



Islamabad Policy Research Institute



NEWSLETTER

January 2016, Vol. 4, No. 1



GUEST LECTURE

CONTOURS OF NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF PAKISTAN

Ambassador Mohammad Sadiq, Secretary, National Security Division (NSD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Pakistan visited IPRI on January 19, 2016 to deliver lecture on "Contours of National Security Policy (NSP) of Pakistan". Following are the salient points of his lecture.

- The National Security Policy (NSP), being formulated for the first time will address Pakistan's vital national interests, i.e. sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan, support to the fundamental rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, national unity and harmonious society, robust and growing economy, equitable socio-economic development and a society free from all forms of exploitation, political stability through constitutional governance, and peace at home and abroad.
- It would also address issues related to internal environment, external environment and national power potential of Pakistan.

- Before drafting the NSP, several segments of the society, i.e. intellectuals, political parties of left and right, civil society, think tanks, intelligencia, teachers, journalists, representatives of minorities, retired civil servants, parliamentarians, and religious leaders were consulted. More than 250 gatherings, i.e. seminars, conferences, workshops, and meetings were held across the country. The people were consulted in their local languages, so that, they could express themselves.

• "National Vision" of the NSP speaks about the Quranic principles, constitutional principles, and Quaid's principles.

- There are proposals to publish the NSP in six languages, i.e. English, Urdu, and four local provincial languages so that people could understand it.
- The NSP would address the issues of capacity building and investing in human development.
- The policy recommends to gauge the progress of NSP after every one year.

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Message from the President

The first Newsletter of the year 2016 is in your hands. It is time to look at the highlights of IPRI's work during 2015. As a platform for analysis, research and debate, IPRI had four thematic programmes around which its activities were framed to help the policy makers make informed decisions. Its national and international conferences, review meetings and guest lectures were aimed at addressing complex political, social and economic issues as well as regional and international issues that impact on Pakistan's vital national interests. We published the prestigious biannual IPRI Journal, conference books and several reports which are available on our website. The objective of these activities, was to provide scholarly input to the public policy making circles and to bring new ideas in public discourse as policy options. IPRI also became a pioneer Institute in having an Urdu segment on its website.

I remain indebted to the members of the Board of Governors of IPRI for their continued support during the year. I thank all the scholars at home and abroad who shared their valuable views at IPRI's platform during its various activities. I am also grateful to IPRI researchers and scholars for their hard work throughout the year.

IPRI will continue its engagement with the scholarly community of Pakistan and its partner think tanks abroad during 2016. We are looking forward to working with them to come up with creative solutions to the complex issues of the new millennium. To move in time with national and international developments will remain IPRI's hallmark during 2016 and beyond.



QUICK REVIEW OF IPRI'S ACTIVITIES

2015
AT
A
GLANCE

PUBLICATIONS

Bi-Annual IPRI Journal

Bi-Annual IPRI Insight

Monthly IPRI Newsletter

5 Books

12 Articles in International Newspapers

329 Articles in National English & Urdu Newspapers

IPRI ENGAGEMENTS

EVENTS

- 1 Two-day National Conference
- 2 Two-day International Conferences
- 4 One-day National Conferences
- 12 Guest Lectures
- 25 Review Meetings

- Visits by Foreign Scholars/Delegations/Journalists from Indonesia, China, Myanmar, Italy, Japan, US and the UK

- Visits Abroad and Participation by President and IPRI Scholars in Seminars/Conferences/Discussions held in Russia, China, Japan, Turkey and Sri Lanka

- Institutional MOUs with International Think Tanks from Jordan, US, UK, Belgium, China, Uzbekistan, Rumania, Germany, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal and Itlay



President IPRI Ambassador (r) Sohail Amin was invited by the Chairperson of the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs (PIIA), Dr. Masuma Hasan to make a presentation at a Roundtable on 'Why Think Tanks Matter to Policy Makers and the Public' held in Karachi on 28 January 2016. The event had been organised as PIIA was a launch partner in Pakistan of the Lauder Institute's (University of Pennsylvania) 2015 Global Think Tank Index released in January 2016. Other speakers who made presentations at the Roundtable were former Senator and Federal Minister Mr. Javed Jabbar, former Chief Secretary Sindh, Mr. Tasneem Siddique and Chairperson Orangi Pilot Project, Mr. Arif Hasan. There were more than 60 discussants including former Foreign Secretary Mr. Najmuddin

Sheikh, scholars, representatives of Universities, advocacy firms, NGOs, civil society and media and business houses.

In his remarks, President IPRI said that individuals leading the think tanks or those working for them were informed advisors and creators of knowledge. Think tanks, therefore, have

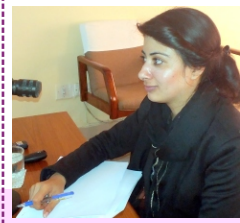
a role in public policy making process and in public discourse. They have the capacity to convert ideas into policy options. To be part of policy making process through public discourse, think tanks should address complex political, social and economic issues. They should come up with new ideas, creative solutions and recommendations.

President IPRI continued that in Pakistan, the new millennium had brought with it new challenges which included both traditional and non-traditional security threats. Those challenges opened up a variety of new

subjects about which the political leadership, the policy making institutions, academia, industry and the public had superficial knowledge. The output of think tanks on such issues had become more relevant to all those segments of the society. At the same time, the emergence of NGOs, round the clock media, emergence of new web oriented generation and social media had made the task of think tanks more challenging. Think tanks would, however, continue to matter if they focus on coming up with new ideas as policy options. Mr. Javed Jabbar in his remarks said that think tanks should be autonomous, independent and non-partisan. He said that security had returned to Karachi for which we should all be thankful to Operation Zarb-e-Azb. Researchers who were reluctant to stay in Karachi due to security concerns could now make this city as their base.



REVIEW MEETING



PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE GULF STATES

Ms. Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer in her presentation on “Pakistan's Relations with Gulf States” discussed Pakistan's relation with seven Arab states that border the Persian Gulf, namely Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

Pak-Saudi Arabia Relations

Although all the Gulf States have fairly close relations with Pakistan, Saudi Arabia stands out as having the closest relations with Pakistan. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are leading members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Successive Saudi leaders have visited Pakistan from time to time. Saudi Arabia praise the Pakistani military's efforts to fight terrorism in the ongoing Zarb-i-Azb campaign. Saudi Arabia is also among the 15 top export partners of Pakistan with which bilateral trade volume has gone above US\$ 4 billion per annum.

Currently, more than 2.2 million Pakistanis are working in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and encouraged Pakistan and India to start confidence building measures.

Pak-UAE Relations

Pakistan and the UAE have enjoyed close fraternal relations. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan's friendship with President Ayub Khan led to an exemplary bilateral relationship between Pakistan and the UAE.

Pakistan was one of the largest recipients of UAE aid in the wake of 2005 earthquake, IDP's of Swat and 2010 flood devastations. According to the UAE Foreign Aid Report (2009), the UAE government and donor organizations granted DH 9 billion (US\$2.45bn) in foreign aid in 2009. The UAE committed grants of worth AED 998.5 million (\$270 million) through Abu Dhabi Fund for development projects.

The relationship between the two countries is steadfast and efforts are underway to institutionalize this relationship to make it mutually beneficial. Currently, more than 1.2 Million skilled and semi-skilled Pakistanis are working in the UAE fortifying Pakistan's foreign reserves by sending regular remittances.

Pak-Qatar Relationship

Various high-level visits have been exchanged between Pakistan and Qatar from time to time. Both sides emphasize on the need to keep up the momentum of progress in the fields of energy, hydropower generation, agriculture, infrastructure

and aviation, so as to harness the full potential existing between the two brotherly countries. Both countries signed worth \$16 billion LNG deal recently. Further, the presence of Pakistanis in Qatar and their active involvement in the economic activities has strengthened links between the two countries.

Pak-Oman Relations

Oman's location has great strategic importance for Pakistan as it is the closest Arab neighbour in terms of physical distance. It links the Arabian Peninsula to Pakistan. High level visits have been exchanged between the two countries from time to time.

Pak-Kuwait Relations

The existing relations between Kuwait and Pakistan are based on common interest, mutual respect and co-operation. Kuwait perceives Pakistan as a strategically important Muslim country. Pakistani government supported the coalition against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and sent 11,600 troops. The Government of Kuwait was among the first countries to extend assistance of US\$ 100 million for the victims of the earthquake of October 2005. There has been a frequent exchange of high level visits between the two countries. Kuwait hosts over 160 thousand Pakistani community.

Pak-Bahrain Relations

Pakistan and Bahrain enjoy fraternal relations owing to shared interests and common concerns. The presence of around 45,000 Pakistanis with a noticeable representation in the security and defence forces of Bahrain is a manifestation of close relations. Bahrain is appreciative of the consistent support expressed by Pakistan for its sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and progress.

Pak-Iraq Relations

Iraq and Pakistan established diplomatic relations in 1947. Iraq was the first Arab country to recognize Pakistan. Over the years, the relationship between Iraq and Pakistan has developed further and Pakistan played an important role in recent years in the development of Iraq. Pakistan was one of the first countries which opened its Diplomatic Mission in Baghdad after the US withdrew its forces. Pakistan supports Iraq's territorial integrity.

An Analysis of Pak-Gulf States Relation

- Pakistan remains a priority choice for the Gulf countries' for continuing close defence relationship. Increasing instability in the oil rich Middle East is likely to up the geopolitical ante. Unstable oil prices, wars in Syria and Yemen show that Gulf States may seek to strengthen their

relationship with Pakistan at the same time that Pakistan tries to diversify its regional alliances.

- Pakistan has also adopted a policy of strict neutrality on Syrian Civil War. On Yemen Crisis, Pakistan's parliament unanimously passed a resolution to stay neutral while assuring complete support to Saudi Arabia against any violation of the Kingdom's territorial integrity.
- Pakistan wishes to maintain balanced relationship with countries in its region for regional peace. Hence, amidst recent tension between Saudi Arabia and Iran, Pakistan is playing the role of a mediator and has called for resolution of differences through peaceful means in the larger interest of the Muslim unity.

Recommendations

- There should be a common regional based strategy to tackle the common terror threat to humanity.
- Pakistan has developed an extensive programme for civilian uses of nuclear energy. On the basis of its strong relations with Gulf States, they can cooperate with Pakistan in extending peaceful uses of nuclear energy including areas like health, agriculture and science and technology.
- The idea of Free Trade Agreements should be materialized. Through Pakistan-GCC FTA, Pakistan is keen on developing special economic zones for investors from all the GCC states especially KSA and UAE. Pakistan also hopes that Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) would invest in various sectors of Pakistan.
- Food security is an emerging socio-economic issue in all the GCC states which needs to be addressed to by having Free Trade Agreements especially with Pakistan. Pakistan's agriculture sector has the potential to cater to the food requirements of the GCC region, which spends over \$200 billion on farm imports. Joint Ventures in halal food and agriculture may be established in order to promote the Pakistani food items in the GCC countries and to export them after processing/packaging/canning. This would provide better market access for Pakistani products in countries with which Gulf States have Free or Preferential Trade Agreements.
- Water conservation and climate change are biggest threats to human survival on earth and the Gulf region is not an exception. In the regard, the successful functional policies of the UAE ought to be followed.

FOR INFORMATION

UPCOMING PUBLICATION

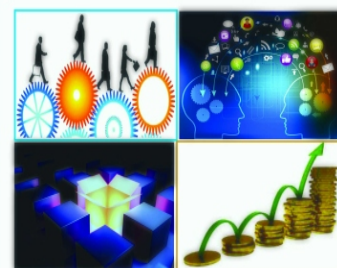
BUILDING KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY IN PAKISTAN: LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICES

Foundation, (HSF), Islamabad.

The book covers various themes ranging from "Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Potential and Prospects" to "Imperatives of Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan" and from "Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Important Sectors of the Economy" to "Building a Knowledge-Based Economy Forward." It would contribute as a timely initiative comprising information and suggests plausible recommendations to facilitate transformation into a Knowledge-Based Economy

Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Learning from Best Practices

Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan:
Learning from Best Practices



ADDITION TO OUR LIBRARY

The Question of Intervention: John Stuart Mill and the Responsibility to Protect

In the twenty-first century, intervention has taken many forms: military and economic, unilateral and multilateral. Taking John Stuart Mill's famous 1859 essay "A Few Words on Non-Intervention" as his starting point, international relations scholar Michael W. Doyle addresses the issue of when a state's sovereignty should be respected and when it should be overridden or disregarded by other states in the name of humanitarian protection, national self-determination, or national security. In this time of complex social and political interplay and increasingly sophisticated and deadly weaponry, Doyle reinvigorates Mill's principles for a new era while assessing the new United Nations doctrine of responsibility to protect.



About the Author

Michael W. Doyle

Director Columbia Global Initiative

Former Special adviser for policy planning to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan

Ph.D. from Harvard University

The Question of Intervention

John Stuart Mill & the Responsibility to Protect

MICHAEL W. DOYLE

UPCOMING EVENT

Human Rights Violations in Indian held Kashmir: Awakening the Global Conscience

Date: March 3, 2016

Venue: Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad

Note: Entry is through card only





LECTURE

CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA: PROS AND CONS

Mr. Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI, gave a lecture to IPRI scholars on the topic “Caste System in India: Pros and Cons.” The salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

History

India had remained subjugated under colonial powers due to cast system for more than 2000 years. Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) never resisted against any colonial power. The Communal Award was announced by the British on August 16, 1932 granting separate electorates in British India to the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables. Gandhi and Nehru strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. Gandhi began an indefinite hunger strike against the award. Later, the 'Poona Pact' was inked on September 24, 1932 between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi. Poona Pact nullified the Communal Award, which was considered a great success of Gandhi and the Congress. After 32 years of independence, Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 under the supervision of Bhashuri Naath Mandal with a mandate to identify the socially or educationally backward classes and to allocate appropriate quota in the government jobs. The commission allocated 22.5 percent quota to OBCs. In 1989, the then Prime Minister of India Vishwanath Pratap

Singh increased the quota for OBCs up to 27 percent. Currently, these SC/ST/OBCs have been granted 49.5 percent quota, i.e. SC 15 percent, ST 7.5 percent and OBCs 27 percent. However, the ratio of quota for SC/ST/OBCs varies from state to state in Indian Union. For instance, the quota for SC is 80 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, while in Tamil Nadu SC have been allocated only 18 percent quota.

Caste System and Constitutional Framework of India

Indian National Congress (INC) had an experience of governance prior to independence. Constitutionally, Indian National Congress (INC) had divided Indian society into four categories: Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and upper caste Hindus. Indian Constitution offers quota system in electoral process and it has allocated 131 seats to SC/ST/OBCs in Lok Sabha. SC has been allocated 84 seats while 47 seats of Lok Sabha have been allocated to ST. Moreover, Indian Constitution gives proper share to SC/ST/OBCs by allocating percentage in the government jobs and admission in the government educational institutions. Since 1931, caste column in national census was abolished. Indian leadership followed the pattern of British and the same practice continued till 2011.

Ground Reality

Renowned Indian scholar, Parvez Dewan had done extensive research on Indian Caste system. In his book 'Caste, Hindu Heroes and All others are Villains', he opines that upper Hindu caste has misused print and electronic media against SC/ST/OBCs. He had taken 300 Hindi films and 600 Indian commercials as a case study and concluded that electronic media had deliberately depicted upper Hindu caste as 'Hero' while SC/ST/OBCs was depicted as 'Villain'.

Indian criminal justice system does not provide adequate security to SC/ST/OBCs. More than 89 percent perpetrators against SC/ST/OBCs get acquitted from courts. Indian Army and Indian Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) severely discriminate against SC/ST/OBCs in recruitment process. Hindu Brahmins and Rajputs have established their

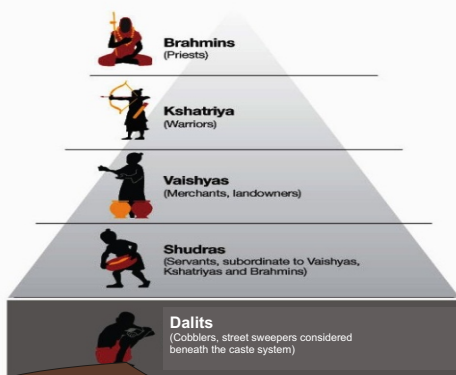
monopoly in these two institutions. Mr. Shad informed: “Muslims are less than 2 percent in Indian Army. It is widely believed that there are only 29000 Muslims in 1.3 Million Indian Army. SC/ST/OBCs are likely to be less than this ratio. Indian Army has named its various units on upper Hindu castes. However, it has rejected the demand for establishment of a new unit named 'Dalit'. Mr. Shad mentioned some facts related to social discrimination against SC/ST/OBCs, which are as under:

- Almost 47 percent SC/ST/OBCs are living below the poverty line.
- More than 54 percent SC/ST/OBCs children are suffering from malnutrition.
- Infant mortality rate among SC/ST/OBCs is 83 per 1000 live births.
- More than 48 percent people are illiterate.
- 37 percent SC/ST/OBCs are banned from entering into police stations.
- More than 28.5 percent SC/ST/OBCs are deprived of home delivery of postal mail.
- In health sector, upper castes Hindus always refuse to vaccinate SC/ST/OBCs children.
- More than 70 percent SC/ST/OBCs are not allowed to draw well water.
- SC/ST/OBCs cannot cremate their dead at the same place where Hindu Brahmins are cremated.
- These SC/ST/OBCs cannot worship in the same temples with upper caste Hindus. There are separate temples in rural areas for SC/ST/OBCs.
- SC/ST/OBCs labourers get less payment than other Hindu workers.
- Upper caste Hindus practise severe social discrimination against SC/ST/OBCs. Almost 57.8 percent SC/ST/OBCs children are forced to sit on back benches during lectures in the class.

Conclusion

Mr. Shad concluded that discrimination against SC/ST/OBCs could be considered as 'Hidden Apartheid'. A wide gap could be observed between constitutional and social practices of caste system in India. Despite severe discrimination against a particular segment of the society, India was trumpeting its soft image in the world.

INDIAN CASTE SYSTEM





REVIEW MEETING

Pakistan's Stance On The Yemen Crisis: Implications For Its Relations With The Gulf States

Ms. Asia Perveen Mahar gave a presentation on the topic, "Pakistan's Stance On The Yemen Crisis: Implications For Its Relations With The Gulf States". Salient Points of her review meeting are:

Key Events in Yemen from 2015-2016

- On 20 Jan 2015, as a response to President Hadi's move to draft a constitution for establishing six federal regions in the country, Yemeni presidential palace was seized by Houthi rebels in what they termed as a 'coup' led by Abdul-Malik al-Houthi.
- On 25 Mar 2015, President Hadi fled from the country after Houthi rebels advanced against Hadi's allies and moved towards Aden. Yemeni Foreign Minister called on Arab nations for an urgent military intervention. As a response, from 25 Mar 2015, Saudi Arabia launched air strikes against the Houthi rebels in Yemen.
- In April, the UN Security Council resolution imposed arms embargo on Houthi rebels demanding them to withdraw from areas they had seized.
- Houthi rebels said they wanted to participate in UN-sponsored peace talks but after a complete ceasefire. Peace talks between Houthi rebels and Yemen's exiled government began in Geneva on June 14, mediated by the UN which was aimed at ending weeks of fighting. But after 4-day talks between the two warring sides, no agreement was reached.
- Peace talks between rebels and the government began again on 15 December. A cease-fire was

called. Saudi sources stated that there would be a seven day halt in fighting, which might extend if the Houthis abided by the decision.

- On 3 Jan 2016, the Saudi-led coalition, fighting Houthi militias in Yemen for nine months, announced the end to the cease-fire. According to a spokesperson for the Saudi coalition, the cease-fire had ended due to continuous Houthi attacks on the Saudi kingdom's territories.

Pakistan's Stance on the Yemen Crisis

- PM Nawaz Sharif has re-affirmed that any risk to Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity would evoke a strong response from Pakistan and the Pakistani military, which would react with full force if anyone tried to violate the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia, but Pakistan was not directly participating in the military intervention.
- Pakistan's parliament held a broader debate over the complexity of the issues relating to the joining military alliance. While many praised Saudi Arabia as a friend of Pakistan, almost all called for a political solution and diplomacy to end the crisis. Thus the parliament unanimously voted to adopt a policy of neutrality.
- Pakistan has stronger ties and historical relations with Middle Eastern states and wants to maintain a balanced relation with them.

Analysis and Recommendations

- Riyadh and Tehran should prevent the current tensions from taking a hazardous turn as it would endanger peace of the entire region. With

reduced oil reserves, increase in defence expenditures and engaging in any sort of arms race would draw away resources from the socio-economic sectors.

- An effort for rapprochement is the possible way forward. In the past, during the 1960s and 1970s, the two countries collaborated in a strategic alliance with considerable political, military and security interactions. Today too they need to think on broader terms.
- In a move well received by the international community, Pakistan has cautiously opted for staying neutral in the Yemen war. Afterwards the effort to foster reconciliation between Iran and Saudi Arabia has been initiated.
- In 1997, Pakistan facilitated a meeting between King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia and President Hashmi Rafsanjani of Iran during OIC Summit in Islamabad, which led to easing of tension between the two countries at that time.
- Presently for the reconciliation process to succeed, it is vital to find a common ground of cooperation while putting into consideration Saudi Arabia and Iran's concerns about each other.



RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

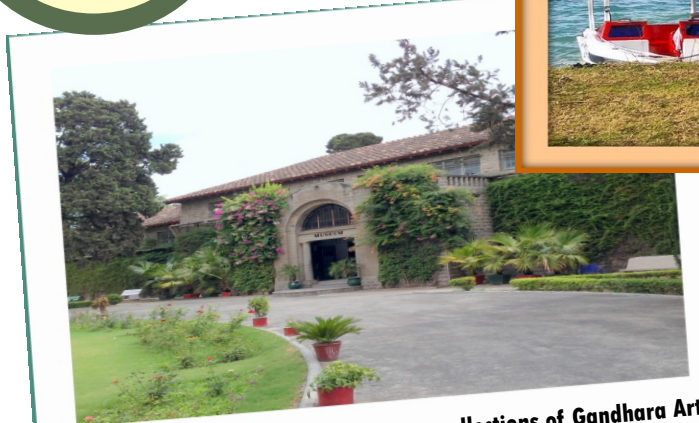
IPRI Scholars and Staff went for a recreational trip to Khanpur Dam and Taxila Museum on January 9, 2016. The weather was great, the place was excellent and food was tasty and hygienic. The team enjoyed hiking and boating activities.

Khanpur Dam An Attraction for Tourists

- Named after the former Khanpur village, the dam is located on the Haro River
- The dam is about 40 km from Islamabad, Pakistan and it was completed in 1983
 - Dam is 167 feet high and stores 110,000 acre feet of water
- Known for its picturesque beauty, dam has become a popular tourist destination and a picnic spot
- Each year Khanpur Dam Festival attracts thousands of tourists and people from different parts of the country
- Water Sports Activities includes: Motor Bike Racing and Sailing
- Other Attractions of Festival: Hot-air Balloon Rides, Magic and Puppet Shows, Gliding, Horse and Camel Riding and Joy Land for Kids



There are some 4000 objects displayed, including stone, stucco, terracotta, silver, gold, iron and semiprecious stones



Taxila Museum - Houses one of the best collections of Gandhara Art
The Taxila City dates back to 600 or 700 BC



Two Dozen Buddhist Stupas are on Display in Taxila Museum



Ancient Water Distiller to Purify Water

ARTICLES BY OUR SCHOLARS

Col (R) Muhammad Hanif,
Research Coordinator
"Objectives of Modi's
Surprise Visit to Pakistan"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow

"Haq e Khud Iradiat o
Moodi Yatra!"
(*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

"Pathankot Ka Such--?"
(*Nawa i-Waqt*)

"Mufti Saeed Kay Baad...?"
(*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

"Natinol Action PlanTab Say Abb
Tak "(*Daily Pakistan*)

"America Ik Nazar Idhar Bhi"
(*Daily Pakistan*)

Muhammad Munir,
Research Fellow

"Modi's symbolic visit"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant
"Arab - Ajam syndrome"
(*The Nation*)

"Confronting or reinforcing
the failure?" (*The Nation*)

"Mission Impossible" (*The Nation*)

Khalid Chandio,
Research Officer

"Lowdown on Obama's
address" (*Pakistan Observer*)

Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Research Officer

"Give Peace another
Chance" (*Pakistan
Observer*)

Saman Zulfqar,
Assistant Research Officer
"Turning Challenges into
Opportunities"
(*Daily Times*)



Amna Ejaz Rafi,
Assistant Research Officer
"Afghan Peace Talks"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Khurram Abbas,
Assistant Research Officer
"The CPEC and Maritime
Security" (*Daily Times*)



Asiya Perveen Mahar,
Assistant Research Officer
"Oil, Economy and the Middle
East" (*Pakistan Observer*)
"Way Forward for KSA & Iran"
(*Pakistan Observer*)



Aymen Ijaz,
Assistant Research Officer
"Why does Pakistan
Matter to China?"
(*The Patriot*)



CALL FOR PAPERS

IPRI Journal Summer 2016

IPRI Journal is published twice a year by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research and analysis of regional and international issues with relevance to Pakistan's national policies. Editor invites scholars to submit well-researched and unpublished papers for its upcoming IPRI Journal Summer 2016.

Submission Deadline:
March 30, 2016

For Submission Guidelines Visit:
www.ipripak.org



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