries. A country that does not have a nuclear deterrent cannot mount an adequate response to repel an aggression or intervention.

It might therefore make sense to try to amend the international system with the notion of assurances given to non-nuclear weapon states that they will not be attacked by nuclear-weapon states using conventional weapons. The third-world countries are likely to support such an initiative.

### **International governance: new mechanisms required?**

Many political analysts and researchers specializing in international relations say that the end of the Cold War means there is no longer any real threat of conflicts that could spiral into a nuclear war. They draw the conclusion that the planet is no longer facing the problem of nuclear survival.

But recent events, which I believe are a consequence of Washington's increasingly aggressive policies, belie that notion. The problem still remains: what is more, it is becoming even more serious. There are still countries which are not bound by the restrictions stipulated in the NPT and there are still conflicts in which these countries are involved.

I believe the task that is now facing the political scientists and diplomats is to show where the world may end up if it continues along its current path. They need to highlight the continuing violations of established principles. Unfortunately, in this age, no-one even bothers any longer to call for maintaining stability and for respecting international law. In the name of their own political goals, some Western countries have forgotten about proper respect for recognized governments and their leaders; they care more about the demands put forward by opposition movements. The excuse they always use is human rights, which are subject to broad interpretation. What about the concept of non-interference? It appears that we need to review many fundamental international norms because the West has simply stopped paying any attention to them. NATO countries have taken to substituting these norms with their own vision of how political problems should be solved. That vision is often based on economic interests and attempts to secure energy supplies.

The world has undergone some radical transformations. We have entered a new era in which it is impossible to operate the international system using mechanisms developed in the 1960's. We need to build new models of international relations based on tolerance and rejection of double standards.

Note: (The article reflects the author's personal opinion and does not represent the position of the council)

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### **End Notes**

1. Resolution 1970 (2011) was adopted by the UN Security Council on February 26, 2011. Resolution 1973 (2011) was adopted by the UN Security Council on March 17, 2011.
2. "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII". UN Charter, Chapter I, Article 2, P. 7. See, for example: (Retrieved on January 19, 2012).
3. For more details about security assurances (in Russian) see: Timerbaev Roland. The problem of security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states ahead of the NPT Review Conference. Indeks Be:opasnosti (The Security Index), 2010. No 4.



## A Key to the Future Commonality, Divergence and the Path to Convergence

(Paper presented by **Dr. Sinha Raja Tammita-Delgoda**, Senior Lecturer at Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies at the Third Asian Relations Conference on “Transforming South Asia: Imperatives for Action” in New Delhi - India organized by Indian Council of World Affairs and Association of ASIA Scholars held from 9th to 10th March 2012)

*SOUTH ASIA is about the least integrated part of the world. Neighbours supply just 0.5% of India's imports, and consume less than 4% of its exports. India and Pakistan, mutually antagonistic, account for a fifth of all living humans, yet their bilateral trade is puny, at less than \$3 billion a year. The main regional body, the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, is an irrelevance...!*<sup>1</sup>

**The Economist (Feb. 12, 2012)**

These are strong words but then the Economist is not known for mincing its words, especially when it comes to certain parts of the world. I shudder everytime what it has to say about Sri Lanka. But why are we here? The theme of this conference is the Transformation of South Asia. Imperatives for Action. Transformation means radical change, it demands radical thinking and radical solutions. We must face realities head on. There has to be a far reaching transformation in the way in which we think and the way in which we do things, only then can we hope to obtain the change that we desire.

Commonalities are what we have in common. What are our common interests.? We have a shared inheritance but do we have common interests. Yes we do! Convergence however, is something else, it is where our national interests come together. Do our national interests converge? Where, when and at what cost?

Transformation however, has to come from within, from within each one of us. Only by expressing our national interests and recognizing the national interests of others can we hope to come to a consensus. Not only does this carry an assumption of equality, it also demands negotiation. A negotiation amongst sovereign equals as partners. There is an enormous difference between what we want and what we need. This is the meaning of common interest. Each of us must decide what is good for ourselves. We must decide what we want to achieve, what we want to keep and what we are prepared to give up. Speaking of the issues facing by Sri Lanka, President Mahinda Rajapakse emphasizes that the keys to her future lie within; it is from here that the solutions must come.<sup>2</sup>

Consensus by and large is a foundation, the foundation that we must seek for and seek to build. The very nature of the word implies that it cannot come from one country, it must come from all, a coming together from within. It cannot come from without. A coming together from without can only be an artificial construct. It cannot and will not last. A coining together from within however, would be a major step. Achieve that and we can realize the transformation which we seek.

What are the drivers of transformation? India is certainly one of the drivers of change and transformation in South Asia. It has to be. India covers almost three-fourths of the subcontinent and it is by far the largest country. It has the largest army, it has the largest population and it is the largest democracy in the world. As the Economist emphasises, India is "The elephant in the region."<sup>3</sup> It has the power and the potential to do the greatest good; it also has the power to do the greatest harm. It is a message which is underlined by the words of Danish philosopher and theologian Soren Kierkegaard (1813 -1855). "Life must be lived forwards but it can only be understood backwards:"

<sup>1</sup> "India and its near-abroad. The Elephant in the Region-" THE ECONOMIST, Feb 18th 2012

<sup>2</sup> Rasika Somarathna "Home-grown solutions to Lanka's issues." Daily News. Monday, 30 January 2012

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



However there is also another driver. The statistics for aid and trade make it very clear that there is now another player, another contributor. That is China. China has a strong economic presence in almost each and every South Asian country and it has proved itself as important an ally as India. For all our commonalities, can we hope to transform South Asia without China?

*"In the same way that commentators refer to the 1900's as the American Century, the early 21st century may be seen as the time when some in the developing world, led by India and China, come into their own,"* ■

**U.S. National Intelligence Council (2004)<sup>4</sup>.**

China and India are the two emerging giants of the 21st century. Statistics reveal that China's trade with South Asian countries is as large and in some cases larger than India's. For example, China's trade with Bangladesh now surpasses her trade with India.<sup>5</sup> In Sri Lanka, China is the principal donor and is now the 3rd largest trading partner.<sup>6</sup> Both India and China are vital stakeholders, players in our economic growth, our security and our stability. Convergence is where they meet, it here perhaps that we, the other nations of South Asia will benefit.

Returning once more to the words of Kierkegaard, we have-to look back in order to understand. Looking "backwards", there appears only one key to the future. Something new. Somewhere new. A path we have not tried before. The Indian Ocean perhaps could be this path; it could become the catalyst which we are seeking. Look at these two maps and perhaps you will see the difference. Perhaps you will see something new.

We have looked inwards, landwards far too long. It is here that all our problems lie. When we look inwards all we see is friction and conflict. There are issues and tensions everywhere; between Pakistan and India over Kashmir; between India and Bangladesh over river waters, between Sri Lanka and India on Tamil Nadu. It is an endless vista of: problems; some can be solved, some will remain insoluble. This is unlikely to change because in each and every case our national interests cannot-and must not be compromised.

The sea is a liberating factor. "Water unlike land, bears no trace of history."<sup>7</sup> It opens up a sense of space and freedom which the land cannot provide. Where all our interests can meet, free of old wounds and old memories. What do we see? A vast, open space, full of horizons which are still to be charted, a place where we can make our futures happen. It inhere that the economies and the interests of the two giants of Asia, China and India will intersect.



[http://wikitravel.org/upload/shared/thumb/4/4b/Map\\_of\\_South\\_Asia.png/](http://wikitravel.org/upload/shared/thumb/4/4b/Map_of_South_Asia.png/)

All the statistics tell us that it is here that the future of South Asia lies. It is a picture

<sup>4</sup> "Mapping the Global Future," Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project, Washington, December 2004, P.47  
<sup>5</sup> Pravakar Sahoo, "India losing ground to China on trade with Bangladesh," East Asia Forum. Economics, Politics and Public Policy in East Asia and the Pacific, 20 August 2011  
<sup>6</sup> Sino - Sri Lanka trade shows record US\$ 2.1 billion volume," The Sunday Times, Business Times, Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011  
<sup>7</sup> Robert D. Kaplan, **Monsoon. The Indian Ocean and the Future of American Power** (New York, 2010), p.6



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of trade and shipping, of growing patterns and changing dynamics. "50% of the World's Container Traffic and 70% of the World's Crude and Oil products transit the Indian Ocean."<sup>8</sup> It is also the waterway for the vital mineral and energy resources of Africa. For the economies of India and China these are vital ingredients. In 2010 China's trade with Africa reached a record \$114.8 billion, while India's bilateral trade neared \$50 billion."<sup>9</sup>

Scholars talk of the immense riches of the sea. Its greatest resource however, is shipping. Unlike so many other resources, it is a man-made commodity; as such it has the capacity to grow and grow. By 2019- 2020 it is estimated that traffic at India's major ports will double from 560 million tonnes to 1.2 billion.<sup>10</sup> Much of this still has to be transported from one port in South Asia to another. It then has to be moved by road, rail or river from one part of the subcontinent to the other.

Not only India but South Asia will benefit Sri Lanka from Hambantota and Colombo, Pakistan from Gwadar, Bangladesh from Chittagong or perhaps Sonadia Island. As the volume of traffic grows. so will the network of connecting roads. If the projected highway from Chittagong to Kunming through Myanmar comes into being, the whole dynamics of the north east will change. It could see a massive transformation.



<http://www.yourchildlearns.com/online-atlas/indian-ocean-map.htm>

There remains one caveat, a hurdle which must be overcome. We in Sri Lanka are at an advantage because we are on the sea. Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal are not. They must have outlets for their markets, their links or routes to the sea.

As Harvard Professor Sugata Bose observes, this sea is also "a symbol of universal humanity."<sup>11</sup> This is commonality. It is also humanity. Surely it is our duty as fellow South Asians to liberate our partners; to make sure that everyone has a stake or share. This should be one of the tasks which we set ourselves. If we cannot, how can we hope to liberate ourselves. How can we hope to change South Asia?

It is here, in this new emerging space that all our interests can converge. This is the theme of this paper, my hope for transformation and my blue print for action.

*The Indian Ocean is more than just a geographic factor, it is also an idea."*

**Admiral Arun Prakash<sup>12</sup>**

<sup>8</sup> Nilanathi Samaranyake, CNA Centre for Strategic Studies, "The Indian Ocean's Importance in the 21st Century," **2nd Annual Maritime Security Conference** (Colombo 2011)

<sup>9</sup> "China and India's trade with Africa," Marketplace Africa, August 4, 2011

<sup>10</sup> "Traffic growth slumps at major Indian ports, Maritime Professional, April 2011" [www.maritimeprofessional.com/](http://www.maritimeprofessional.com/)

<sup>11</sup> Sugata Bose, **A Hundred: Horizons, The Indian Ocean in the Age of Global Empire**, (Camb, Mass, U.S.A, 2006), p. 10, p.34, Quilted in Robert D. Kaplan, **Monsoon. The Indian Ocean and the Future of American Power**, (2010) p, 6

<sup>12</sup> Quotation. Admiral Arun Prakash (Retired), Book Review. Robert D. Kaplan, **Monsoon. The Indian Ocean and the Future of American Power** (2010) **MARITIME AFFAIRS**, Vol. 6, No.2, Winter 2010, p. 15

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## Interactive session with H.E. Mr. Mustafa Babur Hizlan, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Pakistan

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

The Ambassador of Turkey in Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Mustafa Babur Hizlan was invited by the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations on 18th September 2012 to speak at an interactive session on "Turkish Foreign Policy and Current Challenges". The Consul General of Turkey in Karachi Mr. Murat M. Onart accompanied the Ambassador.

The event was well attended by diplomats, academicians, the elite of Karachi and members of the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations.

Ambassador Hizlan extended his sincere thanks to the Karachi Council for inviting him to address such an august gathering in the backdrop of recent regional and international developments while keeping in view Turkey's geographical location i.e. at the epicenter the Afro-Eurasian region, an area where opportunities and challenges interact in the most intensive way.



*From left to right: 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, Barrister Liaquat Merchant, Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi, Ambassador (R) S.K. Dehlavi, Mr. Hamza Bin Tariq and Mr. Najam Chaudhri.*

The Ambassador discussed different aspects of Turkish foreign policy with reference to the international political scenario developed in the post 9/11 era and "Vision 2023" of the Turkish Government which has set number of goals for the year 2023, the year when Turkey will reach the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. He said the era in which we live is one of rapid changes and accordingly, foreign policy issues have also gained a more complex and complicated character. Today, taking the necessary steps in keeping with the speed of these changes and developments is the most important task for Turkey. In such an environment, the emergence of new powers, international legitimacy, economic interdependence,



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respect for human rights, pursuing a sustainable environmental policy and harmony between people belonging to different religious and ethnic origins stand as the most important tools to build lasting peace, stability and prosperity, and therefore the realities of our time also compel us to analyze international dynamics in a global perspective of peace. He added that being located in one of the important intersections of different foreign policy dynamics, this extraordinary process of change also shapes Turkey's basic foreign policy.

Ambassador Hizlan highlighted five major objectives of Turkey's foreign-policy. First, Turkey aims to achieve all European Union (EU) membership conditions and become an influential EU member state by 2023. Second, it will continue to strive for regional integration, in the form of security and economic cooperation. Third, it will seek to play an influential role in regional conflict resolution. Fourth, it will vigorously participate in all global arenas. Fifth, it will play a determining role in international organizations and become one of the top 10 largest economies in the world.

In light of the many opportunities created by globalization, the Ambassador said Turkey is hoping for the emergence of a new environment conducive to lasting peace. However, traditional security issues as well as new and evolving risks and threats such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cross-border organized crime by non-state actors and illegal immigration continue to overshadow our optimism. Under these circumstances, to follow a stable and constructive foreign policy has become all the more important. Turkey pursues a dynamic and visionary foreign policy with a view to steering developments in a positive direction, in a region where the impact of global changes is the greatest. In this context, Turkey's multi-dimensional, constructive, proactive, realistic and responsible foreign policy is one of the most important assets in realizing its national and international goals based on three fundamental principles i.e. peace at home, secular democracy, pursuit of civil liberties and freedom of expression ; conducting active diplomacy in multilateral fora and regional security for all.

Discussing this principled approach, the Ambassador said Turkey has become a leading country that works to expand the sphere of peace and prosperity in its region, generate stability and security; help establish an order that paves the way for prosperity, human development and lasting stability. He said that the rise of Turkey to such a prominent position in the world political stage is also a consequence of Turkey's solid stance that vigorously seeks legitimacy and of the belief that its own security and stability can only be achieved through the security and stability of the region. Therefore, Turkey is today considered a country that not only safeguards but also disseminates human rights, democracy, rule of law and social equity. He praised Turkey's deep-rooted tradition of statehood and democracy, the advantages emanating from its geography and history, its young and educated population and its dynamic economy which plays a key role in the success of this policy.

Giving an account of Turkey's commitment to becoming member of the EU, Ambassador Hizlan said Turkish foreign policy is pursued by mobilizing complementary political, economic, humanitarian and cultural means and its sphere of interest has achieved a global scale. In this framework, Turkey is determined to become a full member of the EU as part of its bicentennial effort to reach the highest level of contemporary civilization. He added the Cyprus issue will not poison Turkey's relations with the EU. Believing that an ever enlarging NATO has much more to do in serving global peace, Turkey is striving to keep the spirit of the alliance high at all times. On the other hand, attaching particular importance to its transatlantic ties, Turkey is strengthening



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its relations both with the US and European countries while further developing its relations with countries in the Balkans, the Middle East and North Africa, Southern Caucasus, South Asia and Central Asia by making use of its close historical ties. He continued that in a world where globalization renders distances increasingly insignificant, Turkey is also deepening its policies of reaching out to the Sub-Saharan, African, Latin American and Asia-Pacific regions, home to many emerging powers. In this way, Turkey not only develops its bilateral and regional relations in its close neighbourhood, but seeks to create positive synergy on a much wider scale and thus aims at contributing to global peace, stability and security.

Cognizant of the fact that global problems can only be resolved through cooperation on a global scale, the Ambassador said his country is also conducting an active diplomacy in multilateral fora, notably within the United Nations, the unique universal forum in which such cooperation is realized through the broadest possible participation and on a robust basis of legitimacy. That is why, after concluding its non-permanent membership in the Security Council during 2009-2010, Turkey announced yet again its candidacy for a non-permanent seat in the Council 2015-2016. The aim is to bring reform in the working of the Council and shoulder more effectively its global responsibilities.

Taking account of the direct relationship between security and development, the Ambassador said Turkey has also started assuming an active role in global development diplomacy efforts. In this regard, Turkey hosted the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, between 9th and 13th May 2011 in Istanbul and contributed to the adoption of the Program of Action for the decade 2011-2020.

While discussing the linkages between the Arab Spring and Turkey, the Ambassador said Turkey has strong historical, economic and cultural ties with Arab countries. These close ties and the democratization efforts that started with the Arab Spring will bring Turkey and Arab countries closer to each other and Turkish secular democracy will provide a source of inspiration to the Arab people. The Ambassador was apprehensive that on the reform process the spirit of the Arab Spring may be hijacked by any ideology and sectarianism.

Ambassador Hizlan emphasized that Turkey is aware of the necessity to foster linkages between political stability, economic welfare and cultural harmony in order to attain sustainable global peace. To this end, Turkey is committed to further enhancing political dialogue with all countries, search for new economic and commercial areas of cooperation and increase its humanitarian aid. For example Turkey has established relief centers near the Syrian border and accommodated around 80,000 Syrian migrants in Turkey. He continued that as an emerging energy hub and a major transit country, Turkey plays an important role with respect to global energy security. Likewise, as an active member of the G-20 which gave a new impulse to the quest for global governance, Turkey is pursuing a more representative and democratic global system. Turkey also assumes an active role in endeavors to foster mutual respect and common values among different cultures and religions. In this regard, the Alliance of Civilizations initiative, co-sponsored by Turkey and Spain, represents the strongest response ever to the scenarios of the so-called "clash of civilizations".

The Ambassador told the audience that Turkey has added a relatively new aspect to its foreign policy in recent years which indeed complements its global vision by helping third countries to resolve their domestic as well as bilateral problems through facilitation and reconciliation. Indeed Turkey is now playing a more active role compared to the past in mediation and resolution of conflicts e.g. Lebanon, Iran. While doing so





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Turkey prioritizes opportunities and initiatives, thus improving cooperation and friendship between states based on a win-win principle rather than perceived problems and threats.

Concluding his speech, Ambassador Hizlan said that overall Turkey conducts a foreign policy guided by the principle of "Peace at Home, Peace in the World" as set out by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. It has a broad and constructive vision and is committed to making use of all its means and capabilities towards this end. Turkey will resolutely continue its efforts in this direction which will not only guarantee its national interests but will help achieve the common goals of humanity.

Chairman Karachi Council on Foreign Relations, Barrister Liaquat Habib Merchant in his welcome address spoke about the role of KCFR since its establishment. He said that KCFR was established in May 2003 as a society for specific purposes and basically operates as a think-tank. It simultaneously facilitates the improvement of relations with the representatives of foreign countries in Pakistan and expresses its point of view on matters relating to foreign relations. The members of KCFR comprise a cross section of intellectuals and they are all leaders in their own field who are capable of molding public opinion in the national interest of Pakistan.

Regarding Pakistan's relations with Turkey, Mr. Merchant said both nations maintain extensive cultural, commercial, strategic and military cooperation. There was great scope for the two countries to further cement their relations. Both Turkey and Pakistan are Muslim-majority states and share extensive cultural and geopolitical links. The leaders of Pakistan have always expressed a desire to develop Pakistan on the Turkish model of modernism. In spite of the geographical distance and clear economic and social diversities, Pakistanis have always been called 'brothers' in Turkey and vice versa.

Shedding light on the remarkable similarities between two leaders, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, hailed as "Quaid-e-Azam" and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk the founder of Modern Turkey, Ebedi Şef or Eternal Leader and the "father of the Turks", Mr. Merchant said both of them had the distinction of conjuring up nation states from a multitude of disorganized and demoralized peoples whose only common bond was a shared religious culture and a memory of glorious empires of yesteryears.

Mr. Merchant said both Jinnah and Atatürk have the unique distinction of being the founding fathers of two of the earliest Muslim nation states emerging after an era of colonialism. Both were men to a large extent shaped and influenced by ideas that emanated from Europe and Western civilization. Both were political liberals and secular in their world view, but both championed, at a certain time in their lives, the cause of a people defined primarily by group identity based on religion - in Jinnah's case, Indian Muslims, and in Atatürk's case, Muslims of Anatolia who were called Turks. Yet both imagined their states on European lines as republics run modern principles and constitutional lines. The difference, however, was in approach; Atatürk was a military man and largely inspired by the French secular strain. Jinnah was a lawyer and parliamentarian for most of his life, and his liberalism and secularism was of a constitutional variety, derived from the rich British tradition.

Mr. Merchant said Jinnah's admiration for Atatürk went beyond mere tribute. To him, Atatürk and his secular Turkey were examples for all Muslims, and indeed all people to follow. Under Jinnah's presidency, the Muslim League celebrated the Kemal Day on Atatürk's birthday. Mr. Merchant emphasized the need for more



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interaction between KCFR and the Embassy of Turkey in Pakistan and to sign an MoU with any similar think tank of Turkey, to enhance people to people contacts between the two brotherly countries.

Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Secretary General and CEO of KCFR gave an account of the Turkish Ambassador's early life and diplomatic career. Mr. Zubairi informed the audience that Ambassador Hizlan was born in 1961 in Istanbul. Ambassador Hizlan graduated from the Department of Political Science, Bozazici University, Turkey. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1984. He served in the Consulate General in Houston, U.S.A, the Embassy in Lagos, Nigeria, the Permanent Mission to the UN in New York, the Consulate General in Bourgas, Bulgaria, the Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria and the Consulate General in Munich, Germany in different ranks. In 2006 he became the Deputy Director General for South Asia in Ankara until he was appointed as Ambassador to Pakistan on 18th August 2009.

Delivering the vote of thanks, KCFR Co-Chairman Ambassador (R) Shahid Amin thanked the Turkish Ambassador for his gracious presence at the KCFR event and for his excellent presentation on Turkish foreign policy issues. Ambassador Amin said that two factors are important in the activism of Turkish foreign policy: spectacular economic growth since 1990 and political stability. He informed the audience with great pleasure that Turkey is the 16th largest economy of the world and of its future aspirations. Ambassador Amin also discussed the paradigm shift in Turkish foreign policy from a pro-Western oriented policy towards a pro Islamic one, particularly in the Middle Eastern region.

In the end, a KCFR memento and souvenirs were presented to Ambassador Mustafa Babur Hizlan and Consul General Murat M. Onart.



*Chairman KCFR, Mr. Liaquat Merchant presenting KCFR memento to H.E. Mr. Mustafa Babur Hizlan. Secretary General and CEO of KCFR Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi is also seen in the picture.*



H.E. Mr. Rodolfo José Martin-Saravia Ambassador of the Argentine Republic & New Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Islamabad

Official Assignments

- " Ambassador (non-resident) to Republic of Tajikistan 2011 (May)
- " Ambassador (non-resident) to Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 2005 (July)
- " Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 2004 (Aug)
- " Deputy Director of Asia and Oceania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2002 (Feb) -



2004

- " Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy to the Holy See and to the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta 1999 (Nov)-2002 (Aug)
- " Deputy National Director of Ceremonial 1997- 1999
- " Chief of Protocol, National Direction of Ceremonial 1995- 1997
- " Consul General in Carmelo Uruguay 1993 -1995(Aug)
- " Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), Embassy to Greece 1989 - 1992
- " Department of Asia and Oceania; Counsellor in Charge of Asean Countries and Korea 1987- 1989
- " Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), Embassy to South Korea 1983 - 1986
- " Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), Embassy to Denmark 1980 - 1982
- " International Organizations Department 1979
- " Political Affairs Department 1978
- " Under Secretariat of Foreign Affairs 1978
- " Foreign Service Academy 1976-1977

Special Missions

- " Delegation to the 7th International Defense Exhibition (Athens, Greece 1991)
- " Negotiator of the Cultural Agreement with Greece (Athens, Greece) 1990
- " Delegation of the 6th International Defense Exhibition (Athens, Greece 1990)
- " Annual IMF-BIRF meeting in Seoul, Korea, 1985
- " Delegation to the United Nation Conference, Decade of the Woman (Copenhagen, Denmark) 1980
- " Member of delegation to the 9th Ordinary Session OEA (La Paz, Bolivia) 1979



### Decorations

- " Greece: Knight Commander 'Order of Merit'
- " Chile: Knight Commander ' Order of Merit'
- " Chile: Great Officer: 'Order of Merit'
- " Brazil: Knight Commander 'Baron de Rio Blanco'
- " Brazil: Great Officer 'National Order do Cruzeiro do Sul'
- " Guatemala: Knight Commander 'Order of Quetzal'
- " Denmark: Knight Commander ' Order of Danneborg'
- " Bolivia: Great officer "Condor de los andes"
- " France: Officer 'Legion of honour'
- " France: Knight Commander ' Order of Merit'
- " Sweden: Knight Commander ' Order of Polar Star'
- " Ukraine: 3rd Grade 'Order of Merit'
- " Lebanon: Officer ' Order of the Cedar'
- " Constantine Holy Military Order of Saint George ' Knighthood of Merit Insignia'
- " Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem Knight Equestrian Order
- " Sovereign and Military Order of Malta 'Great Officer of Militant Merit'
- " Holy see: Pontifical Equestrian Order of Saint Gregory Magno 'Knight Commander with Insignia'
- " Spain: Order of "Isabel la Catolica" Great Officer

### Qualifications

Foreign Service Academy 1967-1977

B.A. in INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
From UNIVERSITY DEL SALVADOR 1974

B.A. in POLITICAL SCIENCE  
From UNIVERSITY DEL SALVADOR 1972

### Languages

Spanish, English, French, Portuguese, Italian

### Personal Information

- " Date of Birth: August 25, 1946, in Buenos Aires, Argentina
- " Married , 4 children
- " Joined Foreign Service of Argentina in 1978



## New Arrivals of the Diplomatic Corps since June 2012

Following heads of the diplomatic missions presented their credential to President Asif Ali Zardari on 12th July 2012 at ceremony held at the President House.

- **H.E. Mr. Peter Heyward**, High Commissioner of Australia.
- **H.E. Mr. Roumen Pirontchev**, Ambassador of Bulgaria.
- **H.E. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn**, Ambassador of Germany.
- **H.E. Mr. Adriano Chiodi Cianfarani**, Ambassador of Italy.
- **H.E. Mr. Bharat Raj Paudyal**, Ambassador of Nepal.
- **H.E. Mr. Marwin Tanattanwin**, Ambassador of Thailand.
- **H.E. Mr. Volodymyr Lakomov**, Ambassador of Ukraine.



Ambassador of Germany H.E. Dr. Cyrill Jean Nunn and Ambassador of Italy H.E. Mr. Adriano Chiodi Cianfarani presenting their credentials to President of Pakistan, Honorable Asif Ali Zardari

Following heads of the diplomatic missions presented their credential to President Asif Ali Zardari on 7th September 2012 at an impressive ceremony held at the President House.

- **H.E. Dr Hasrul Sani Mujtabar**, High Commissioner of Malaysia.
- **H.E. Mr. Movlamov Atadjan**, Ambassador of Turkmenistan.
- **H.E. Mr. Javier M. Carbajosa Sanchez**, Ambassador of Spain.
- **H.E. Mr. Ole E. Moeaby**, Ambassador of Denmark.
- **H.E. Mr. Mohammad Rashad Daureeawo**, Ambassador of Mauritius.



High Commissioner designate of Malaysia and ambassadors (designate) of Turkmenistan, Spain, Denmark and Mauritius presenting their credential to President Asif Ali Zardari at Aiwan-e-Sadr on 07 September 2012.

## New Arrivals of the Diplomatic Corps in Karachi since June 2012

- **Mr. Wichal Sirisujin**, Consul General of the Royal Thai Consulate General
- **Mr. Micheal Dodman**, Consul General of the United States of America



## Pakistan Embassy donates office equipment to the Migration Service

A ceremony to hand over office equipment was held at the Migration Service Office in Dushanbe on 02 March 2012. Ambassador of Pakistan to Tajikistan, H. E. Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial gifted four sets of computers, printers and accessories to Mr. Divanoyev Safialloh, Head of the Migration Service under the Government of Tajikistan.



*H. E. Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial gifted four sets of computers, printers and accessories to Mr. Divanoyev Safialloh, Head of the Migration Service under the Government of Tajikistan*

Mr. Divanoyev thanked Ambassador Sial for this assistance and said that it reflected close brotherly bonds that exist between Pakistan and Tajikistan.

Ambassador Sial said that Pakistan and Tajikistan enjoyed excellent bilateral relations. Pakistan was assisting its Tajik brothers in human resource development by offering gratis courses and training at Pakistan's institutes and universities. He said that both countries have similar culture, traditions, values and heroes, which was reflected through love and respect that Pakistanis hold for Tajiks and vice versa. He mentioned that Pakistan desired to further improve people-to-people contacts, tourism and trade and to that end was working on establishing direct air links, road and railway links between the two countries. He also broached the economic potential between Pakistan and Tajikistan that needs to be tapped. He reiterated Pakistan's commitment to early implementation of CASA-1000 project. He announced that National Bank of Pakistan would soon be established in Dushanbe. This will help in further promotion of economic relations between the two countries.



Reception to celebrate the 202nd Anniversary of the Argentinean Revolution Day held on 24 May 2012 in Islamabad

Federal Commerce Minister Makhdoom Amin Fahim, Former Federal Minister Mr. Naveed Qamar, Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia and other honorable guests at the Argentine Revolution Day reception held on 24 May 2012 in Islamabad



Former Federal Minister Mr. Naveed Qamar, Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia and other honorable guests at the Argentine Revolution Day reception held on 24 May 2012 in Islamabad



Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Chaudhry Aitzaz Ahsan, Federal Railways Minister Haji Ghulam Ahmed Bilour, Chief Minister of Balochistan Mohammad Aslam Raisani and Advisor of Prime Minister for Ministry of Oil and Natural Resources Dr. Asim Hussain at the Argentinean Revolution Day reception held on 24 May 2012.





## Celebrations of the 60th Anniversary of the Egyptian National Day in Islamabad

Reception hosted by H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed EL Said Hindam, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 31st July 2012 in Islamabad to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Egyptian National Day

Chief Guest Chairman Senate Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari and Ambassador of Egypt H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed EL Said Hindam along with other guests at the Egyptian National day reception held in Islamabad.



Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Leader of PML (N) Raja Zafar-ul-Haq, Chief Guest Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari (Chairman Senate) and host H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed EL Said Hindam at the Egyptian National Day reception.



Cake cutting ceremony on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the Egyptian National Day in Islamabad. Ambassador of Argentine and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps H.E. Mr. Rodolfo J. Martin-Saravia, Chairman Senate Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari and host H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed EL Said Hindam are also seen in the picture.







## 55 Malaysian National Day Reception

The Consulate General of Malaysia in Karachi hosted a reception on 7th September 2012 to mark the celebration the 55th National Day of Malaysia, which falls on 31 August. Speaker of the Sindh Assembly, Honorable Nisar Ahmed Khuhro was the chief guest at the reception.



Mr. Abu Bakar Mamat speaking at the Malaysian National Day reception.



Haji Muzaffar Ali Shujra, Sindh Minister for Rehabilitation, Malaysian CG Mr. Abu Bakar Mamat, Speaker Sindh Assembly Honorable Nisar Khuhro and Sindh Information Technology Minister Mr. Raza Haroon at the cake-cutting ceremony on the occasion of 55th Malaysian National Day.



(From left to right): Mr. Kalim Farooqui (Corporate and Board Member KCFR), Mr. Abbas Ali Abdollahi (Iranian Consul General in Karachi), Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi (Secretary General and CEO KCFR), Honorable Nisar Ahmed Khuhro (Speaker Sindh Assembly and Patron KCFR) and Haji Muzaffar Ali Shujra (Sindh Minister for Rehabilitation) at the Malaysian National Day reception.



Consul General and Mrs. Abu Bakar Mamat along with Mr. Ahsan M. Zubairi (Secretary General and CEO KCFR) at the Malaysian National Day reception.



## National Day reception of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Karachi on 24th September 2012

Speaker Sindh Assembly Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro, Chief Minister of Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Governor of Sindh Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan, Consul General of Saudi Arabia in Karachi H.E. Mr. Faleh Mohammed Al-Ruhaily and other guests during the national anthem playing ceremony at the 82nd Saudi National Day reception hosted on 24th September 2012 in Karachi.



Chief Minister of Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah is presenting bouquet to Saudi Consul General H.E. Mr. Faleh Mohammed Al-Ruhaily. Governor of Sindh Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan is also present on the occasion.

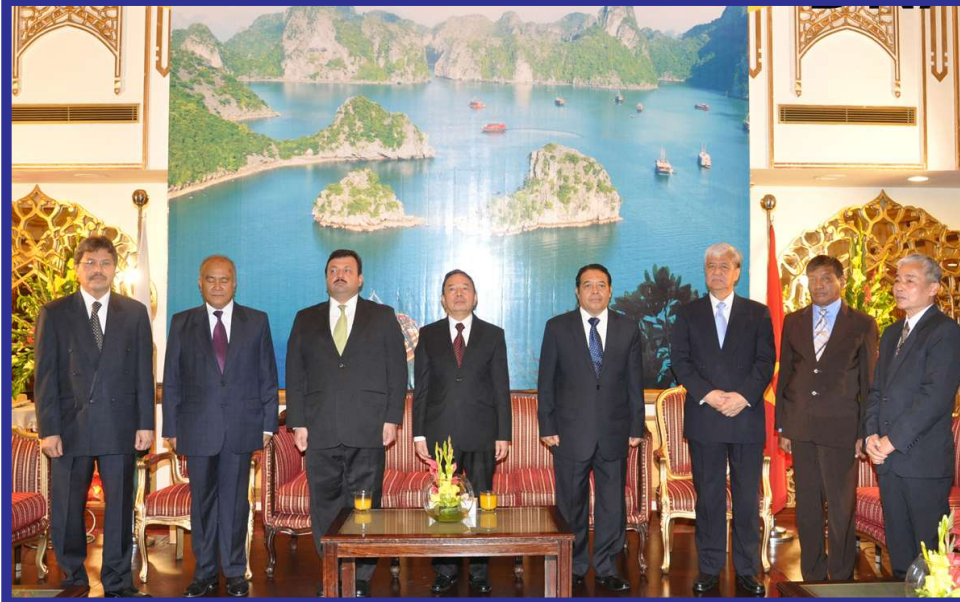


Speaker Sindh Assembly Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuhro, Chief Minister of Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Consul General of Saudi Arabia in Karachi H.E. Mr. Faleh Mohammed Al-Ruhaily and Governor of Sindh Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan at the cake-cutting ceremony on the occasion of 82nd Saudi National Day celebrated in Karachi on 24th September 2012.





## National Day Receptions



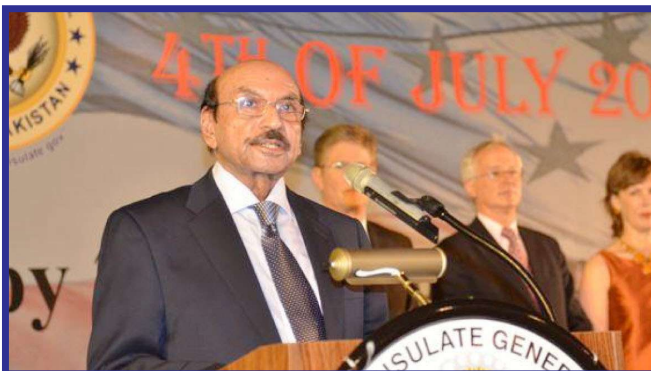
H.E. Dr Hasrul Sani Mujtabar (High Commissioner of Malaysia), H.E. Pehin Col. (R) Abdul Jalil (High Commissioner of Brunei Darussalam), State Minister for Foreign Affairs Malik Amad Khan, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Viet Hung (Ambassador of Vietnam), H.E. Mr. Ishak Latuconsina (Ambassador of Indonesia), H.E. Mr. Jesus I. Yabes (Ambassador of Philippines), H.E. Mr. San Myint OO (Ambassador of Myanmar) and H.E. Mr. Marwin Tan-Attanawin (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand) on the occasion of 67th anniversary of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hosted by the Vietnamese Ambassador on 4th September 2012 in Islamabad.



Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis, Ambassador of France Mr. Philippe Thiebaud and Federal Minister for Water and Power Chaudhri Ahmed Mukhtar on the occasion of French National Day reception held on 16th July 2012 in Islamabad.



Speaker Sindh Assembly / Acting Governor of Sindh, Honorable Nisar Ahmed Khuroo along with Minister Haji Muzaffar Shujra, Patron and Founder Chairman of KCFR Justice (R) Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui and Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh Mr. Ruhul Alam Siddiqui cutting a cake on the occasion of the 41st Anniversary of the Independence and National Day of Bangladesh reception hosted by the Bangladeshi Deputy High Commissioner on 26 March 2012.



Syed Qaim Ali Shah addressing at the American National Day reception in Karachi. Former U.S. CG Mr. William J. Martin, Former U.S. Ambassador Munter and his wife Dr. Marilyn Wyatt can also be seen in the picture.



Honorable Nisar Ahmed Khuroo at the Russian National Day reception held on 10th May 2012 in Karachi along with Russian CG and Mr. Farooq Afzal, Life Member KCFR



## KCFR Delegation's Visit To The Chief Minister House

Karachi Council's delegation visited the Chief Minister House along with Speaker Sindh Assembly and Patron KCFR, Honorable Nisar Ahmed Khuhro on 30th June 2012 to pay a courtesy call on Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah. The KCFR delegation comprised of Lt. Gen. (R) Moinuddin Haider, Vice Admiral (R) Khalid Mir, Mr. Ahsan Mukhtar Zubairi, Mr. Kalim Farooqui and Air Marshal (R) Riazuddin Shaikh.





*Welcome New Members*

**C O R P O R A T E M E M B E R S**

<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>
1.	<b>MR. SAEED ALLAWALA</b> Managing Director Atco Laboratories Limited Tel: (021) 32577930-3, 32573546-49	2.	<b>MR. NAUMAN DAR</b> President / CEO Habib Bank Limited Tel: (021) 32411530

**L I F E M E M B E R S**

<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>
1.	<b>AIR MARSHAL (R) RIAZUDDIN SHAIKH</b> Tel: (021) 99232494-5 Fax: (021) 99232496	5.	<b>MRS. AMEENA SAIYID</b> Managing Director, Oxford University Press Tel: (021) 35050834 Fax: (021) 3505507
2.	<b>MR. SOHAIL AMIN</b> CEO House of Amin Group Tel: (021) 34324212-3 Fax: (021) 34324214	6.	<b>MR. ADNAN ASAD</b> Chief Executive Venus Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd. UAN: 111-836-871 Fax: (021) 32350328
3.	<b>MR. TAJ MOHAMMAD AFRIDI</b> Chief Executive Al- Haj Enterprises (Pvt) Limited Tel: (021) 35875606-07 Fax: (021) 35373749	7.	<b>MR. IRFAN VAZEER</b> President Pakistan Italy Business Forum Chief Executive, James Finlay Limited Tel: (021) 32429451, 32418086-96
4.	<b>PROF. DR. TALAT AYESHA WIZARAT</b> Professor Department of Social Sciences Institute of Business Administration (IBA)		

**A S S O C I A T E M E M B E R S**

<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Sr.□</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>
1.	<b>MR. GULZAR HUSSAIN KAZI</b> CEO Innovative Group of Companies Tel: (021) 35852799	2.	<b>MR. IFITKHAR QURESHI</b> Executive Director UIG (Pvt) Limited Tel: (021) 9242600
3.	<b>SYED SHAUKAT ALI</b> Management Consultant Tel: (021) 35874175, 35878385		



## FOUNDER MEMBERS

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

## CORPORATE MEMBERS

Sr.□	SrName	Name
1. MR. LIAQUAT H. MERCHANT Chairman Karachi Council on Foreign Relations Tel: (021) 35835101-04 Fax: (021) 35835110	5. MR. KALIM FAROOQUI Managing Director Technology Links (Pvt) Limited Tel: (021) 32734260 - 61 Fax: (021) 32730728	
2. MR. TARIQ RAFI Chief Executive Siddiqsons Denim Mills Ltd., Tel: (021) 34325193, 34390141 Fax: (021) 34325322	6. MR. MOHAMMAD HASHIM□ Partner Three Star Enter[rises Tel: (021) 32420974-97 Fax: (021) 32420978	
3. MR. QAMAR HUSSAIN President National Bank of Pakistan Tel: (021) 99212100 (50 lines)	7. MR. ABBAS D. HABIB Chief Executive / Managing Director Bank Al-Habib Limited Tel: (021) 324192160	
4. MR. MOHSIN ALI NATHANI President / Chief Executive Officer Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Ltd. Tel: (021) 32450288-89 Fax: (021) 32414914	8. MR. ZAKIR MAHMOOD Former President / CEO Habib Bank Limited Tel: (021) 32411530	



LIFE MEMBERS

Sr.□	SiName	Name
1. <b>MR. AZIZ MEMON</b> Chairman Kings Group Tel: (021) 35867771-6, 35872368 Fax: (021) 35872364	13. <b>MR. SULTAN AHMED CHAWLA</b> Chief Executive Officer Barque Corporation Tel: (021) 35687820, 35676924	
2. <b>MR. ARSHAD FAROOQ</b> Chief Executive Arshad Amjad & Abid (Pvt.) Ltd., Tel: (021) 34542112-5 Fax: (021) 34545871	14. <b>DR. SHAHZAD ARSHAD</b> Director Rauf Apparels (Pvt) Ltd. Tel: (021) 32354345 Fax: (021) 32354346	
3. <b>MR. SHABBIR BURHANI</b> C.E.O.□ RUHI ENTERPRISES	15. <b>MR. HUSAIN J. SHERIFF</b> CEO Meshe International Tel: (021) 35389330, 35389334 Fax: (021) 35887502	
4. <b>SYED IQBALUDDIN GHAZI</b> Chief Executive Sun Consulting (Pvt.) Limited Tel: (021) 34532413, 111925925	16. <b>MR. SHARJEEL MEMON</b> Managing Director MARVI PROPERTY NETWORK Tel: (021) 35824341-5, 35878020-3 Fax: (021) 35820092	
5. <b>MR. BASHIR JAN MOHAMMAED</b> Chairman Westbury Group of Companies Tel: (021) 32412265-66 Fax: (021) 32416791	17. <b>DR. TARIQ M. AZIZ</b> Consultant Eye Surgeon Advance Eye Clinic Tel: (021) 34540999 Fax: (021) 34310007	
6. <b>CAPT. HALEEM A. SIDDIQUI</b> Chairman Marine Group of Companies Tel: (021) 32413019, 32417933	18. <b>MR. MOHAMMAD ALI TABBA</b> Chief Executive LUCKY CEMENT LIMITED Tel: (021) 32438583, 111-786-555 Fax: (021) 34534302	
7. <b>AMBASSADOR (R) SHAHID AMIN</b> Tel: (021) 35847496	19. <b>MR. RAZA HUSSAIN BANDE ALI</b> Senior Executive Vice President Soneri Bank Limited Tel: (021) 32446823, 32439562-67	
8. <b>MR. DEWAN MOHAMMAD YOUSUF FAROOQUI</b> Chief Executive, Dewan Farooq Motors Limited, Tel: (021) 35205244, 35204604 Fax: (021) 35630814	20. <b>SARDAR YASIN MALIK</b> Chairman Hilton Pharma Tel: 111-123-000 Fax: 111-124-000	
9. <b>MR. ARIF SULEMAN</b> Honorary Advisor, Govt. of Thailand and President, Pak-Thai Friendship Association Tel: 111-111-304 Fax: (021) 34553359	21. <b>MR. RAFIQ RANGOONWALA</b> Chief Executive Officer GRAY MACKENZIE RESTAURANTS INT'L Tel: (021) 35877976 Fax: (021) 35877998	
10. <b>SYED SALAHUDDIN HAIDER</b> President & CEO Century 21 USA Tel: (021) 35821771-15, 111-002-121	22. <b>MR. MASOOD NOORANI</b> Chairman Jubilee Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Tel: (021) 35683843 Fax: (021) 3683858	
11. <b>MR. AHMED JAMIL ANSARI</b> Chairman Interglobe Commerce Pak. (Pvt.) Ltd., Tel: (021) 35871057	23. <b>MR. KHALIL AHMED NAINITALWALA</b> Chairman Medicam Group of Companies Tel: (021) 34536424-30	
12. <b>MR. SIKANDER LALANI</b> Member, Canadian Society of Immigration Consultants LALANI & ASSOCIATES Tel: (021) 34389311-4 Fax: (021) 34389315		



LIFE MEMBERS

Sr.□	SrName	Name
24. <b>MR. RAHEEL ZUBAIRI</b> Director Dynamic Logistic Int'l (Pvt.) Ltd. Tel: 111-718-718 Fax: (021) 34546109	36. <b>MR. ARSHAD RIAZ FAZAIL</b> CEO International Chemplast (Pvt.) Ltd. Tel: 111-325-325 Fax: (021) 35656591-2	
25. <b>MR. MOIN M. FUDDA</b> Country Director Center for International Private Enterprises Tel: (021) 35656993-4	37. <b>MR. NAVEED ARSHAD FAZAIL</b> Director International Chemplast (Pvt.) Ltd. Tel: 111-325-325 Fax: (021) 35656591-2	
26. <b>MR. S.M. MUNEEB</b> Chairman Din Group of Companies Tel: (021) 35610004	38. <b>MR. NAJAM I. CHAUDHRI, FCA</b> Tel: (021) 35360030 Fax: (021) 35360027	
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# HBL



Jahan Khwab, Wahan HBL

## Mera bhi tou hai.

Today we crossed another milestone in our family history, another coming of age. But this was the nearest and dearest one yet - my son. We spent the day together in my office and it was a trip down memory lane.

He explored my desktop, changed the photographs around, swiveled my chair, listened in on my calls and even ordered coffee! I bounced business ideas off him and took pride in the

beginnings of his acumen. Out of sheer habit, I asked him to call 'my bank'. He turned to look at me quizzically, one eyebrow raised in genetic replication and said, 'But Abba, mera bhi tou hai.'

You see, that sense of belonging pervades the fabric of our family. And generation after generation we proudly lay claim to the Bank that is ours.

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