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PRESS COVERAGE

IPRI Counter Terrorism Moot III

“Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan’s Economy & Measures for its Revival”

1. The News Today

Pakistan cannot afford to lose its hard-won dividends of peace.

 thenewstoday.com.pk/tag/national-economy



ISLAMABAD: The speakers in third Counter Terrorism Moot on “Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan’s Economy & Measures for its Revival”, highlighted the toll exacted by the war on terror on the national economy covering multiple dimensions.

“The unabated violence and its byproducts in the form of intolerance and religious extremism radically transformed the social and security landscape of the country, where safeguarding the lives of citizens had to be prioritized over economic development, as writ of the state was challenged by militants, making it a matter of national security”, they said during the third Counter Terrorism Moot organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute in the capital today.

The CT Moot, was chaired by Waqar Masood Khan, former Secretary Finance; and included Ihsan Ghani, former DG NACTA; as well as Wasim Saleem, Dr Farhan Zahid and Muhammad Iqbal. Dr Faheem Aslam, Humaira Zia Mufti and Dr Shabana Fayyaz were amongst the discussants.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan, during the last 17 years, Pakistan incurred losses of around \$126.79 billion due to incidents of terrorism.

The participants held that various areas of Pakistan’s economy were severely hit, including foreign investment, tourism, physical infrastructure and industrial output. Foreign investment losses from 2016 to 2018 were around \$1234.40 billion, while the cost incurred due to destruction of physical infrastructure was over \$383.93 billion during the aforementioned period.

2. Sabah News

Fiscal losses wreaked by terrorism will require concerted & consistent effort to restore health of economy: Experts

sabahnews.net/english/archives/25557

By Mirza Rizwan Baig

February 26, 2020



ISLAMABAD, Feb 26 (SABAH): The Experts have urged that the fiscal losses wreaked by terrorism will require concerted and consistent effort to restore the health of the economy. The experts said that the government needs to ensure that requisite administrative and social services to the most affected areas are delivered in ways that do not undermine the dividends of peace.

The Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) organized the third Counter Terrorism Moot on "Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy & Measures for its Revival" here in the capital on Wednesday.

The CT Moot, was chaired by Waqar Masood Khan, former Secretary Finance; and included Ihsan Ghani, former DG NACTA; as well as Wasim Saleem, Dr. Farhan Zahid and Muhammad Iqbal. Dr. Faheem Aslam, Ms. Humaira Zia Mufti and Dr. Shabana Fayyaz were amongst the discussants.

The speakers highlighted the toll exacted by the war on terror on the national economy covering multiple dimensions. The unabated violence and its byproducts in the form of intolerance and religious extremism radically transformed the social and security landscape of the country,

3. National Herald Tribune

IPRI ORGANISES THIRD COUNTER TERRORISM MOOT

A Shared National Vision for Socio-economic Recovery & Revitalization - Vital Need of the Hour

ISLAMABAD, February 26: The Islamabad Policy Research Institute organized the third Counter Terrorism Moot on "Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy & Measures for its Revival" here in the capital today. The CT Moot, was chaired by Mr

Waqar Masood Khan, former Secretary Finance; and includes Mr Ihsan Ghani, former DG NACTA; as well as Mr Wasim Saleem, Dr Farhan Zahid and Mr Muhammad Iqbal. Dr Fahem Aslam, Ms Humaira Zia Mufti and Dr Shahana Fayyaz were amongst the discussants.

The speakers highlighted the toll exacted by the war on terror on the national economy covering multiple dimensions. The unabated violence and its byproducts in the form of intolerance and religious extremism radically transformed the social and security landscape of the country, where safeguard-

ing the lives of citizens had to be prioritized over economic development, as well of the state was challenged by militants, making it a matter of national security. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan, during the last 17 years, Pakistan incurred losses of around \$126.79 billion due to incidents of terrorism.

The participants held that various areas of Pakistan's economy were severely hit, including foreign investment, tourism, physical infrastructure and industrial output. Foreign investment losses from 2015 to 2018 were around \$1234.40 billion, while the cost incurred due to destruction of physical infrastructure was over \$383.93 billion during the aforementioned period. Pakistan's industries had a multi-pronged battle, dealing with energy crisis on the one hand, and economic uncertainty coupled with loss of foreign investment on the other, which naturally had a cascading impact on industrial output losses of 1043.90 billion. -PR



Former Secretary Finance, Waqar Masood Khan, Ihsan Ghani, Former DG NACTA and others during counter terrorism moot organized by IPRI in Islamabad.

Pakistan cannot afford to lose its hard-won dividends of peace: experts

DNA News | February 26, 2020



ISLAMABAD, FEB 26 (DNA) – The Islamabad Policy Research Institute organized the third Counter-Terrorism Moot on “Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan’s Economy & Measures for its Revival” in the capital.

The CT Moot was chaired by Waqar Masood Khan, former Secretary Finance; and included Ihsan Ghani, former DG NACTA; as well as Wasim Saleem, Farhan Zahid and Dr. Faheem Aslam, Ms. Humaira Zia Mufti and Shabana Fayyaz were amongst the discussants. The speakers highlighted the toll exacted by the war on terror on the national economy covering multiple dimensions.

The unabated violence and its byproducts in the form of intolerance and religious extremism radically transformed the social and security landscape of the country, where safeguarding the lives of citizens had to be prioritized over economic development, as writ of the state was challenged by militants, making it a matter of national security.

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Pakistan had to spend PKR 2.2 trillion on defense expenditure during 2003 to 2015, and 640 billion on law and order activities.

It was also noted that terrorism exacerbated provincial disparities in Pakistan with Balochistan being the worst affected followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The discussants highlighted that economic uncertainty is accentuated by hearsay about possible terrorist threats, which seriously jeopardizes economic stability, rattling investor confidence. Pakistan is still in a new state of war, as FATF being used as an instrument for crippling the economy, a war without having to cross the border or shedding blood, albeit much more detrimental to the country's sovereignty and survival.

There was unanimous agreement that due to Pakistan's unflinching and comprehensive measures under the guidelines of the National Action Plan and successful kinetic operations, the menace of terrorism has been reined in. The Global Terrorism Index report of 2019 is a testament that Pakistan's counter terrorism strategy has paid dividends. It was shared that the number and lethality of terrorist incidents have been undergoing a declining trend for the fifth consecutive year with the number of incidents falling by 36% and fatalities reducing by 37%. However, speakers urged that the fiscal losses wreaked by terrorism will require concerted and consistent effort to restore the health of the economy. The government needs to ensure that requisite administrative and social services to the most affected areas are delivered in ways that do not undermine the dividends of peace. Finding the appropriate balance between peacebuilding and economic development priorities is vital and needs to be inclusive of a wide range of stakeholders at different levels, especially the most affected and marginalized.



ISLAMABAD, FEB 26: Former Secretary Finance, Waqar Masood Khan chairs the third counter terrorism moot on "Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy & Measures for its Revival" organized by IPRI. =DNA PHOTO

<<http://www.dnanews.com.pk/pakistan-cannot-afford-lose-hard-won-dividends-peace-experts/>>

4. Sabah News Urdu

دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ کے منفی اثرات نے پاکستان کی معیشت کو کمزور کیا، مقررین

sabahnews.net/archives/54819

By Mirza Rizwan Baig

26/02/2020



اسلام آباد پالیسی ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ (ایری) نے "دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ کے پاکستانی معیشت اور اس کی بحالی کے اقدامات پر اثرات" کے موضوع پر انسداد دہشت گردی کی تیسری کانفرنس کا اہتمام کیا۔

سی ٹی موٹ کی سربراہی سابقہ سیکریٹری خزانہ مسز وقار مسعود خان نے کی اور موٹ میں سابق ڈی جی نیکٹا احسان غنی، ڈاکٹر قہم اسلم، محترمہ حمیرا عامرہ ضیاء مفتی اور محمد اقبال ڈی جی سی ایف ٹی نیکٹا نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔

مقررین کے مطابق دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ کے منفی اثرات نے پاکستان کی معیشت کو کمزور کیا ہے۔ عدم رواداری اور مذہبی انتہاپسندی نے ملک کے سلامتی منظر نامے کو یکسر تبدیل کر دیا ہے۔ جہاں معیشت کی ترقی کی بجائے شہریوں کے جانوں کے تحفظ کو زیادہ ترجیح دینی پڑی۔

شرکاء کا کہنا تھا کہ دہشت گردی نے پاکستان کی معیشت کو مختلف شعبوں کو شدید متاثر کیا جس میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری اور صنعتی پیداوار شامل ہے۔ 2016 سے 2018 تک غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کے نقصانات تقریباً 1234.40 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھے۔

اس کے علاوہ بجٹ کے بے تحاشا خسارے کے باوجود حکومت کو دہشت گردی کے متاثرہ افراد کو معاوضہ بھی فراہم کرنا پڑا۔ مقررین نے کہا کہ دہشت گردی سے ہونے والے معیشت کے نقصانات سے نمٹنے کے لیے ٹھوس اور مستقل کوشش اور اقدامات کی ضرورت ہے۔

5. NewsWire International

'Pakistan cannot afford to lose its hard-won dividends of peace'

Islamabad: The Islamabad Policy Research Institute organized the third Counter Terrorism Moot on "Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy & Measures for its Revival" here in the capital.

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The participants held that various areas of Pakistan's economy were severely hit, including foreign investment, tourism, physical infrastructure and industrial output. Foreign investment losses from 2016 to 2018 were around \$1234.40 billion, while the cost incurred due to destruction of physical infrastructure was over \$383.93 billion during the aforementioned period. Pakistan's industries had a multipronged battle, dealing with energy crisis on the one hand, and economic uncertainty coupled with loss of foreign investment on the other, which naturally had a cascading impact on industrial output losses of \$1043.90 billion. It was pointed out that Cumulatively, Pakistan had to spend PKR 2.2 trillion on defense expenditure during 2003 to 2015, and 640 billion on law and order activities. It was also noted that terrorism exacerbated provincial disparities in Pakistan with Balochistan being the worst affected followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The discussants highlighted that economic uncertainty is accentuated by hearsay about possible terrorist threats, which seriously jeopardizes economic stability, rattling investor confidence. Pakistan is still in a new state of war, as FATF being used as an instrument for crippling the economy, a war without having to cross the border or shedding blood, albeit much more detrimental to the country's sovereignty and survival. There was unanimous agreement that due to Pakistan's unflinching and comprehensive measures under the guidelines of the National Action Plan and successful kinetic operations, the menace of terrorism has been reined in. The Global Terrorism Index report of 2019 is a testament that Pakistan's counter terrorism strategy has paid dividends. It was shared that the number and lethality of terrorist incidents have been undergoing a declining trend for the fifth consecutive year with the number of incidents falling by 36% and fatalities reducing by 37%. However, speakers urged that the fiscal losses wreaked by terrorism will require concerted and consistent effort to restore the health of the economy. The government needs to ensure that requisite administrative and social services to the most affected areas are delivered in ways that do not undermine the dividends of peace. Finding the appropriate balance between peacebuilding and economic development priorities is vital and needs to be inclusive of a wide range of stakeholders at different levels, especially the most affected and marginalized.

<<https://www.newswire.com.pk/2020/02/27/pakistan-cannot-afford-to-lose-its-hard-won-dividends-of-peace/>>