



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

July 2016, Vol. 4, No. 7

ONE-DAY CONFERENCE

Pakistan's Global Profile: Challenges and Options

A one-day conference on "Pakistan's Global Profile: Challenges and Options" was organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) on July 14, 2016 at Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad.

The speakers highlighted Pakistan's global profile and suggested ways to improve its image in the world. They discussed Pakistan's geo-strategic importance, its strengths, its contributions and sacrifices in the global war against

terror and in maintaining the world peace, which could be highlighted to project a true image of Pakistan, abroad.

The speakers also underlined the challenges faced and offered recommendations. They suggested that Pakistan may use its officials and public diplomacy to promote its interest while protecting Pakistan's soft image to help improve its global profile. The conference focused on the following themes:

- Role of Pakistani Diaspora in Enhancing Pakistan's Global Profile
- Role of Media in Enhancing Pakistan's Global Profile

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IPRI staff members with the Chief Guest and Speakers of the conference

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PTV NEWS BULLETIN COVERS IPRI CONFERENCE

One day conference on "Pakistan's Global Profile: Priorities and Options" organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute was covered in PTV World English News Bulletin.

The featured report highlighted the views expressed by worthy speakers and President IPRI.

To watch the coverage, visit IPRI's official website
Or visit IPRI's LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter Account



<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Islamabad-Policy-Research-Institute>



https://twitter.com/IPRI_Pakistan



Pakistan's Global Profile: Challenges



Ambassador (R) Tariq Osman Hyder



Dr. Safdar A. Sohail



Mr. Rahim Hayat Qureshi



Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmed

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• **Public Diplomacy: A Tool for Positive Image Building of Pakistan**

• **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Prospects for Revival of Pakistan's Economy**

Dr. Javed Ashraf, Vice Chancellor Quaid-Azam University, Islamabad, was the Chief Guest and Ambassador Inamul Haq, Former Foreign Minister and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI, chaired the working session of the conference. Following four speakers presented their papers at the conference:

• Ambassador (R) Tariq Osman Hyder

• Dr. Safdar A. Sohail, Executive Director, (CPEC), Centre of Excellence, Planning Commission of Pakistan at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)

• Mr. Rahim Hayat Qureshi, Director General, Policy Planning and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad

• Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

Salient points highlighted by the speakers during their presentations are:

• The global profile of a state is mirrored through various elements of national power such as military, economy, demography, technological advancement, social cohesion and political leadership, foreign policy, participation in multi-lateral initiatives and its role in enhancing global peace and stability.

• As elements of its national power, Pakistan has seventh largest military force; it is the seventh nuclear weapons state; it has world's sixth largest population and sixty percent of its population comprises of youth that can be an asset for the country if employed properly. It has the seventh largest diaspora and the ninth largest labour force. Pakistan's young population can

contribute towards the global demand for work force in the 21st Century.

• Pakistan possesses several notable characteristics that make it an important player in the regional as well as global political matters. Pakistan lies at the crossroad of sub-regional systems such as South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia; its geographical proximity to the resource rich regions make it an important country for facilitating trade and transit activities for various states.

• Pakistan has also been contributing to the global peace and security in many ways. For example, it



Chief Guest Dr. Javed Ashraf receiving Memento from President IPRI Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin

has contributed more than 160,000 troops in 41 peacekeeping missions of the UN and has remained one of the largest troops contributing country for many years. At present, more than 7500 Pakistani troops are deployed in six UN mandated missions.

• Despite its strategic significance and strengths, its positive role in peace keeping and fighting the global war on terror (GWoT), Pakistan's contributions are not being acknowledged at the global stage.

• Pakistan must enhance and project its relevance regionally and globally, so as to transform its image in the comity of nations as a responsible,

progressive, moderate, modern, democratic and economically vibrant Muslim state.

• Pakistan should effectively use its elements of national power to strengthen its economy.

• The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a mega project that will connect China and Pakistan with the neighbouring regions. CPEC is likely to enhance Pakistan's economic profile and its strategic significance in the region.

• Pakistan should strengthen democracy, political stability, rule of law, human rights and ensure economic development as these are indices affecting a country's international standing and prospects of FDI.

Recommendations

• To re-build and enhance its image abroad, Pakistan needs a sustained and well-orchestrated strategy to use its vibrant media, public diplomacy and diaspora abroad. In this context, Pakistan should be projected as a stable democracy, culturally rich, economically robust and aspiring to concentrate on its economic development and maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours, regional countries and global powers. Also, Pakistan's strengths, its strategic significance in relation to peace building and CPEC related advantages for the region should be highlighted.

• Apart from formal and public diplomacy, cultural events and trade shows must be organized in foreign countries. In line with the prevailing global realities and technological advancements, there is a need to further strengthen public diplomacy using internet, digital communications and

and Options

other similar technologies for perception building in favour of national narratives on vital issues.

- Culture is an effective tool for influence. Holding cultural events locally as well as internationally is helpful in projection of soft power. Pakistan's missions abroad, are already using public diplomacy by organizing such programmes, including cultural festivals and Sufi music events. These events provide an opportunity to Pakistani expatriates to interact with other communities and introduce them to the softer aspects of Pakistan.
- As an element of national power, the media has a pivotal role in safeguarding national interests. To counter the insinuations of mistrust at the domestic level, Pakistani media should act as a unifying force. There must also be a complete cohesion between media and state over the issues of national interest.
- Media should design campaigns to mainstream the narratives of counter

terrorism to make global audiences understand Pakistan's point of view.

- Online social media platforms such as



Twitter, Facebook and Instagram have changed the face of politics across the world. The social networking sites are being used as a tool to influence public opinion and for propaganda purposes. Therefore, policies and guidelines are needed to facilitate the people to best utilize social media for constructive input, to enhance and communicate the national narrative both within and outside Pakistan.

- Being a major provider of troops to the UN

peace missions, Pakistan's peace building efforts at regional and international level are commendable. To enhance Pakistan's international standing, these peace building efforts should also be appropriately projected.

- To enhance foreigner's confidence, Pakistan government should promote tourism. Pakistan has been blessed with the highest snow-capped mountains, enchanting deserts, green valleys, splendid resorts and archaeological sites. Pakistan needs to showcase these wonders of the nature to the foreign tourists to project its image.
- In this world of geo-economics, a country's vibrant economy, trade and its connectivity with the neighbouring countries also contribute towards projecting its positive image. Since completion of the CPEC on time is expected to immensely enhance Pakistan's image, the government should handle its construction and completion as a top priority venture.

Call for Papers IPRI Journal Winter 2017

The IPRI Journal is a biannual peer-reviewed publication of the Institute. The objective of the IPRI Journal is to produce, foster and disseminate research, policies and ideas from the fields related to Social Sciences and International Affairs.

Interested researchers are invited to submit scholarly manuscripts and current book reviews for consideration for "Winter 2017" Issue. Submissions should not be previously published nor currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. Author Guidelines are available online: <http://www.ipripak.org/category/journals/>.

Last date for Submission: September 30, 2016

Citation format: The Chicago Manual of Style 16th Edition (Full Note)

Submission email: ipri.editor@gmail.com



INTERACTION WITH FOREIGN SCHOLARS Chinese Scholars Visit IPRI

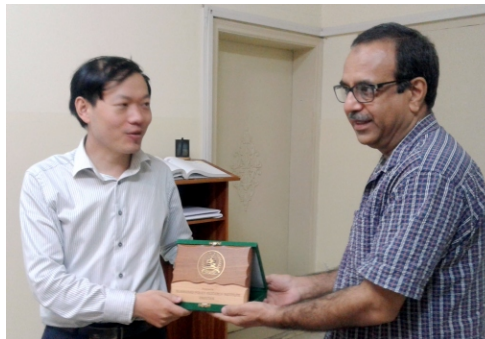
Mr. Zeng Xiangyu, Associate Professor of Institute of South Asian Studies, Sichuan University and Dr. Ji Jingfeng, Expert on Pakistan Affairs of Sichuan University of Social Sciences visited IPRI on July 29, 2016. Mr. Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow, IPRI delivered a presentation on "Pakistan-China Relations" while Mr. Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI presented "Pakistan's Countering Terrorism Efforts". Chinese scholars presented their views on the respective topics of 'Water as a Security Challenge: China, India and Pakistan' and 'Xinjiang Opening Policy to Pakistan & Considerations for CPEC' which was followed by the discussion between IPRI scholars and the visiting delegation.

Salient points discussed during the meeting are:

- The development of Pakistan-China bilateral relations is generally explained by "Two Alls and Four Goods". The Two Alls includes the all-weather friendship and all round cooperation. Being good neighbors, good friends, good partners and good brothers constitute the Four Goods.
- Economy and security are two important components of Pakistan-China strategic relations. The rising profile of China's economy has the potential to help Pakistan through trade and investment. Reportedly, China's economy is going to become the world's largest economy in the coming decade. According to IMF, China's GDP has surpassed that of the United States in 2014 in terms of PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), which makes China the world's largest economy. It is expected that the Chinese economy will be twice than that of the United States by 2040. By 2020, it is believed that China's global investment will reach upto US \$ 5.2 trillion. Also, it is seen that the trade volume between China and Pakistan has also

reached upto US \$15 billion in the year 2015.

- In the area of security cooperation, both countries have agreed to step up a new mechanism for comprehensive counter-terrorism cooperation in order to ensure safety of their people. Both countries signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on counter terrorism and intelligence sharing back in 2005. In order to expand this cooperation, both countries have now signed another MoU concerning border management, forensic and evidence preservation capacity building.
- In the field of defence, China has extended invaluable cooperation and co-produce JF-17 aircraft with Pakistan.



- Mutual consensus exists between both countries for early and immediate operationalization of energy and infrastructure projects under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project. The Gawadar Port, Energy Projects, Transport and Communication Infrastructure and Industrial parks are the four pillars of this corridor project. It is believed that CPEC will help transform the region and act as a catalyst for economic integration by linking South, Central and Western Asia.
- CPEC can help promote economic development in

the areas along the route of corridor, leading to energy security and social stability.

- Terrorism and extremism are a constant threat to the peace and stability of South Asia. Pakistan's national resolve against terrorism is appreciated globally and its sacrifices and continuous efforts against this menace is acknowledged. Pakistan has employed a two pronged strategy to fight terrorism i.e. by launching military operations (such as Operation Rah-e-Rast, Rah-e-Nijat and Zarb-e-Azb) and use of soft approach to engage local community through rigorous developments simultaneously.
- In the wake of strategic developments in the region, there is a need to foresee the challenges and devise counter strategies. It is believed that water issue in the region is a security challenge specifically for China and Pakistan. Water security, water pollution and its wastage along with low efficiency are considered to be the key areas of concerns.
- There are major issues of water rights and usage in India-China and Pakistan-India equation. The issues of unlawful division of water share and unregulated groundwater accounts are areas of concern.
- It is suggested that Pakistan and India must work together towards just implementation of Indus Water Treaty. Pakistan is also apprehensive of India's hydro-power/navigation developments and ambitions of using water as a weapon to harm Pakistan in future.
- China and Pakistan must share expertise and experiences, especially those on water reservation methods and water efficiency and should invest in large, medium and small sized hydro-infrastructure in order to save region from water scarcity issues.

IPRI REVIEW MEETING

Geo-Political Implications of P5+1 Nuclear Deal with Iran

Ms Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer IPRI, delivered a presentation on the topic of "Geo-Political Implications of P5+1 Nuclear Deal with Iran".

Salient points of her presentation are:



- The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) commonly known as the Iran deal is an international agreement on the nuclear program of Iran reached in Vienna on 14 July 2015 between Iran and US, Russia, UK, France, China and Germany.

- JCPOA is a detailed document of about 109 pages (including five annexes) outlining the

obligations of the P5+1 and Iran for the next 15 years. The agreement blocks all possible pathways (uranium enrichment and plutonium paths) through which Iran can get access to the fissile material required for building a bomb; for the next decade. It has also increased the so-called breakout time.

- In return of Iran's commitment to constraining its sensitive nuclear ambitions, it would be granted the possibility to continue its research and development activities in a manner that does not accumulate enriched uranium. Furthermore, the multilayered nuclear-related sanctions imposed by the UN, the EU and the US would be removed in a phased manner and Iran would gain access to more than \$100bn in assets frozen overseas.

- The deal will help Iran improve diplomatic relations with regional countries. More opportunities for trade and investment will open between Iran and the regional countries through IP, Chabahar, CPEC and QBOR, etc.

- The deal will also help Iran increase its trade and defence cooperation with EU and Russia respectively. It would decline chances of blockade and oil export disruption in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz.

- Iranian economy is also likely to see a boom after the deal with developments such as signing billion dollar contracts with Boeing and Airbus and increase in the value of Iranian Riyal etc. Iran's crude exports have soared and the country's market share of global crude exports has now returned to a pre-sanctions level. As Iranian exports have doubled, its old customers in Asia



and Europe are returning to it gradually.

Recommendations

- After lifting of sanctions, Iran must be encouraged to engage in foreign investment and trade. In order to enhance its global prospects, Iran can act as a trade hub between Middle East, Central Asia and Europe. Effective economic engagement could help Iran enjoy better diplomatic relations inside and outside the region.
- Gwadar and Chabahar as sister ports should collaborate with each other for better economic and trade opportunities. Besides, it should also speed up the development of IP gas pipeline project in order to overcome its energy crisis.

Conclusion

In the present scenario, Iran may focus on economic engagement, public diplomacy and rectification of its global profile.

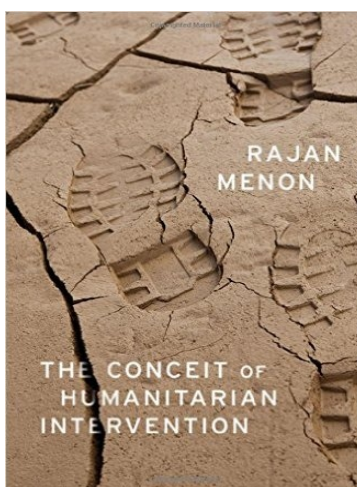
ADDITION TO IPRI LIBRARY

The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention

Author: Rajan Menon

With the end of the Cold War has come an upsurge in humanitarian interventions-military campaigns aimed at ending mass atrocities. These wars of rescue, waged in the name of ostensibly universal norms of human rights and legal principles, rest on the premise that a genuine "international community" has begun to emerge and has reached consensus on a procedure for eradicating mass killings. Rajan Menon argues that, in fact, humanitarian intervention remains deeply divisive as a concept and as a policy, and is flawed besides. The advocates of humanitarian intervention have produced a mountain of writings to support their claim that human rights precepts now exert an unprecedented influence on states' foreign policies and that we can therefore anticipate a comprehensive solution to mass atrocities.

In *The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention*, Menon shows that this belief, while



noble, is naïve. States continue to act principally based on what they regard at any given time as their national interests. Delivering strangers from oppression ranks low on their list of priorities. Indeed, even democratic states routinely embrace governments that trample the human rights values on which the humanitarian intervention enterprise rests.

States' ethical commitment to waging war to end atrocities remains episodic and erratic-more rhetorical than real. And when these missions are undertaken, the strategies and means used invariably produce perverse, even dangerous results. This, in no small measure, stems from the hubris of leaders-and the acolytes of humanitarian intervention-who have come to believe that they possess the wisdom and wherewithal to bestow freedom and stability upon societies about which they know little.

IPRI REVIEW MEETING

Rising Intolerance in India and Future of the Region



Mr. Khalid Chandio, Research Officer IPRI, delivered a presentation on the topic of "Rising Intolerance in India and Future of the Region".

Salient points of his review meeting are:

- Intolerance has turned out to be a global phenomena specifically after the incident of 9/11. South Asian region is home to multiple ethnicities, religions and cultures. However, with differing agendas and grand designs, intolerance has taken a key place in South Asia.
- India which claims to be the largest democracy and secular state, has been going through rising intolerance at present. Recent incidents of targeting minorities have exposed Indian pluralist-cum-secular setup, putting a question mark on their democratic values.
- Over the years, Hindu revivalism in India has shown fundamentalist tendencies to establish a nation-state grounded on "Hindutva". The BJP-RSS-Sangh Parivar nexus has given rise to inter-faith violence in the country and it is evident from their actions aiming at 'Hinduization' of entire India.
- Indian Muslims are facing various issues of identity, security, education, empowerment, equitable share in state funds and decision making process. Shiv Sena, recently has demanded to revoke the voting rights of Muslims. The findings of 2006 Sacher Committee Report postulates that Muslims and other minorities are living on the margin or even worse than the scheduled castes and tribes in India. Act of violence by high caste Hindus include physical assault, murder and destruction of worship places. Historically, India's record in

investigating and prosecuting religiously motivated crimes remains dismal.

- During election campaign, Modi offered a combination of three fundamentalisms to his voters, i.e. (i) market orthodoxy, which guarantees unprecedented levels of subsidies to big business in the form of long tax holidays, soft loans, cheap land and electricity, at the expense of public expenditure on education, health, social protection and public infrastructure, (ii) communal fundamentalism, constituting barely-disguised hostility towards religious minorities, especially Muslims, which was the main rallying agenda on the ground in electorally-crucial states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and (iii) militarist fundamentalism, envisioning an aggressive foreign policy, including war/major crisis with Pakistan.
- The Hindu extremists with tacit support from the BJP have started the campaign of "Ghar Wapsi" i.e. reverse conversion in India. Also, a series of mob violence has been witnessed over the issue of beef consumption by Muslims in India. No condemnation statement from the senior officials in the government including Prime Minister Modi, ever surfaced on the media.
- Indian elite is also suspected of its involvement in running Anti-Pakistan campaigns across the country. Lately, Shiv Sena extremists smeared black ink on the face of Indian diplomat

Sudheendra Kulkarni, who organized the book launch ceremony of Pakistan's former Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri in India, as a protest. Prior, there have been incidents when Pakistani singers/actors have been stopped from performing in India.

- It can be assumed that religion, caste and region-based conflicts would increase in India over the passage of time. The reason behind such assumption is the presence of transnational communities in India living under the fear of increased intolerance in India. If threatened, these communities could look towards the bordering countries (which are home to these ethnicities and cultures), dragging them into crisis ultimately. It is believed that India in order to divert attention from internal issues, could resort to low intensity conflicts with other states especially Pakistan.

Conclusion

Indian society offers no acceptance to pluralism and doesn't ensure 'secularism' in its practices either. And it is the consequent development of an unjust system that intolerance and Hindutva are on a rise specifically under the BJP government. Lack of religious freedom and constant violations of human rights are the harsh ground realities of a greater and democratic India which must not go unnoticed in the international arena.

UPCOMING ONE-DAY CONFERENCE Debt Issues in Pakistan



Date: September 8, 2016
Venue: Islamabad Hotel

For Registration, Contact
Ms. Gulshan Bibi, Conference Coordinator
Email: gul.quaidian@gmail.com

FROM THE ARCHIVE HISTORY OF PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL FLAG

Pakistani flag was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947 i.e. three days before the country's independence as the official flag of the Dominion



Liaquat Ali Khan holding Pakistan's Flag in the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan

of Pakistan. It was afterwards retained by the current-day Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Syed Amir-ud-din Kidwai; he studied the Muslim



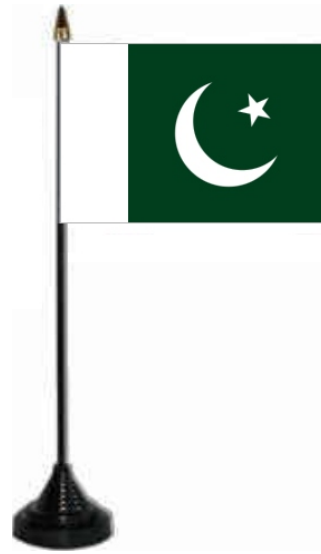
Syed Amir-ud-din Kidwai, Designer of Pakistan's Flag

League's flag, as he tried to design a flag for a new and independent nation.

The flag is a green field with a white crescent moon and five-rayed star at its centre, and a vertical white stripe at the hoist side. The green color in flag is mandated only as 'dark green' officially. The green color represents Islam and the majority Muslims in Pakistan and the white stripe represents the religious minorities. The crescent and star in the centre symbolizes progress and light respectively.

Pakistan's flag is hoisted on several important days of the year including Republic and Independence Day. The government has called for display of the flag at full mast on March 23 of each year as an effort to recognize the adoption of the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

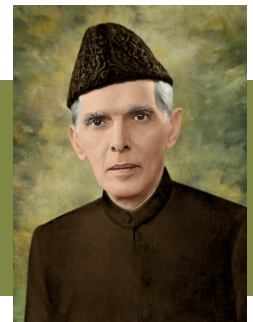
INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS



IPRI extends its cordial wishes to the people of Pakistan on the occasion of its 69th Independence Day

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but the Muslim Ideology which has to be preserved, which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which, we hope other will share with us"

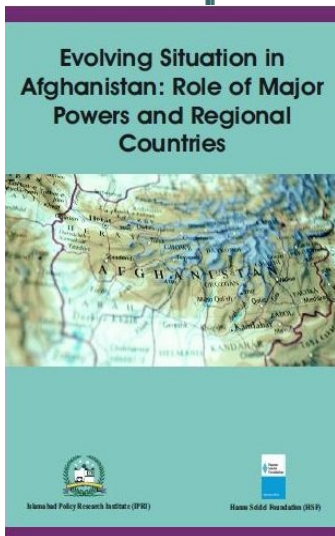
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah



UPCOMING IPRI PUBLICATION

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

Afghanistan is a country at the crossroads of change. Change, that can either take it out of its past and present existential crisis towards wholeness; or push it towards abysmal chaos. What the country and its people need more than anything else in the days and years ahead is decisive leadership. The ongoing efforts of the U.S., Pakistan and China to facilitate the Afghan Government have been encouraging. However, must ground has to be covered in the Afghan owned and Afghan led reconciliation to save and salvage this country and turn it into a developed and peaceful country.



Islamic Policy Research Institute (IPRI)

Hassan Siddiqi Foundation (HSF)



ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

**Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant**
"Back to Bipolarity?" (The Nation)
"Pak-US: Perpetual fire fighting"
(The Nation)
"Kashmir burns again" (The Nation)
"Kashmir under international spotlight"
(The Nation)



!"(Daily Pakistan)
"Achoot, Chehra Safaki Aur---!"
(Nawa-i-Waqt)

**Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Fellow**
"India's negative politics"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Saman Zulfqar,
Assistant Research Officer**
"Brexit and its fallouts"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Khurram Abbas, Assistant
Research Officer**
"China and civilisational harmony"
(Pakistan Observer)
"National Security & National Integration"
(Daily Times)
"National debt: Security implications"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow**
"Mazhabi Adam Bardasht, Bharat
Aur--" (Nawa-i-Waqt)
"Bangladesh Mein Dehshatgard
Hamla Aur.....!" (Daily Pakistan)
"Youm-e-Shuhada-e Kashmir"
(Daily Pakistan)
"Bharti Sazeeshe, Balochistan Mega Projects Aur----



**Khalid Chandio,
Research Officer**
"Future of Pak-US Relations"
(Pakistan Observer)



**Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Research Officer**
"India's Atrocities in Kashmir"
(The London Post)



**Maryam Nazir,
Assistant Research Officer**
"SCO membership &
Pakistan" (Pakistan Observer)



UPCOMING EVENT

TWO DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CPEC: MACRO & MICRO ECONOMIC DIVIDENDS FOR PAKISTAN & THE REGION



Col. (R) Muhammad Hanif
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Date: September 20-21, 2016
Venue: Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad

IPRI'S NEW LOCATION



IPRI's new address (from Monday
September 5, 2016) will be:
Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)
Fifth Floor, E. T. Complex
Sir Agha Khan Road,
F-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

Islamabad Policy Research Institute



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