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Counter Terrorism (CT) Moot

Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy and Measures for Its Revival

The Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) organized its third Counter Terrorism Moot on *Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy and Measures for Its Revival* on 26 February 2020.

Eminent speakers included **Dr Waqar Masood**, former Federal Secretary Finance, GoP; **Mr Ihsan Ghani**, former National Coordinator, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA); **Mr Wasim Saleem** from the Social Policy and Development Centre; **Dr Farhan Zahid**, Deputy Inspector General, Balochistan Police; **Mr Muhammad Iqbal**, Director General, Counter Terror Financing, NACTA; **Dr Faheem Aslam** from COMSATS University; **Ms. Humaira Zia Mufti** from NACTA; and **Dr Shabana Fayyaz** from Quaid-i-Azam University. The Moot was conducted under the Chatham House Rule.

Ambassador Vice Admiral (R) Khan Hasham bin Saddique, President IPRI, in his Welcome Address spoke about the adverse impact of terrorism on Pakistan's economy. He highlighted that emerging economies are worse hit as they do not have the resources to tackle the challenges that terrorism poses. Noting the effect of terrorism on human capital and infrastructure, he pointed out that 1 per cent increase in terrorism reduces Foreign Direct Investment by 0.104 per cent; domestic investment by 0.039 per cent and economic growth by 0.002 per cent.

In order to strengthen economic growth, more resources are required to improve the law and order situation; and to increase foreign investment, more domestic investment is needed.

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Recommendations

- 1 There is a need to conduct studies on the economic cost of Pakistan's placement on the FATF Grey List.
- 2 Pakistan should strive to fully implement the FATF Action Plan, especially when institutions such as the World Bank are involved in conducting mutual evaluations. Failure to fully implement the Plan could jeopardize capital inflow.
- 3 The Foreign Office and business community need to reach out to multinational corporations and business partners that have invested their capital in Pakistan. Robust diplomatic actions need to be undertaken to persuade FATF member states regarding the positive changes taken by the country under the Action Plan.
- 4 Proactive measures are required on war-footing to plug remaining terror financing and money laundering loopholes in Pakistan's legal, executive and regulatory regime.
- 5 There is a need to update the list of proscribed organizations given the use of arbitrary executive powers in Pakistan to declare certain organizations as 'proscribed'.

IPRI Update Team

Editor-in-Chief:
Ambassador Vice Admiral (R)
Khan Hasham bin Saddique, HI(M)

Editor:
Sarah Siddiq Aneel

Assistant Editor:
Mariam Nasir

Composer:
Muhammad Tasif

Newspaper Articles

Brig. (R) Raashid W. Janjua
Director Research

1. "Kashmir Bleeds"
 2. "Indian Military Spending"
- Daily Times*

Ambassador (R) Asif Durrani
Sr Research Fellow

"Iranian Majlis Elections: A Prelude to Hardliners Ascension to Power"
Daily Times

Dr Talat Farooq
Sr Consultant

"Warning of the Century"
The Express Tribune

Khurram Abbas
Research Officer

"Changing Nature of Protracted Conflicts"
The Nation

Amna Ejaz Rafi
Assistant Research Officer

1. "Challenges to South Asia Peace"
Daily Times
2. "President Erdogan's Visit"
The Express Tribune

Usama Nizamani, Jr Consultant

1. "India's Militarised Approach towards Kashmir Dispute"
 2. "Return of Games to Pakistan"
- The Nation*

Hamza Rifaat
Assistant Research Officer

1. "American's Binary Approach to the Middle East 'Is a Damning Indictment'"
CGTN News
2. "The UN Secretary General's Visit to Islamabad Boosts the PTI's Fortunes"
The Diplomat

Adeel Mukhtar, Assistant Research Officer

1. "Agni III: Thy Name is Abysmal Failure"
2. "Gangotri of Misinformation & Injustice"
3. "International Mantra of Picking Holes & Above Board CPEC"
The Readers Review
4. "Fallout of Citizenship Act on India and Pakistan"
Daily Times

Hannan Hussain, Assistant Research Officer

1. "The Merits of Understanding Lebanon Beyond Hezbollah"
2. "Why Riyadh's Vision 2030 Is Such a Hard Sell"
3. "Trump-Modi Union Fuels the Flames of Far-right Nationalism"
4. "It Is Time to Bury CPEC's Debt Trap Fallacies"
5. "No Doubts in Pakistan-Malaysia Bilateral Relations"
6. "Three Key Breakthroughs at the Munich Security Conference"
7. "Washington's Military Obsession with Beijing just won't Subside"
8. "The Trouble with Bezos's Billion-Dollar Climate Pledge"
9. "Assessing the Promise of a US-Taliban Peace Deal"
CGTN News
10. "Here's How Democrats are Doing Trump's Electioneering for Him"
Millennial Action Project



Mr Mihail Hartarsky, Second Secretary, Deputy Head of Mission, Political, from Embassy of Republic of Bulgaria visited IPRI on 12 February 2020.

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Recommendations

- 1 Pakistan needs to work on a more robust and cohesive policy on Kashmir, articulating Indian barbarity at every international forum.
- 2 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs to move forward from just highlighting the issue in various capitals around the world to lobbying legislators, human rights activists and the international media to play an active role in the peaceful struggle of Kashmiris against Indian fascist designs.
- 3 Alienation of Kashmiris due to Hindutva policies of New Delhi offers an opportunity for Pakistan to expand its diplomatic clout and gain the necessary momentum in advancing the Kashmiri cause of self-determination through media and diplomatic channels.
- 4 Pakistan should assiduously lobby for convening the Council on Foreign Ministers meeting at the OIC and other multilateral fora for building pressure on India to reverse its illegal annexation of the disputed territory.

Contact Information:

Address: IPRI, Fifth Floor, Evacuee Complex,
Sir Agha Khan Road, Sector F-5/1,
Islamabad, Pakistan.

+92 51 9211346-49

ipri.editor@gmail.com

https://www.facebook.com/pages/
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www.ipripak.org

Effects of War against Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy and Measures for Its Revival

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Speakers highlighted the toll exacted by the War on Terror on the national economy covering multiple dimensions. They discussed how unabated violence and its byproducts in the form of intolerance and religious extremism radically transformed the social and security landscape of the country, where safeguarding lives of citizens had to be prioritized over economic development, as writ of the state was challenged by militants, making it a matter of national security.

It was pointed out that apart from terrorism, natural disasters; law and order situation; and energy crisis also impacted the economy. Between 2007 and 2015, loss to Pakistan's economy stood at USD 63 billion. During this period, the government spent an additional PKR 2.2 trillion on security-related expenditures.

Terrorism exacerbated provincial disparities in Pakistan, with Balochistan being the worst affected, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

It was outlined that the prerequisites for Pakistan to secure peace in Afghanistan include counter terrorism and de-radicalization policies; Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) measures to supplement these policies; eliminating safe havens operating out of Afghanistan; and undertaking joint efforts to counter cross-border groups.

Peace in Afghanistan may seem far off, but steadfast resolve and awareness about the country's internal political dynamics could lead to positive outcomes.

There was also discussion about Pakistan's engagement with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). It was underlined that Pakistan has to undertake institutional and operational measures for compliance. During this phase, all financial institutions sending money to the country, or vice versa, are subject to rigorous procedural formalities. A speaker shared that the peer-review exercise runs contrary to established international norms and standards. It is important to consider how jurisdictional imbalances are spread across regions, under the FATF.

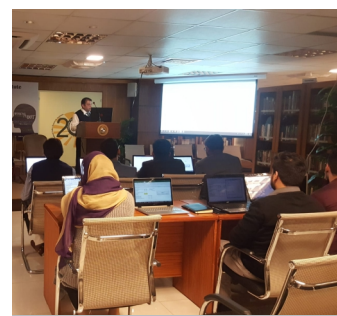
In South Asia, the entire region's jurisdiction is measured by one country - India - which puts Pakistan at a disadvantage.



Pakistan is still in a new state of war - with FATF being used as an instrument for crippling the economy.

There was unanimous agreement that while Pakistan needs to learn from its past experiences, the international community has failed to fathom that for the past 40 years, Pakistan has been dealing with a country experiencing violence and civil war on its west; and a country posing existential threat to its east. Despite all these odds, Pakistan has resiliently recuperated.

Capacity Building Research Workshop



In order to strengthen the research capacity of IPRI scholars, an eight day workshop on data analysis and quantitative research design was organised. Dr Faheem Aslam, a foremost authority on financial analytics, data mining, artificial intelligence and data sciences, delivered the training. The researches were introduced to recent developments in data analysis and were able to increase their proficiency in statistical analysis and the basics of R software.

Symposium

Situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir: Exploring Policy Options for Pakistan

On 4 February 2020, IPRI organized a symposium on *Situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir: Exploring Policy Options for Pakistan*. Speakers shed light on the security, military and diplomatic dimensions of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. They highlighted that India's hegemonic actions are hampering peace and development in South Asia.

In his Opening Remarks, **Ambassador Vice Admiral (R) Khan Hasham bin Saddique, HI(M)**, President IPRI, shared that with the presence of more than 800,000 security forces, Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJ&K) is virtually a garrison with the largest concentration of security forces anywhere in the world. He outlined the factors undermining peace in the region including the absence of an effective regional security mechanism; lack of economic and cultural integration and absence of reliable dispute resolution bodies. President Saddique was of the view that the impact of Jammu and Kashmir dispute on regional and global security is undeniably multifaceted; and warned that recent Indian attempts to alter the ethnic, religious and social demography of IOJ&K will entail serious consequences for world peace.

Welcome, New Director Research



IPRI is pleased to welcome Brig. (R) Raashid Wali Janjua as Director Research. He holds a Civil Engineering degree from Military College of Engineering, and is a graduate of Command and Staff College, Quetta and National Defence University, Islamabad. He also holds a Masters in Security and Defence Management from Royal Military College of Canada, and is currently pursuing his doctoral studies in Peace and Conflict Studies at the National University of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

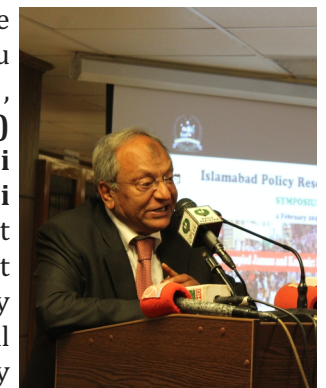
India's obstinate strategic adventurism may turn nuclear-pessimists' nightmare of Kashmir becoming a nuclear flashpoint, a horrible reality. The comity of nations cannot afford to be bystanders since the stakes and costs are too high. Responsibility falls on the international community to deliver on UN resolutions promised to the people of Kashmir.

Delivering his Keynote Address, **Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed**, Chairperson, Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senate of Pakistan, drew an analogy between the annexations of Kashmir which is a disputed territory and the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 - both egregious examples of violation of international law. He underscored that while international outcry over Crimea's annexation was significantly higher, there has not been similar remonstrations of India over abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A in Kashmir.



Senator Syed spoke about how India is grappling with several different insurgencies and has become a deeply polarized state under Narendra Modi. According to him, in India, secularism has been replaced with a fascist Hindutva mindset with a huge impact on Indian polity and IOJ&K.

Discussing the impact of Hindu nationalism, **Ambassador (R) Afrasiab Mehdi Hashmi Qureshi** discussed that history suggests that India does not pay heed to international law and norms by manifesting textbook bigotry, especially under the manifestations of fascism and Nazism espoused by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) now adhered to by the Indian government.



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