



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

February 2016, Vol. 4, No. 2

IPRI Board of Governors Meeting



- The meeting started with the recitation of the Holy Quran. Ambassador (R) Inam-ul-Haque, Chairman BOGs IPRI, welcomed the new members while thanking the members for their participation in the meeting.
- The BOG's were presented with IPRI Progress Report for the year 2015. The Report covered IPRI's research and publication activities at both the national and international levels.
- The members were also presented with IPRI's Forecast of Events for the year 2016, which was unanimously approved by them.
- The BOG meeting concluded with the remarks of the Chairman in which he appreciated the quality of IPRI's research effort.

The Board of Governors (BOG) of Islamabad Policy Research Institute held a meeting at IPRI's office on February 18, 2016. BOG were briefed about IPRI's research activities and its active engagement with other national and foreign research institutes. Some of the salient points of the meeting are given as under:

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Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan



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Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin,
President IPRI

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

IPRI ENGAGEMENTS



PRESIDENT IPRI ATTENDS SILK ROAD THINK TANKS ASSOCIATION

President IPRI Ambassador Sohail Amin attended the First Silk Road Dialogue and the Annual Conference of Silk Road Think Tanks Association (SRTA) held in Shenzhen, China from 23 to 24 February 2016. The conference was jointly hosted by the China Center for Contemporary World Studies, Fudan University and the Development Research Center for the Shenzhen Municipal Government. The theme of the conference was 'Building the Belt and Road: Connection, Innovation and Sustainable Development'.

The former President of Kyrgyzstan Ms. Roza Otunbayeva, former Chancellor of Austria Mr. Alfred Gusenbauer and the former Deputy Prime Minister of Tonga Mr. Samiu Kuit Vaipulu were special guests from

abroad. Scholars from all over the world were invited to participate in the conference. It was a large gathering of about 80 scholars from 70 think tanks of 50 countries.

President IPRI was one of the five panelists that made the opening statements on 'Promoting Green and Innovative Development' in the context of Silk Road. Ambassador Amin spoke on the care and caution being taken by the authorities in Pakistan to ensure that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and all its allied projects in Pakistan will be environmentally and ecologically friendly. He said that Pakistan has adopted a number of international agreements dealing with environmental conservation and sustainable

development, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 and Paris Agreement in 2015, and has drafted a National Climate Change Policy (2012) and National Conservation Strategy (1992). These agreements and policies will form the framework to guide the future development of the CPEC.

Together with the Chinese hosts, President IPRI also addressed a media conference in Shenzhen which was attended by the representatives of The Daily China, CCTV News, The Phoenix TV, Xinhua News Agency, Daily Wenhui, Peoples Daily, Beijing Youth Daily, Guanchar Syndicate, Nanfang Metropolis Daily, Shenzhen Daily, Shenzhen Media Group, Ta Kung Pao, etc.

IPRI SCHOLAR PRESENTS PAPER AT NDU

A Seminar on the 24th Anniversary of "Khojaly Genocide: Perspective of Nagorno-Karabakh and Kashmir Disputes" was organized by the Department of International Relations, National Defense University (NDU) along with the Embassy of Azerbaijan at the National Security Hall. The session was chaired by Ambassador (R) Fauzia Nasreen. The panelists included Dr. Nazir Hussain, Professor at Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad, Mr.



Irfan ullah Khan, Director ECO and CARs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pakistan, Dr. Muhammad Khan, Head of Department of International Relations at the NDU, Ms.

Asiya Mahar, Research Scholar at Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) and Mr. Chingiz Garibli, the acting ambassador of Azerbaijan in Pakistan.

During her presentation on the subject "Prospects of Azerbaijan-Pakistan Economic Cooperation: Indifference of Media and Opportunities Lost," Ms Asiya Mahar talk on the insignificant percentage of trade that goes on between the states of Pakistan and

Azerbaijan and forecasted that through the active development of economic relations, both countries are likely to achieve over ten years trade turnover of US\$10 billion per year. She also emphasized upon new measures of cooperation between the two countries with President Aliyev's orders to build a grid station to generate 1000MW of electricity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), the commencement of direct flights by the Turkish airlines between the two capitals and the introduction of a new procedure of tourist e-visa system by the Azerbaijani Government in 2013. Furthermore, she commented on the efforts of the first lady of Azerbaijan, Mehriban Aliyeva, President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation which is known in Pakistan for its humanitarian projects. She further delineated the strategic importance of the two countries focusing upon the challenges to cooperation and further suggestions that could remove such impediments.



INTERACTION WITH FOREIGN SCHOLAR DR. DANIEL S. MARKEY VISITS IPRI

Dr. Daniel S. Markey, Senior Research Fellow, John Hopkins University visited IPRI on February 25, 2016. Mr. Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow IPRI delivered a talk on “China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): A Win-Win Cooperation”, while Dr. Daniel S. Markey shared views on the “US-Pakistan relations”. The salient points of discussion are as under:

- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) linking Gwadar to China's western city of Kashgar was viewed optimistically. It was underscored that the Gwadar port located at the junction of Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia would open vistas and opportunities for Pakistan and the region at large. China's access to the markets of South Asia, Central Asia and Middle East would be enhanced. In particular, oil from the Middle East could be offloaded at Gwadar, and transported to China through the Balochistan Province. Currently, the oil from the Gulf countries reach China after covering a distance of 16,000 kilometers, however, through Gwadar Port, the distance would be reduced to 2500 kilometers. Most importantly, the corridor would allow China to diversify its energy routes, and lessen its dependence on the Strait of Malacca.
- Gwadar Port had the capability of handling up to 19 million tons of crude oil per year. China had planned to build oil storage facilities and a refinery at the port, with oil transported to its Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region via road and pipeline.
- Talking about the corridor and jobs for the locals, it was reiterated that the Chinese engineers along with the local workers would work. The perception that the locals would be alienated, and as a reaction they might oppose the development work. Further, it was reiterated that an international airport would be built at Gwadar with Chinese assistance (worth US \$ 230 million). In addition, industrial parks would be developed in the vicinity of Gwadar Port.
- China's investment projects in Pakistan were highlighted. It was underscored that out of US\$46 billion economic package announced by China, US\$33 billion have been allocated for energy projects. Major infrastructural projects included Gwadar-Khunjerab Highway, Karachi-Lahore Motorway and Muzaffarabad-Mirpur Expressway.

To improve communication
infrastructure

between Xinjiang and Rawalpindi, a fibre optic link of 820 kilometers would be constructed.

- As far as China's balanced approach in its relations with Pakistan and India is concerned, it was perceived as a positive development. Both the countries viewed China's economy as a stabilizing factor. As regards, economic corridor and regional response, it was enunciated that the One Belt One Road (OBOR) constituted six corridors namely the New Eurasia Land Bridge Economic Corridor (also known as Second Eurasia Land Bridge), China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor, China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor and CPEC. In view of the energy transfer and regional integration, the economic corridors were welcomed by the regional states. It was further highlighted that a well-integrated, economically strong South Asia would be in a better position to tackle problems of energy deficiency, poverty and terrorism. The economically backward areas (in particular Xinjiang, Balochistan and FATA) would be developed.
- Discussing China's politico-economic standing in East Asia, Dr. Daniel Markey opined that smaller states of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) view the US as a balancer against China.
- On the US-Pakistan relations, Dr. Markey was of the opinion that the event of 9/11 raised the region's significance for the US. Troops were deployed in Afghanistan, and Pakistan being the neighbouring Afghan country was given importance. Now focus of US had shifted to Middle East and Asia Pacific. The Syrian crisis, Iraq and Iran were important for the US. Tensions in the South China Sea, East China Sea and North Korea were also of concern to the US policy makers. Besides, the US was also focusing on the developments pertaining to Ukraine and Russia.
- Despite Pakistan's relentless efforts against terrorism, the US is not appreciative of Pakistan's counter terrorism efforts. In addition, the criticism from the regional quarters, in particular, India was a source of concern. The West, instead of equipping the Pakistan Army technically, relied more on Indian propaganda.
- To a question concerning the Afghan peace talks, Dr. Markey opined that the success of the talks would depend upon the

orientation of the countries involved in the peace talks. On the Afghan situation, he opined that the prevailing political, economic and security conditions of the country were not encouraging.

- Pakistan and India's membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was a positive step towards achieving regional security.

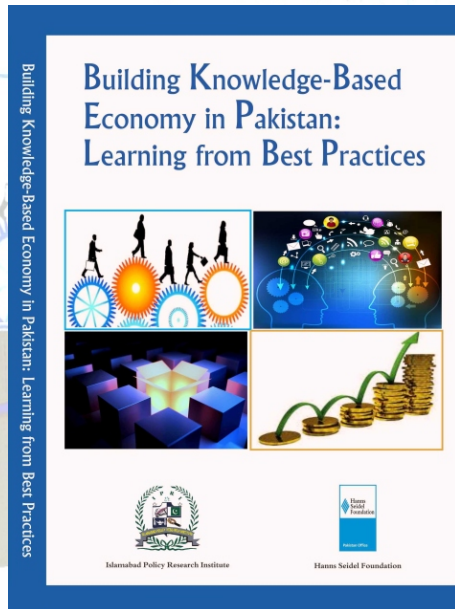
Analysis

- China may well be the new economic engine pulling along the world economy. According to the economic data, China has already overtaken the US in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms. China's GDP at PPP is US \$ 17,632 billion, while the US GDP at PPP is US \$ 17,416 billion. In 2030, the projected GDP at PPP for China will be US \$ 36,112 billion and for the US, it is speculated, as US \$ 25,451 billion (reference IMF World Economic Outlook October 2014).
- Unlike the US, China interacts with other states through its soft/economic power. China has economic projects in Afghanistan, and the locals do not perceive China as an occupational force.
- During the Cold War and the Global War on Terror (GWOt), Pakistan has been an ally of the US. However, the US strategic partnership with India coupled with the “re-balancing strategy” has raised India's importance vis-à-vis Pakistan in US's calculation.
- CPEC is an economic initiative of China and Pakistan. China's interest in the development of Gwadar is primarily to diversify its trade routes. For Pakistan, the route will also prove to be economically beneficial.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY IPRI

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY IN PAKISTAN: LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICES

CONTENTS



Chapter 1

An Overview of Pakistan's Economy: Current Use of Four Pillars of a Knowledge Economy and its Further Promotion by Dr. Usman Mustafa

Chapter 2

Considering Local Dimensions in Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan by Dr. Tariq Bashir and Tariq Mahmood Ali

Chapter 3

Boosting Growth Rate and Export Earnings: Application of Information, Computer, and Communication Technologies by Dr. Ather Maqsood Ahmed

Chapter 4

Capacity Building of Human Resource and Services Sector: Improving Education and Technical Skills, Using Innovation and ICT by Dr. Vaqar Ahmed

Chapter 5

Revolutionising Agriculture in Pakistan by Increasing the Use of Knowledge, Science and Technology and ICT by Dr. Umar Farooq

Chapter 6

Reforming Energy Sector: Exploring Fresh Sources of Energy Production Using Modern Technologies and Innovations by Dr. Gulfaraz Ahmed

Chapter 7

The Use of Foresight in Formulating and Implementing a National Policy by Umar Sheraz

Chapter 8

Learning from Best Practices: Chinese Economy by Zhao Lijian

Chapter 9

Learning from Best Practices: Economy of Japan by Takashi Harada

NOTE

To get a copy of the book,
kindly contact at:
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Call for Papers IPRI Journal Winter 2017

The IPRI Journal is a bi-annual peer reviewed publication of the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research, analysis and evaluation of strategic and emerging issues as well as events of regional and international context, with relevance to Pakistan's national policies. Research scholars are invited to submit **original, unpublished** articles and book reviews for the Winter 2017 Issue.

Submission Deadline: September 30, 2016

Papers/articles should be concise and not exceed 8,000 words, including an abstract of 150-200 words. Reviews of recent books by scholars of standing in their field should comprise of 1000 words.

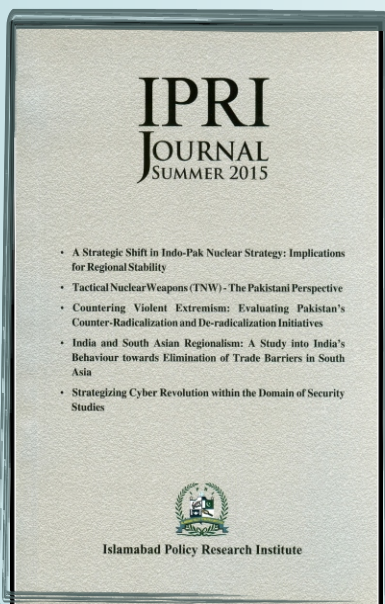
Guidelines for Contributors are available at: www.ipripak.org

Authors are requested to submit soft copies in MS Word format, a brief bio-note as author of no more than 30 words, complete contact address (email as well as postal), telephone and fax numbers to the Editor at:

Email: ipri.editor@gmail.com

Printed copies should be sent to the Institute's postal address.

Note: The IPRI Journal is an HEC recognised 'X' category Local Journal for Social Sciences.





REVIEW MEETING

SECTARIAN HARMONY IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI gave a presentation on the topic “Sectarian Harmony in Pakistan” Salient Points of his review meeting are:

- Sectarianism itself is neither a positive nor a negative phenomenon. It is dependent upon the behavior of the people. It is an academic debate often related to religious sects and the differences between them.
- Pakistan movement against the rule of Great Britain was spearheaded by Muslims, irrespective of the consideration of sect. The movement carried the promise of coexistence and possible integration of the two sects.
- Early governance in Pakistan was in some ways an extension of the secular impartiality of the British Raj. However two developments took place after 1947 that sowed the seeds of sectarian divide in the country, i.e. the Iranian revolution and Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. The geostrategic events had further diminished the sense of coexistence in some parts of the country.
- Pakistan has tried to eliminate numerous terrorist organization and individuals who were, in one way or the other, involved in abetting and perpetuating terrorism and sectarian violence in Pakistan.
- Pakistan's military onslaught against the terrorist outfits all across the country for more than a decade has broken the networks of extremist outfits. Moreover, Operation Zarb-e-Azb and National Action Plan (NAP) has given a message of zero tolerance against any extremist activity in the country.

MISPERCEPTIONS

There are various misperceptions circulating in international media about sectarian violence in Pakistan. Some of them are:

- There is Sectarian Genocide undergoing in Pakistan.
- Pakistan would be divided on the basis of sectarianism.
- Sectarian politics dominates government of the country.
- Pakistan faces dilemma in foreign policy while dealing with GCC and Iran due to sectarian rifts.
- Religious minorities remain under constant dangerous environment in the country.
- Sectarian minorities are treated as second class citizens in Pakistan.

REALITY

Despite malicious and large scale propaganda against Pakistani state and its citizens, the reality seems to be crystal clear. There are various dynamics which need to be addressed in order to understand the true nature of sectarian rift in Pakistan.

Indian Propaganda

Indian writers are deliberately exaggerating the sectarian issue in Pakistan. For instance, Suba Chandran, an Indian scholar has written 12 research papers and issue briefs on sectarian violence in Pakistan. He often uses terms such as 'Sectarian Genocide', 'Sectarian War', etc. for the sectarian issue. He has tried to prove that

sectarian issue would divide Pakistan. According to Oxford dictionary, genocide means that the systematic killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group. However, no systematic killing of any sect has been observed in the country. In fact, the people from every sect are the victim of terrorism.

Pakistan's Constitution and Sectarianism

The constitution of Pakistan provides freedom to practice religion to every citizen of the country. According to article 20 of the 1973 Constitution, all citizens have 'freedom to profess their religion and to manage their religious institutions.' The constitution of Pakistan does not discriminate among the citizens of the country neither on the basis of religion nor sect. Moreover, there is no sectarian discrimination at the institutional level. People from different sects and religion are selected, promoted and appointed on influential positions based on their personal capabilities and competence. The training patterns of Pakistan's army and bureaucracy are also designed on Pakistani nationalism and there is no discrimination against any sect and religion in the Army and bureaucracy.

Pakistani Society

Pakistan's society is a moderate and vibrant society and it is against all forms of extremism. It believes in “Moderate Islam” and “Sufi Traditions”, which give the lesson of tolerance and these traditions are the part of the Pakistani history and culture. The people of Pakistan have always rejected the proliferation of sectarian clashes.

Political Trends

Elections in Pakistan are contested on the basis of party's performance. People join political parties based on either their class or ideology. Moreover, political parties select candidates based on their vote bank, rather focusing on their sect.

NAP and Sectarianism

National Action Plan (NAP) has long term and deep implications on sectarian violence in the country. It is a national resolve not only against sectarian violence but against sectarianism itself. The state has responded to this menace with iron hands. Since 2014, with regard to hate speech, over 1,500 books and other hate material have been confiscated and 73 shops have been sealed. Law-enforcement agencies have registered 2,337 cases for hate speeches and material and arrested 2,195 people. Nine local publication agencies have been sealed so far in Lahore and Karachi.

CONCLUSION

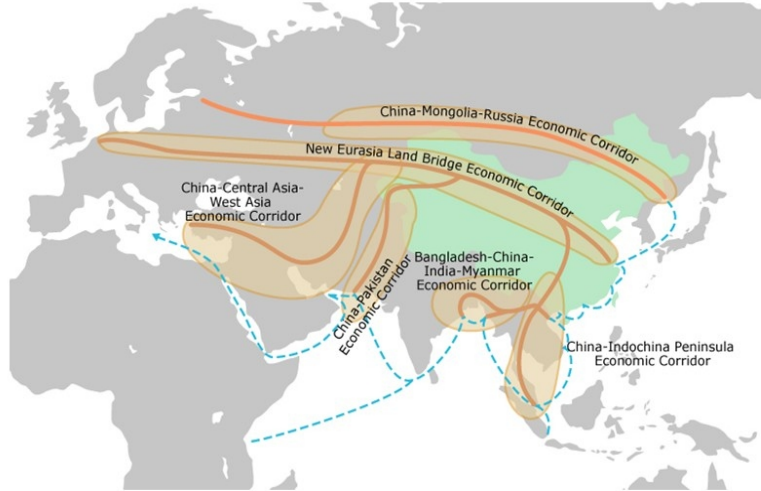
The demographic composition of Pakistani society does not provide an enabling environment for sectarian violence.



Main Components of China-Pakistan

By Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow, IPRI

The Belt and Road Initiative: Six Economic Corridors Spanning Asia, Europe and Africa



Introduction

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a development programme to connect Gwadar Port in southern Pakistan to China's northwestern region of Xinjiang via highways, railways and pipelines to transport oil, gas and other goods. CPEC is considered critical for the future development of China-Pakistan relations. The project is so significant that China has included it in its 13th five-year economic and social development plan (2016-2020). The CPEC is a part of Chinese President Xi's grand strategic concept of "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) comprising of six international economic cooperation corridors identified as: 1) The New Eurasia Land Bridge Economic Corridor also known as Second Eurasia Land Bridge; 2) The China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor; 3) China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor; 4) China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor; 5) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor; and 6) Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM).

On 20 April 2015, Pakistan and China signed an agreement to commence work on the \$45.6 billion agreement, which is roughly 20% of Pakistan's annual GDP, with approximately \$28 billion in immediate projects and the rest allocated for projects in the pipeline. The CPEC is a 15-year plan and will be completed in four phases:

- 2018 Early Harvest
- 2020 Short Term
- 2025 Medium Term
- 2030 Long Term

Main Components of the Corridor

The corridor project has four components: a) Gwadar (including port and city and Gwadar region socio-economic development); b) Energy Projects

(Coal, Hydel, Wind, Solar, LNG, Transmission); c) Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Aviation); and d) Investment & Industrial Cooperation (Gwadar Free Zone and other industrial parks to be finalized).

A brief description of each component of the CPEC is as follows:

a. Energy Projects: Mandatory Part of CPEC

Under CPEC, US\$34.4 billion were allocated for 24 power projects of 17045 MW out of which sixteen projects of 10400 MW are priority projects and nine projects of 6645MW are actively promoted projects. Out of the sixteen priority project there are seven coal power projects of 7560 MW (Five projects- 1320 MW each at Port Qasim, Sahiwal, Thar Block-1, Thar Block-2, Hub, Rahim Yar Khan and two projects of 300MW and 660 MW at Gwadar and Hub respectively). The remaining nine priority projects include: one solar Park 1000 MW project at Bahawalpur, four wind farm projects (two project of 50 MW each at Jhimpir, one project of 100 MW also at Jhimpir and one Project of 50MW at Bhambor), two hydro project of 870 MW and 720MW at Suki Kinari Hydropower Station, KPK and one at Karot Hydropower Station in AJK& Punjab, and two projects of Transmission lines: one from Matiari to Lahore and second from Matiari to Faisalabad. The nine actively promoted projects include: 1320MW Gaddani Power Park project, 660MW Coal Power plant at Hub Balochistan, 1100 MW Kohala Hydel Project in AJK, 100 MW Pakistan Wid Farm at Jhanpir/Thatta, 1320 MW Thar Mine mouth oracle, 300MW Salt Range Mine Mouth Power Project and 1320 MW Muzaffargarh Coal Power Project.

The first component of CPEC comprising energy projects would be completed by December 2017. The early harvest projects under CPEC are expected to bring rapid socio-economic changes in the country.

b. Gwadar Port: The Heart of CPEC

According to government officials 2016 would be the take-off year for the CPEC and Gwadar

port, with a 100% increase in cargo-handling and start of the free economic zone. During the past three years, besides handling limited government subsidised imports of urea, for the first time, the Gwadar port started containerised export from May 2015. So far it has handled six ships clearing 35 empty 40-foot containers and exported 25 loaded 40-foot containers carrying 675 tons of frozen fish to the international market. Further, it discharged 1.6 million tons of urea from 40 ships docked at the port.

Gwadar Port related projects of US\$793 million include: Eastbay Expressway, Gwadar International Airport, Construction of Breakwaters, Dredging of berthing & channels, infrastructure for Free Zone & EPZs related industries, Necessary facilities of Fresh Water Treatment and Supply, Gwadar Hospital and Gwadar Technical and Vocational Institute

In order to connect the port with the M-8 motorway and N-85 highway, the construction work on Gwadar East Bay Expressway is in progress. This will directly link Gwadar with Ratodero/Sukkur and Quetta through Turbat, Panjgur and Surab. The Gwadar Port Authority has signed sister-port relationship memorandums of understanding with the Qingdao and Zhuhai Ports of China and with the Chabahar port of Iran. "The Port operator is finalising the free zone master plan and it is expected to start during March-April 2016."

c. Transport and Communication Infrastructure

Roads

KKH Phase II (Railkot-Islamabad Section) of 440Km with estimated cost of US \$3.5 billion.

Motorway

Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section of 392 Km) with estimated cost of US \$2.6 billion.

Rail Sector Projects

Expansion and reconstruction of existing Line ML-I of

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Economic Corridor

Continued from p. 6

1736km with estimated cost US\$3.65 billion Havelian Dry Port (450M.Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) with estimated cost of US\$40 million.

Optical Fiber Cable

Cross Border Optical Fiber Cable and DTMB estimated cost US\$44 million.

d. Investment & Industrial Cooperation (Gwadar Free Zone and other industrial parks to be finalized)

Potential sites are being identified in all provinces from Khunjrab to Gwadar to establish Special Economic Zones alongside the corridor. Each economic zone will target specific products and services based on the availability of local raw material, work force and other such factors. Establishment of these zones will attract local & foreign investments and generate huge employment. The following twenty seven sites for establishment of Special Economic Zones along CPEC have been identified by Pakistan:

Balochistan

- a. Industrial Estate in Gwadar (3000 acres)
- b. Lasbella Industrial Estate (1290 acres)
- c. Turbat Industrial & Trading Estate (1000 acres)
- d. Dera Murad Jamali Industrial & Trading Estate (50 acres)
- e. Winder Industrial & Trading Estate (WITE) (230 acres)
- f. Mini Industrial Estate Khuzdar (50 acres)
- g. Bostan Industrial Estate (1000 acres) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)
- a. Marble & Granite Industrial and Economic (IE) Zone at Mansehra (80 acres)
- b. IE Zone Nowshera at Karnal Sher Khan Interchange at M-1 (1000 acres)
- c. Expansion of IE Zone Hattar, Phase-VII (474 acres)
- d. IE Zone at Nowshera (expansion) (106 acres)
- e. IE Zone Ghazi (Hattar-II) (90 acres)
- f. IE Zone D.I. Khan. (188 acres)
- g. IE Zone at the border of Kohat & Karak
- h. Industrial and Economic Zone Bannu (400

acres)

Punjab

Existing/Under Development

- a. Multan IE Phase-II (667 acres)
- b. Rahim Yar Khan IE (450 acres)
- c. Bhalwal IE (400 acres)

Possible Future Industrial Estates

- a. DG Khan Industrial Estate (3815 Acres)
- b. Mianwali Industrial Estate (600 Acres)
- c. Rawalpindi Industrial Estate (200 Acres)
- d. PD Khan Industrial City (10,000 Acres)
- e. Gilgit-Baltistan: Muqpoon Dass, District Gilgit (250 Acres)
- f. Islamabad Capital Territory: Model SEZ - ICT (50 Acre)

Conclusion

The scope of the projects undertaken under CPEC reflects that Pakistan-China relationship has a bright future. Being a pilot project, CPEC would help in building China-Pakistan Community of Shared Destiny and will also facilitate regional connectivity between South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia. Therefore, its success is important for the success of other five corridors.

ADDITION TO OUR LIBRARY

Post Capitalism: A Guide to Our Future

Post capitalism is a guide to our era of seismic economic change, and how we can build a more equal society.

Over the past two centuries or so, capitalism has undergone continual change - economic cycles that lurch from boom to bust - and has always emerged transformed and strengthened. Surveying this turbulent history, Paul Mason wonders whether today we are on the brink of a change so big, so profound, that this time capitalism itself, the immensely complex system by which entire societies function, has reached its limits and is changing into something wholly new.

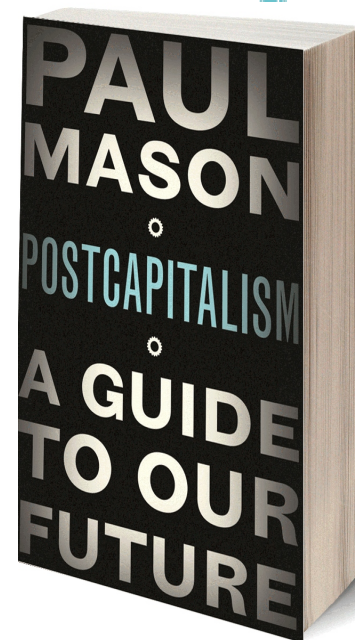
At the heart of this change is information technology: a revolution that, as Mason shows, has the potential

to reshape utterly our familiar notions of work, production and value; and to destroy an economy based on markets and private ownership - in fact, he contends, it is already doing so. Almost unnoticed, in the niches and hollows of the market system, whole swathes of economic life are changing.. Goods and services that no longer respond to the dictates of neoliberalism are appearing, from parallel currencies and time banks, to cooperatives and self-managed online spaces. Vast numbers of people are changing their behaviour, discovering new forms of ownership; lending and doing business that are distinct from, and contrary to, the current system of state-

backed corporate capitalism. In this book Mason shows how, from the ashes of the recent financial crisis, we have the chance to create a more socially just and sustainable global economy. Moving beyond capitalism, he shows, is no longer a utopian dream. This is the first time in human history in which, equipped with an understanding of what is happening around us, we can predict and shape, rather than simply react to, seismic change.



About the Author
Economics Editor
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ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Coordinator
 "Continuing HR violations in
 IHK"
(Pakistan Observer)



Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant
 "Lack of skill, will, or both?"
(The Nation)
 "Balochistan takes lead in CPEC?"
(The Nation)



Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Research Officer
 "China - Pakistan: CPEC
 a win-win Opportunity"
(The London Post)



Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow
 "Taleem ... RSS Kay Qabzay
 Mein" *(Nawa-i-Waqt)*
 "Kashmir ... Qabiz Fauj Mein
 Azafa!" *(Daily Pakistan)*



"Countering terrorism: A multidimensional
 review"
(The Nation)
 "Debris of Afghan conflict"
(The Nation)
 "Prospects for Afghan peace"
(The Nation)

Amna Ejaz Rafi,
Assistant Research Officer
 "East Asia and regionalism"
(Pakistan Observer)



"Saneha Samjhauta Express Kay Nao Saal"
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 "Maqbooza Kashmir, Insani Haqooq Aur!"
(Daily Pakistan)
 "Amnesty Ki Taza Report Aur ..."
(Daily Pakistan)

Khalid Chandio,
Research Officer
 "Bernie Sanders' democratic
 socialism"
(Pakistan Observer)



Ayamen Ijaz,
Assistant Research Officer
 "Pak-Qatar LNG deal"
(Pakistan Observer)



UPCOMING EVENT

Oneday Workshop

National Action Plan: Progress and Challenges

Dated: April 13, 2016

Two Day International Conference

Evolving Situation in Afghanistan: Role of Major Powers and Regional Countries

Date: 18-19 May, 2016

**NOTE: Invitation for events is by
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