



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

CICIR Delegation Visits IPRI

April 2016, Vol. 4, No. 4



On April 19, 2016 five member Chinese delegation from China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) visited Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). A two hour long briefing/discussion session was organized for the visiting delegates' at the Serena Hotel, Islamabad.

Salient Points of Discussion

Mr. Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow IPRI made a presentation on "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Plan of Construction, Current Status and Security Aspects". The presentation while highlighting the strategic significance of CPEC for both China and

covering a distance of 16,000 kilometers, however, through Gwadar port, the distance would be reduced to 2500 kilometers. Further, an international airport is being built at Gwadar. In addition, industrial parks would be developed in the vicinity of Gwadar. Major infrastructural projects to be constructed under the

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The CICIR delegation was headed by Mr. Fu Mengzi, Vice President, CICIR. Other delegation members were Mr. Ni Jianjun, Mr. Wang Shida, Mr. Zhang Xinbo and Mr. Lin Yiming. Mr. Fazal-ur-Rahman, Senior Research Fellow IPRI led the IPRI scholar's team. The discussion revolved around 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)' and the related issues.

Pakistan referred to the obstacles in the way of the prospective vision. It was underscored that the CPEC would enhance China's access to the markets of South Asia and Middle East. Gwadar port has the capacity of handling up to 19 million tons of crude oil per year; 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 reached China after

CPEC include Gwadar-Khunjerab Highway, Karachi-Lahore Motorway and Muzaffarabad-Mirpur Expressway. To improve the communication infrastructure between Xinjiang and Pakistan, a fibre optic link of 820 kilometers is being constructed. In addition, out of the US \$ 46 billion economic package, US \$ 33 billion are allocated for energy projects. These developmental projects would open vistas and opportunities for Pakistan, thus, strengthening

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Pakistan's economy. The backward/under-developed areas of Balochistan and FATA would be developed and as a result their vulnerability to terrorism would be minimized.

As regards the security aspect, it was reiterated that some regional quarters were trying to downplay the prospective vision of CPEC. The hidden agenda is to sabotage Pakistan's economic interests and to limit China's regional outreach. The arrest of a RAW agent from Balochistan is a testament to this nefarious campaign. However, to counter such sinister designs, a special security division, comprising personnel from the army, police and para military have been deployed in the area to ensure foolproof security and to avoid any untoward incident.

China's economic prowess, in particular, the One Belt and One Road (OBOR) initiative is seen positively. It was opined that the 'Belt and Road Initiative' would usher an era of regionalism and economic integration. 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.

Salient points discussed by CICIR Delegation are:

- The China-Pakistan bilateral relations were viewed optimistically. Over the years, the building of the Karakorum Highway (KKH), signing of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the ongoing CPEC project portray the steadfastness in bilateral ties. The bilateral ties were defined as all-encompassing, covering a wide spectrum of political, economic, military and strategic cooperation.

- CPEC is significant for both Pakistan and China; the corridor would allow China to diversify its energy routes, and lessen its dependence on the Strait of Malacca. China's Western province of Xinjiang through the CPEC would become part of the OBOR initiative. This would largely contribute towards the regional development. Likewise, through Gwadar, the link between South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia would be developed. This would transform Pakistan into a trading hub.
- The social instability in Pakistan, due to struggling economy and the fragile security is a source of concern. The security measures undertaken by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) are visible and the arrest of Indian spy from Balochistan is a

testament to this.

- For materialization of the CPEC, the active role of the social sector, coupled with the cooperation of the corporate sector is essential.
- Regionally, CPEC is regarded as a game changer. It was opined that to move forward in the era of globalization, connectivity and regional integration were required. The regional actors' support is also pivotal in the materialization and operationalization of the CPEC. Due to the regional politics, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor has not been developed. In contrast, the CPEC would be a success story, the determination and trust, which, the people of Pakistan and China have for each other, is the driving force behind early completion of the CPEC.
- To allay the negativity and to minimize the regional opposition, it was underscored that through innovative patterns of cooperation, regional actors (including Iran, India and Russia) could be encouraged to participate in the corridor. The US participation could also be welcomed. The China-US cooperation in Africa was cited as an example. Further, it was remarked that to make the CPEC successful, internal and external elements needed to be countered. The aim should be at pacifying the regional opposition; the insinuations of Gwadar-Chahbahar competition could be detrimental for the corridor. In this regard, the constructive role of think tanks in molding the public opinion is required. Expanded think tank cooperation between Pakistan and China would be useful.

CALL FOR PAPER 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.

IPRI ENGAGEMENTS



CICA Think Tanks Roundtable on Asian Security

President IPRI Ambassador Sohail Amin visited Shanghai on the invitation of the President, Shanghai Institute of International Studies (SIIS) to attend the Fifth Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) Think Tanks Roundtable on Asian Security from 22 to 23 April 2016. The theme of the Roundtable was 'Concept Building: Problems and Solutions'. Scholars from China, Afghanistan, Egypt, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Russia, Turkey, UAE and Mongolia attended the event. After the conclusion of the presentations by scholars, the participants were meant to approve recommendations on behalf of CICA Think Tanks Roundtable for presentation to the CICA Foreign Ministers' Conference which was to be held in Beijing

on 28 April 2016. President IPRI had two speaking engagements. First, during the session on 'CICA's Functions: Coordination among Asian Security Institutions' and then during the concluding session titled 'CICA's Development and Chairman's Role'. President IPRI is also a member of the Task Force established during the Fourth Roundtable held at Shanghai last year. The SIIS had prepared a Working Report on 'CICA and its Future Development' which was shared by them with the members of the task force in advance. President



IPRI contributed in drafting the Report. It was finally adopted by all the participants of the Fifth Roundtable.

Moscow Conference on International Security



On the invitation of Ambassador Anatoly Antonov, Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation, President IPRI Ambassador Sohail Amin attended the fifth 'Moscow Conference on International Security' (MCIS), held in Moscow from 27 to 28 April 2015. Khwaja Mohammad Asif, Defence Minister of Pakistan represented the government of Pakistan at the

Conference. The conference was addressed by Defence Ministers of Russia, Iran, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Singapore, South Africa, Serbia, and Laos. Deputy Defence Ministers of Syria, Chile, Uruguay, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Egypt, Belarus and Argentine, and the Indian Minister of State for Defence also delivered their statements. Former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai, Acting Defence Minister of Afghanistan addressed the conference. The conference was attended by government leaders, politicians, scholars and heads of think tanks from almost all over the world. Speaking at the first Plenary, Defence Minister Khwaja Asif said that terrorism was posing an existentialist threat to human civilization, culture and democratic

order. This menace did not develop overnight. Its genesis lay in continuous denial of human rights, social and economic injustices and exploitation of resources by others. That led the people to follow the merchants of death for money. Pakistan was concerned about continuous turmoil in Iraq and Syria. The issue of Kashmir and Palestine required an early settlement. In the Indian held Kashmir, innocent Kashmiris were being subjected to inhuman treatment. The Defence Minister said that the grievances of the Kashmiris should be addressed.





IPRI ENGAGEMENT

Strategic Studies Summit “NESAs Region in 2020”

Near East South Asia (NESAs), Strategic Studies Network (SSN) of National Defense University, USA, held its annual Strategic Studies Summit in Ankara from March 31 - April 03, 2016 in partnership with the Center for Middle Eastern Strategic Studies (ORSAM). The Summit, entitled as “NESAs Region in 2020” focused on identifying pressing security concerns in the NESAs region and analysing strategic changes that will shape the future of the area. The Summit brought together 139 participants from 36 countries and 86 different organizations. The summit comprised of Plenary Sessions and group discussions of five groups namely, North Africa, the Gulf, South Asia, Central Asia, and the Levant.

Three scholars from IPRI attended the Summit:

- Ambassador Sohail Amin, President IPRI (South Asia Group)
- Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow (Central Asia Group)
- Ms. Saman Zulfqar, Assistant Research Officer (The Gulf Group)

The Summit started with a Welcome Reception hosted by the NESAs Center on the evening of March 31, followed by three days of deliberations in the form of plenary as well as working group sessions. The conference covered the following topics in the plenary sessions: Global Powers and the International Setting, Refugees and Migration Trends, ISIS and Radicalism in the NESAs Region, and the Emerging Economic Landscape in the NESAs Region.

Dr. Gawdat Bahgat, Director NESAs, highlighted the

theme of the Strategic Studies Summit of 2016 as, “NESAs Region in 2020.” He recognized that the ongoing fighting in Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, and the signing of a nuclear agreement between Iran and the global powers added to the economic and political uncertainties that confront the NESAs region. He said that in the emerging environment, it was important to identify the main forces that shaped changes in our region and how the region



would look like in the coming few years.

Salient Points of the Plenary Sessions and Group Discussions

The key changes in the NESAs region were identified as the rise of extremist groups and the regional and global efforts to confront them along with the sharp decline in oil prices, with potential implications for economic reform and climate change.

- It was recognized that the ongoing fighting in Libya, Syria, Iraq, Yemen and the signing of a nuclear agreement between Iran and the global powers had added to the economic and political uncertainties that confront the NESAs region.
- The scholars highlighted the role of the great powers in the evolving strategic environment of NESAs region. USA was identified as the primary actor in shaping and reshaping the regional political as well as security environment. The EU

was identified as an economic might that could have economic relations with the regional states. Its clout has increased due to its crucial role in P5+1 talks with Iran. China and Russia were considered as important actors having stakes in regional peace and stability.

- A significant issue having repercussions for European peace and stability was the influx of refugees into Europe. European states have serious reservations regarding the arrival of refugees who not only create identity problems in European states, but also provide conducive environment for IS fighters to arrive in Europe in the guise of refugees.
- Central Asian States seemed to be concerned about their issues/cohesion, influence and role of major powers and

the issues of extremism and terrorism, which they thought would get more complicated because of infiltration of terrorist groups into Central Asian States from Afghanistan, if an early peace is not established there.

Conclusion

Different perspectives were presented at the summit regarding challenges and threats in the NESAs region. Various options were also put forward to resolve these issues. It was agreed that threats are regional and trans-regional and no single state alone can deal with these threats. Hence, a well-coordinated and consensus based strategy should be adopted at the regional and global level.

REVIEW MEETING



Completion of CPEC: Impact on Pakistan's Strategic Position and Economy

Ms. Amna Ejaz Rafi, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI gave a presentation on the topic "Completion of CPEC: Impact on Pakistan's Strategic Position and Economy". Salient Points of her review meeting are:

- Historically, the very concept of a corridor, has been a cause of development in different parts of the world. In the post-1945 period, European Economic Community was formed (1957). Later, European Union (EU) was created in November 1993. Currently, the free movement of people, goods, services and capital are the pillars of EU. The idea to establish Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) comprising Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar under the Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation Programme is also akin to the concept of establishing economic corridor for promoting trade and people to people interaction.
- The CPEC will be a channel for the Maritime Silk Route that imagines connecting three billion people in Asia, Africa and Europe. CPEC will connect North Western Chinese province of Xinjiang with the Pakistani port of Gwadar. The construction of CPEC would be along the Karakorum Highway built from the Pakistani town of Havelian in Hazara division to Khunjerab Pass, the border of China and Pakistan during the 1970s.
- The four main pillars of CPEC are Gwadar port, communication infrastructure, energy infrastructure and industrial zones.
- China has made commitment to invest around US \$ 46 billion in the developmental projects (which is roughly 20 percent of Pakistan's annual GDP, with approximately US \$ 28 billion in immediate projects and the rest allocated for projects in the pipeline). In total, the economic corridor project aims to add 17,000 megawatts of electricity to the national grid at a cost of US \$ 34 billion. The rest of the money will be spent on transport infrastructure, including upgrading the railway line between the port city of Karachi and Peshawar. Major infrastructural projects to be constructed under the CPEC include Gwadar-Khunjerab Highway, Karachi-Lahore Motorway and Muzaffarabad-Mirpur Expressway.
- The plan also includes projects to address climate change, joint research in cotton Biotech and marine research, cooperation between China's General Administration of Press and Publication and Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as an agreement between China Central Television (CCTV), PTV and the Pakistan Television Foundation on the rebroadcasting of CCTV news and documentary programs in Pakistan.
 - Some cities have been made sister cities Chengdu in Sichuan province and Lahore, and Zhuhai in

Guangdong province and Gwadar.

CPEC and Pakistan's Regional Standing

- The states can increase their mutual relevance and build a cooperative and positive environment by greater economic activity, especially trade cooperation. Pakistan, located at the crossroads of resource rich Central and West Asia, the Persian Gulf and the oil rich Middle East holds a strategic position. But, due to factors like volatile geopolitics, inadequate transportation systems, and energy shortage, the Pakistani economy has remained short of using its full potential. With the implementation of CPEC, Pakistan will be able to enhance its strategic importance. CPEC would link South Asia, Central Asia, North Africa and Gulf states with economic and energy cooperation ties. Pakistan's Ambassador to China Masood Khalid said: "The territory of Pakistan is like a corridor which connects China and Arabian Sea and Pakistan is a bridge between China and the world."
- The Gwadar Port located at the Arabian sea (72 kilometres from Iran; about 320 kilometres from Cape al-Hadd in Oman and about 400 kilometres from the Strait of Hormuz and linked with Persian Gulf), has the capacity of handling up to 19 million tons of crude oil per year. Through the construction of CPEC, China is interested in developing a direct crude oil pipeline from Gwadar to Xinxiang.
- With the development of Gwadar Port, all trade to and from Central Asian Republics (CARs) is going to adopt the shortest available route via Gwadar and the trade benefits to Pakistan are expected to multiply. Pakistan could become a major world channel for petro-chemical trade which will greatly stimulate its economic growth. Moreover, the province of Balochistan will become significant for regional integration.
- The corridor also expects having regional link with India and Afghanistan. However, India has been skeptical about the Belt and Road initiative, as India does not wish to see China expand its influence in South Asia, nor the formation of a pole of influence in South Asia, which will be a threat to its economy. India has raised objections to the planned corridor. India has also announced to invest US \$ 85 million in the development of Iranian Chabahar port, which they believe will be a means to reach Afghanistan without having to rely on Pakistan.



Completion of CPEC: Impact on Pakistan's Strategic Position and Economy

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CPEC and Pakistan's Economy

- According to Minister for Planning Development and Reform Ahsan Iqbal, "Pakistan-China Economic Corridor is not the name of a single route or alignment, it is a comprehensive package of cooperative initiatives and projects encompassing regional connectivity, information network infrastructure, energy cooperation, industry and industrial parks, agricultural development and poverty alleviation, financial cooperation as well as livelihood improvement including municipal infrastructure, education, public health and people-to-people communication which will result in thousands of new ventures and millions of jobs in every part of Pakistan."
- The Asian Development Bank has described the project as "CPEC will connect economic agents along a defined geography. It will provide connection between economic nodes or hubs, centered on urban landscapes, in which large amount of economic resources and actors are concentrated. They link the supply and demand sides of markets."
- Pakistan is the second largest trading partner of China in South Asia; the trade volume stands at US \$ 19 billion. According to data released by the State Bank of Pakistan, the country received US \$ 975.4 million as FDI during July-March 2015/16 as compared to the US \$ 832.2 million in the corresponding period of last fiscal year. The FDI from China grew by 167 percent to US \$ 516 million during July-March 2015/16 as compared to the US \$ 193.3 million in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.
- The CPEC would pass through all the four provinces as well as Gilgit-Baltistan. Economic activity would be generated. Balochistan and

KPK's backward areas would be developed. Balochistan is rich in mineral resources (estimated stock of 200 million tons of iron and 217 million tons of coal, Saindak gold and copper mines contain reserves up to 412 million tons of copper and gold, Reko Dik 5.9 billion tons of copper and gold). The mining sector would flourish. It would contribute towards reducing unemployment in local areas; strengthening micro, medium and small sized industries, thus, benefiting the locals.

- Federal Minister for Planning Development and Reforms, Ahsan Iqbal said: "The production of 10,000 megawatts of energy under the CPEC would help overcome the energy crisis by 2018 as well as upgrade the existing road network of the country."
- Universities are also being planned on CPEC Western route. These universities will educate and empower the people of FATA, Zhob and Gwadar. Tourism will also flourish under CPEC.

Major Conclusions

- CPEC will optimize the trade and energy cooperation between China and Pakistan and benefit over three billion people in China, South Asia and Middle East.
- CPEC realizes the new realities of global and regional politics by cultivating a more systematic, up-graded and need-based interaction for socio-economic, industrial, energy and trade development.
- Pakistan's leadership describes the CPEC as a game changer for Pakistan and the region at large. However, the dividends of CPEC will materialize over a period of 10-15 years. It therefore requires a continued determination on the part of China and Pakistan to stay firm on the course.

- It is important to make sure that all Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) and any new policy arrangements that may be agreed to in the future by China and Pakistan, are implemented in their true spirit without any delay.
- A strict scrutiny of the performance and quality of work on different projects will be needed. Similarly, safeguards are needed against corruption. The creation of Prime Minister's Delivery Unit (PMDU) in April 2015 to monitor the implementation of the projects under the CPEC is a positive move.
- The business community and private sector needs to come forward, and play their role in making CPEC a success.
- CPEC will ease Pakistan's energy crisis while connecting the country's economy with its neighbours on three sides, the east, north and the west. India is the only missing link in the Belt and Road project. It raised objections to the planned construction of the Corridor through Gilgit-Baltistan.
- China's engagement with Pakistan gives an opportunity to counter-balance the Indian-US strategic partnership.
- Extremist/ethnic elements could be exploited. The East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM) in Xinjiang may also create problems. To counter these disgruntled elements and to thwart the hidden nefarious agendas, there is a need to employ a multi-dimensional strategy encompassing both soft and hard power. A Pakistan-China joint counter terrorism mechanism is required.
- The role of think tanks, media and educational exchanges will also be useful in allaying the negativity over the CPEC project.

ADDITION TO OUR LIBRARY

American Parties in Context: Comparative and Historical Analysis

Authors: Robert Harmel; Kenneth Janda; Matthew Giebert

Roughly sixty-five years ago, a group of political scientists operating as the "Committee on Political Parties" of the American Political Association thought long and hard about whether the American parties were adequately serving their democracy, and made specific recommendations for improvements. Comparing the parties of this country to those of Great Britain, the Committee found

the American parties to be lacking in such fundamentals as clear policy differences, strong and effective organization, and unity of purpose among each party's representatives in public offices.

Starting from that background, this book is intended to significantly enhance students' understanding of the American parties today by putting them in broader context. How do the twenty-first century Democrats and Republicans compare to the APSA Committee's "responsible parties model"

of the mid-twentieth? And how do the American parties compare to parties of other democracies around the world, including especially the British parties?

Harmel, Giebert, and Janda answer those questions and, in the process, demonstrate that the American parties have moved significantly in the direction of the responsible parties model, but while showing little inclination for implementing the greater discipline the Committee thought essential.





REVIEW MEETING

Afghan Administration: Political, Security and Rehabilitation Challenges



Ms. Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI gave a presentation on the topic "Afghan Administration: Political, Security and Rehabilitation Challenges". Salient Points of her review meeting are:

Afghanistan is a war torn country. Continuous conflicts have left Afghanistan politically devastated and economically fragile. The UN envoy in Afghanistan, Nicholas Haysom, identified five issues threatening the very survival of the Afghan state: a fragile economy, with low growth and high unemployment; the intensifying Taliban insurgency; fractious elites; pressures on foreign aid; and an uncertain reconciliation process.

President Hamid Karzai came to power in the wake of Taliban's fall. Despite all its efforts, the former administration of Karzai in its 13 years of reign had failed to bring peace and stability in Afghanistan. The failure of Karzai administration can be attributed to factors such as primitive economy, resurgent Taliban and a fraught relationship with Western powers. Since 2014, Afghanistan has witnessed a historic transfer of power and the formation of a new government of national unity. In the June 2014 runoff elections, Ashraf Ghani had won 56.4% of the run-off

votes to Abdullah Abdullah's 43.5%. The run-off was even more disputed, as both candidates, Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah, claimed victory and accused each other of vote-rigging and fraud.

Afghanistan was faced with a deepening political crisis, and fears of ethnically driven civil war emerged among Afghan and international observers. US Secretary of State John Kerry visited Kabul two times to calm the situation and bring the candidates to the negotiating table. Kerry brokered a deal to investigate votes and form a national unity government once the winner is decided.

On 28th September, 2014 Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai was inaugurated as President, and Abdullah Abdullah became his Chief Executive. The new government has signed a bilateral security agreement with the US, and a status of forces agreement with NATO, which allows for coalition soldiers to remain in Afghanistan beyond December 2014 in order to support role of local security forces in Afghanistan.

The current Afghan administration is facing serious political, security and rehabilitation challenges. It is a most pressing challenge for the Afghan government to ensure that it can serve the country's diverse constituencies while at the same time keeping its own bureaucratic house in order. There are concerns about the efficacy, competence and long-term stability of a power-sharing deal. The struggle for dominance and relative differences in the constitutional authorities between Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah could create tension in taking important decisions and governing effectively. There were also vacant key cabinet positions in the Afghan administration such as posts of attorney general, defence minister due to lack of consensus that had adversely affected the efficient working of

government ministries.

The Council for Protection and Stability in Afghanistan, a new political bloc launched against unity government is another challenge. The appointments and key commands are often awarded for political loyalty rather than competence.

Cultural and political differences also exist in Afghan elites over national issues due to presence of various tribal/ethnic factions. Similarly, the capability of Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) is another challenge for Afghanistan after the withdrawal of coalition forces. The recent Taliban insurgency under Spring Offensive and emergence of Daesh (ISPK) has raised serious security concerns for Afghan administration. An unchecked expansion of drug trade is a major source of militants funding in Afghanistan.

In this situation, Afghan government has introduced a Comprehensive Reforms Agenda that includes electoral accountability and election reforms. The government is focusing on investment in infrastructure and economy. The government is also supporting the rights and empowerment of women. There is also nomination of new ministers and key government positions in the cabinet. The training of ANDSF is also on top priority of Afghan government.

There is a need for a robust political will for bringing reforms and promoting good governance as a key prerequisite for development in Afghanistan. Afghan administration should focus on resolving the challenges such as corruption, poor economy and getting rid of weak governance. More concrete efforts be made for reconciliation with the Taliban. The future of Afghanistan depends upon achieving a broad-based government; economic reforms, preventing outside interference and rebuilding Afghanistan.



ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Fellow
Modi's Saudi Visit & Impact on Pakistan
(Pakistan Observer)



Beyond Kulbhushan Yadav
(The Nation)
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Kernal Prohat Ki Bariyat.....Ya Khamoshi?
(Nawa-i-Waqat)
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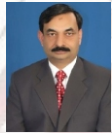
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(Daily Times)
Nationalism and Challenges
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Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
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RAW's raw hand (The Nation)



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Maryam Nazir,
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Pakistan's Counter Terrorism and Extremism Strategy
(The London Post)



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By Dr Shahida Aman and Dr M. Ayub Jan

Pakistan-Azerbaijan Economic and Defence Cooperation

By Dr Kamal Makili-Aliyea and Khurram Abbas

The Afghan Peace Process: Strategic Policy Contradictions and Lacunas

By Dr Raja Muhammad Khan and Ajmal Abbasi

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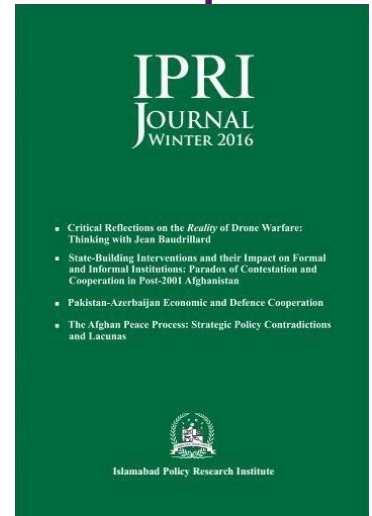
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- State-Building Interventions and their Impact on Formal and Informal Institutions: Paradox of Contestation and Cooperation in Post-2001 Afghanistan
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