

NEWS LETTER

Edition 44

5 October 2022



Editor in Chief: Dr. M. Ejaz Sandhu

Editor: Aiman Adnan

Designer: Samra Naz

Highlights

- From the Desk of Chairman
- Message of the Month

Focus Areas

- Research and Consultancy Wing
- Education and Learning Wing
- Think Tank Wing
- Knowledge Management Wing



Shahid Javed Burki

Chairman

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

The Dismal State of the World

In spite of its relatively large size – it is the world's fifth most populous country, and its economy is the 23rd in size – Pakistan receives little attention from the world. It has been excluded from most major international fora such as the group of 20 nations that has countries smaller in size as its members. It was not invited by the United States to join the group of a dozen Indo-Pacific nations

Washington set up during President Biden's recent visit to East Asia.

Every September the United Nations convenes its General Assembly with time allotted to all attending heads of state to offer their views about the way they see the state of the world. The 77th meeting of the General Assembly was held in New York in the closing days of September 2022. Pakistan sent Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif to the meeting. His delegation included Foreign Minister Bilawal Zardari Bhutto. The speeches from the podium began with an address by the U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres who focused on what he called "colossal global dysfunction" but urged the world to unite on adopting sweeping solutions.

"Our world is in big trouble," he said as the world leaders listened to him seated in the chamber. "Divides are growing deeper. Inequalities are growing wider. And challenges are spreading further."

The 2022 annual meeting was the first to happen in a fully in-person format since the world was struck by the Covid-19 pandemic in late 2020. One of the preventive measures adopted was to avoid large gatherings in closed spaces such as conference rooms. It was the first to take place since Russia's invasion of Ukraine – an international conflict that has deeply divided the world with the United Nations' most powerful members calling for the U.N. to be reformed to "maintain international peace and security." Guterres addressed these fractures in his opening address that set the tone for most of the speeches that followed. "We are gridlocked in a colossal dysfunction. The international community is not ready or willing to tackle the big dramatic challenges of our age. These crises threaten the very future of humanity and the fate of our planet. Our world is in peril – and paralyzed."

While most of what the Secretary General said

was devoted to outline the problems the planet faced at the time he spoke, he sought to remind the audience that the U.N. system over which he presided was still capable of finding solutions. Large projectors in the conference chamber showed a picture of a ship called Brave Commander that Guterres called an "image of promise and hope." The vessel was laden with grain from Ukraine and flew the blue-and-white flag of the United Nations. It was the first ship to leave the ports of Ukraine from the Black Sea that in normal times carried millions of tons of wheat to many parts of the world. The ports had been blocked by the Russian forces that invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The Russian allowed the grain-carrying ships after a deal was worked out by Turkey. "Some might call it a miracle at sea. In truth, it is a multilateral diplomacy in action," said the Secretary General. He called the dozens of ships that followed the Brave Commander's path a testament to what can be accomplished through cooperation among nations.

Those who followed the Secretary General to the rostrum also painted grim pictures of the global situation. Much of the discussion – especially by the U.S. President Joe Biden – was concerned with the disruption caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the tough resistance put up by the Ukrainians to the Russian moves. Some of the alliances that Moscow had built up in the initial phase of the war began to crack. Both President Xi Jinping of China and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India sought to distance themselves from Moscow while Putin called 300,000 Russian reservists to put on their uniforms and move to the war's forefront. Here at the Burki Institute we will seek to provide answers to two questions: Why is Pakistan being sidelined by the major world powers and two, what are the larger consequences for the globe of the Russian action.



Shahid Najam
Vice Chairman

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Human Development Report 2022-Pakistan

The world is in the midst of serious crises. The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, wars and conflicts and climate change and environmental degradation continue to aggravate the uncertainties of our future and afflict our lives without let or loose. In these difficult times, the UNDP Human Development Report entitled "Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World", launched on 8 Sept 2022, attempts to explore the ways and means to turn uncertainties and associated challenges into opportunities to collectively work for a better future, both for the present and future generations.

The HDR, inter alia, highlights that for the first time ever; the global HDI has declined consecutively for two years. 9 of 10 countries are suffering setbacks in human development.

Pakistan ranks 161 out of 191 countries as per the 2022 Human Development Index (HDI) much below compared to Bangladesh 128, India 130 and Nepal 143. The country further slides down from a score of 0.544 to 0.479 when the HDI is adjusted for inequality.

Once former Secretary General Ban Ki Moon in one on one meeting in May 2010, observed

that Pakistan has all the assets and pre-requisites for development including human capital and expertise, infrastructure and well-established policy frameworks and institutions, and that back in 1960s and even in 80s, it used to be considered as a model for development and replication especially for the developing countries. He was curious to know the reasons as to why the country continued to suffer from massive development challenges of poverty, ignorance, disease and deprivation. My response was brief and emphatic: only one factor "governance dysfunction". A similar observation was made by Helen Clark UNDP Administrator/former Prime Minister of New Zealand. "Bad governance", was my immediate response.

Our pathetically poor performance on HDIs is indeed because of lack of good governance and that it could be massively improved within 4 to 5 years if the country manages to fix the governance function at all levels and across all segments- political, social, economic and administrative/executive including the unwarranted, intrusive and excessive role of state security institutions in the affairs of the state.

Brief interview of Shahid Najam on "governance" could be accessed at the link:
https://youtu.be/_2z2T_27fbg
<https://youtu.be/pXNHv031f8M>



Professor Abid Shirwani
(Educationist and Philanthropist)

Director General
University of Management and
Technology

The Role of TEVTA in Economic Development of Pakistan

Employment, poverty reduction, human resource development and Technical & Vocational education and training (TVET) are central to the government's stated policy and goals mandated by the Constitution of Pakistan National Skills for all Strategy ascertains the human resource development (HRD) as a mandatory obligation under Government's commitment to United Nations (UN) global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goal-4 target 4.3. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is included under the core activities and programs of HRD in the current medium term or five years plan 2018-23.

Pakistan has youth population of more than 120 million and TVET offer the shortest pathway for their productive engagement and employment because the development of a country's economy relies heavily on technical and vocational training too.

After the country's declaration of independence in 1947, the country's founder, "Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jannah," made it clear that vocational, technical, and scientific education were needed. Pakistan's policies and growth plans were all made with the political goals of the same ruling party in mind, which had a long-term detrimental impact on the nation's financial situation.

Our National Education Policy (2018) acknowledges the importance of technical education in providing students with the skills they need to find work. In Pakistan and overseas, those with technical skills are in a better position to get a job. Pakistan's government funded an initiative to train 1 million people with the fund of 2 billion Pakistani rupees through TEVTA.

Resultantly, a number of initiatives including improved quality of trainings, adequate facilities, infrastructure for training and equipment, as well as links between educational institutions and industry have been implemented by the Technical and Vocational Education Authority (TEVTA) over the country in order to reap the benefits of technical and vocational education and economic prosperity by creating self-employment opportunities in 2018-2019.

TEVTA sets eight goals for skill development particularly among young people, aims to increase productivity, sustain economic growth, improve job opportunities, target a milestone of 20 million skilled workers, up-skilling and re-skilling, export of skilled labor and achieve the demand for skilled workers on the labor market.

Many fast-expanding industries including IT, construction, agriculture, electronics, automotive are experiencing acute shortage of trained labor because of global economic transformations in reaction to technological improvements, which have increased the demand for professional workers. To fill the gap between industry's need and supply, a large number of skilled workers (more than 300,000 including 80,000 women) have been trained through Hunarmand Naujawan, Associate Diplomas programs, long and short

vocational training courses and entrepreneurial projects by establishing vocational and technical training centers.

In economic growth of Pakistan, TEVTA is a learning organization which is spending more than 60% budget on youth development through producing world class manpower to play a vibrant role to boost the national economy and industrial growth and addressing some of Pakistan's most pressing challenges, such as bridging the skills gap, reducing poverty and unemployment



Tariq Hussain
Member, Board of Directors
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Climate Change Challenges and Humanity's Response

The Report of the Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was published on **February 27,2022**. The title of the Report is:

Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and vulnerability

This Group has assessed the impact of climate change, looking at ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels. It has also reviewed vulnerabilities and the capacities and limits of the natural world and human societies to

adapt to climate change successfully. This IPCC undertaking took six years to complete and includes exhaustive analysis with credible supporting evidence. The analysis and its operational implications were agreed to by the 197 member countries of the Paris Agreement.

The messages of the report are stark. No one is unaffected by climate change has already come to a pass in the preceding few years. The weakest populations are already devastated. Further, even small additions to the agreed 1.1degree Celsius tolerance threshold will result in huge and irreversible adverse consequences for all. Beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius adaptation will become prohibitively costly for the majority of humanity. The IPCC's call is unequivocal. Without adequate preventive actions by the humanity, the planet is headed towards a meltdown. That is a high probability scenario.

But, on February 24,2022 the Russian invasion of Ukraine also began and added a new challenge for the geopolitics of the western world. Containing Russia became a new policy objective for Europe. But the fossil fuel (oil, natural gas) based energy supply for European industry and households comes largely from Russia. In early 2022, about 70 % of the Russian economy was dependent on the inflow of energy dollars from Europe. European billions were financing the hugely unwelcome war. The tradeoff was complicated because the European Union includes 27 countries and both the energy requirements and the political inclinations of the 27 governments were not convergent.

The IPCC-22 stark message was to dramatically decrease greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)--that is energy from fossil

fuels. This required reduction in the use of fossil fuels through substitution by renewables. And the war in Ukraine required that the sources of energy must be shifted from Russia to elsewhere. The reality is that sources of energy supplies and consumption patterns are not easily changed. Turning off the Russian taps and getting alternative supply sources is time consuming and, in many cases, infeasible within the given time constraints.

The jury is out on how political leaders and myriad non-governmental players will accomplish the many switches and substitutions required while also taking adequate actions to address the IPCC's call for immediate actions on mitigation and adaptation.

Achieving IPCC's mandate under the current political realities of an ongoing war will require a serious global transformative set of policies and actions which include addressing the needs and the capacity limits of the vulnerable populations and countries.

The wisdom needed to accomplish these complex set of tasks is not visible in the current leadership of a polarized world.



Dr. Muhammad Ejaz Sandhu
Director Operations, Education and Learning

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

Rethinking Tourism

Tourism is one of the greatest essential features for the economy of different countries. Economic impacts are usually positive, contribute to employment, better services, and social stability. Tourism can play a vital role in the GDP of Pakistan because tourists can be attracted to a long coastal belt, historical places, religious places, rivers, lakes, mountains etc.

According to World Tourism Organization, in 2021, 446 million tourists arrived compared to 1.47 billion in 2019 due to Covid-19. Worldwide tourists arrivals constitute 68 per cent in Europe, 18 % in US region, 5% Middle East, 5% Asia and others and 4% in Africa. France earned \$40.6 billion through 11% arrival of tourists in 2021 and India earned \$6 billion and Pakistan \$0.6 billion. Travel and tourism create 10.7% of the total available jobs worldwide. The rapid improvement of tourism has led to the advance of the government's livelihoods and through multiplier impact techniques, improving the equality of portions and inducing government-driven approaches to tourism. In this way, the progression of tourism has generally been a positive sense of duty with respect to monetary advance.

The country like Pakistan has various beautiful mountain ranges, rivers and a lot of historical

places. The crossing point of the world's largest mountain ranges Karakoram, Himalayas Hinduksh, and Pamirs outlines a highlight in the northern areas; it has climbers, mountain climbers, travelers and unprecedented rock, the wave of unlimited cold streams, which attracts countless annuals. Many reviews demonstrate that universal tourism positively affects long run monetary development (Brida J.G, 2008). The connection amongst tourism and monetary development shifts from nation to nation. The review is directed to inspect the relationship for Pakistan. The explanation for deciding on Pakistan is that the nation acquires various visitor spots at Naran, Kaghan, Swat, Gilgit, Malam Jaba, Chitral and Kalam and other mountain ranges. The nation likewise has numerous recorded spots like Mohenjo Daro and Harapa.



The legislature ought to put on foundation and transport in the vacation territories to advance the tourism in these ranges. Transport is the most vital area for any economy and for tourism transport is the key. There is wastefulness of aircrafts in the vast majority of the vacationer spots. The administration ought to mediate and give aircraft benefit in these zones. Government should provide special attention to the foreigners who want to visit Pakistan. Special security teams should be provided to them to avoid any terrorist attack on the tourists.



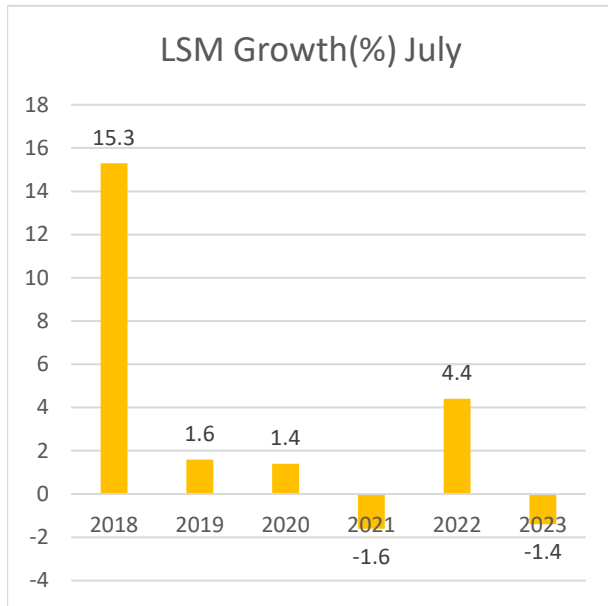
Atr un Nisa
Senior Research Fellow
 The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
 of Public Policy at NetSol

Pakistan's Economic Update (September 2022)

The recent flash flood has adversely affected cotton and other important crops, making the performance of agriculture sector more vulnerable. According to FAO's geospatial assessment, an area of over 9.461 million acres (MA) of cultivated crops (Sindh: 4.803 MA (50.8 %), Punjab: 2.715 MA (28.7 %), Balochistan: 1.229 MA (13.0 %), and KP: 0.715 MA (7.5 %)) have been affected/damaged by the recent Floods2022, increasing the risk of food insecurity. A large number of farmers lost their livestock on their way to safe havens and through the non-availability of fodder and exertion. There was hardly a place in the severely affected area that was free of standing water. For Jul-Aug 2022, farm tractor production declined by 37.3 percent to 5,810 and its sales also dropped by 18.5 percent to 6,230 compared to the same period last year.

Amid elevated inflationary pressures, monetary tightening, and uncertainty in the financial market, a flood has further aggravated the supply chain disruptions and dragged down Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) to negative growth of 1.4 percent in July 2022 against 4.4 percent growth in the corresponding period last year. On MoM, LSM nosedived by 16.5 percent in July 2022 against 0.6 percent in June 2022. During the period, only 8 out of 22 sectors witnessed growth which includes, Beverages, Wearing Apparel,

Iron & Steel products, Wood Products, Paper & Paperboard, Furniture, and others, while it decreased in Food, Textile, Tobacco, Automobiles, Chemicals, Rubber Products and Other Transport Equipment.



CPI inflation is recorded at 26.1 percent during Jul-Aug 2022 as against 8.4 percent in the same period last year. CPI inflation for August 2022 is recorded at 27.3 percent as compared to 8.4 percent in the same month last year. Food prices have risen globally due to a shortage of supply of commodities and high demand. Pakistan has also been affected by global price hikes as the country is net importer of food items especially wheat, pulses, and edible oil. Hence, food inflation is not a domestic phenomenon only. Along with an increase in international commodity prices, depreciation of the exchange rate against the US dollar and the recent floods have further amplified domestic inflation.

Net federal revenues in July 2022 increased by 9.3 percent to Rs 229 billion against Rs 209 billion in the same period last year. Total expenditures increased by only 3.7 percent to

reach Rs 536 billion in July 2022 compared to Rs 517 billion in the same month last year. Within the total, current expenditures increased by 8.0 percent to Rs 531 billion in July 2022 as compared to Rs 492 billion in the same period last year. Thus, the fiscal deficit has been contained to 0.3 percent of GDP in July 2022 against 0.4 percent last year. Whereas the primary balance posted a surplus of Rs 142 billion in July 2022 against the deficit of Rs 5 billion last year.

The Current Account posted a deficit of \$ 1.9 billion for Jul-Aug 2022 as against a deficit of \$ 2.4 billion last year, mainly due to an increase in exports and contraction in imports. However, the current account deficit shrank to \$ 703 million in August 2022 as against \$ 1.2 billion in July 2022, largely reflecting an improvement in the trade balance. Exports on fob grew by 11.3 percent during Jul-Aug 2022 and reached \$ 5.1 billion (\$ 4.6 billion last year). Imports on fob declined by 2.1 percent during Jul-Aug 2022 and reached \$ 11.1 billion (\$ 11.3 billion last year). Resultantly, the trade deficit (Jul-Aug 2022) reached \$ 6.0 billion as against \$ 6.8 billion last year. The total imports in Jul-Aug 2022 decreased by 8.9 percent to \$ 11.1 billion (\$ 12.1 billion last year).

The economic outlook for Pakistan in the current fiscal year has become uncertain and will likely remain below the target. Macroeconomic imbalances may ease with the expected slowdown in the economic growth. (Economic update, Ministry of Finance).



Aiman Adnan
Research Fellow
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Geo-Economics: An Integral Part of Statecraft

China was India's top imports source in 2020 despite the ongoing Ladakh crisis. Despite its repeated calls for boycott of Chinese products, India imported \$58.71 billion worth of goods from China in the year.¹ This has made two things very clear- despite countries being at ideological loggerheads; the trade must go on, and that economic interdependencies do not replace political differences entirely. This is what globalization has ensured over time- the coexistence and inextricable hyphenation of geo-economics and geopolitics.

This is not a new phenomenon, completely. Post-Cold War (1945-1989) saw a rise in economic interdependence; a key tenant of liberalism, when the international financial institutions (IFIs), economic frameworks and collaborative regimes played a part in connecting the world and bailing them out of economic miseries through credit packages. However, history has shown that the influential powers have hijacked the principles of liberalism and used the financial tools to the political detriment of the weaker and ideologically different states. For instance, the US has used its position as a global hegemon to arm-twist Iran a couple of times by imposing economic sanctions through the aforementioned platforms as these countries did not see eye to eye politically. It was the manifestation of the geo-economic strategies being used against the adversaries for political reasons. The figure below shows some

aspects of the geo-economics being used as statecraft.

	Positive	Negative
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant access Free trade agreements Government purchase Licenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions—deny access Embargo/boycott/quotas Deny licenses Subsidies World Trade Organization dispute settlement
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International financial institution (IFI) contributions Open capital markets Bailout packages Debt forgiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freeze assets Capital controls Currency manipulation Financial sanctions —secondary sanctions Sell foreign debt holdings
Monetary policy		
Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Development Assistance Private contributions Public health programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional aid Tied aid
Policy	Regulation	

Figure. Economic Instruments (Graphic by author; IFI: International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Multinational Development Banks, etc.)

The states have become more aware of and confident about their worth in the global political chessboard. They have used their natural, human, social, financial and technological resources to their advantage and to the loss of those they wish to contain. Russia-Ukraine gas dispute is no anomaly in this regard, in which Russia used its mineral resource to obstruct Ukraine's growing ties with the West and its bid to join the NATO. To mention a few examples, the ongoing US-China trade war, the I2U2 Grouping of 2021 (India, Israel, US & UAE) and the Abrahamic Accord (2020) are the instances of reaping economic dividends through and for functional political synergies.

Examining the global economic status-quo, Pakistan must shore-up more support, resources and partnerships for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It will be left incomplete without the participation of Russia and re-oriented focus towards the Central Asian States. To add substance to its political standing in the world, and to escape the usual political cornering and arm-twisting by the West and its allies (India in particular), Pakistan must proactively make efforts to

make & mobilize the existing geopolitical and geo-economic alliances between the neighboring China, Iran, Turkey and Russia. This would also afford these regional players the opportunity to bring robustness to the de-dollarization regime that is the need of the hour. Also it is necessary that Pakistan shuns its casual attitude of considering it's geo-economics a low-hanging fruit, a lot of effort, strategy and a disciplined mechanism requires to be put forth if it wishes to realize the benefit of its economic geography.² To start with, Pakistan can begin with identifying its high valued grains for export apart from the conventional ones, and invest more in fostering a conducive environment for the SMEs. It will also help in generating employment for the youth, add to the GDP and encourage technology-led growth and most importantly, boost the foreign investor confidence.

¹<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2325778/geo-economics-is-the-new-geopolitics>

²<https://www.dawn.com/news/1666794>



Zahra Khan
Research Intern

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Germany: A New Power

Germany is expected to eventually hold one of the three major power positions as it becomes more established in the global system. A tri-polar order is now emerging as a result of the expansion/rise of the USA, China, and Germany. History has witnessed two different world orders, the world was split between the superpowers: USSR and the USA during the Cold War, which gave rise to the bipolar order. After the end of the Cold War, the unipolar system with the USA as a global leader arose (1945– 1989).

Although the United States achieved unipolar global hegemony, its dominant position as a hegemon is eroding as a result of both domestic and international reasons. There is a strong political divide in the USA, The Republicans and Democrats have radically opposed political positions. Racial divisions, cause unjustifiable police violence, which also resulted in George Floyd's murder. Another major problem is of escalating Islamophobia and Asian Hate that increased when Donald Trump was elected president of the United States. The international causes for the hegemonic decline are the rise of China and the resurgence of Russia as major powers and the futile War on Terror waged in Afghanistan by USA, which make people believe that the America's military might, and superpower status have significantly declined.

As the US dominance is declining, Germany is building itself as a strong contender to take a dominant seat in the new world order. The country's current chancellor, Olaf Scholz, spoke about the "changing times", stressing that its citizens should focus on uniting its talented individuals and strengthening the nation. It has advanced technology, as well as investments in millions in R&D, universal education for its citizens and expertise in renewable energy (climate friendly energy which account for 46% of the nation's electricity). It also emphasizes on its active participation in controlling global warming. Germany's GDP is \$4.3 trillion, and it is a major donor to the EU (European Union), contributing more than 28 billion euros.

China makes about \$19.9 trillion in contributions in global GDP, but the US economy as a whole is worth \$25.3 trillion. Some people believe that Japan or India could replace Germany as the dominant nation in the tripolar world order, where India's economy contributes about \$3.3 trillion, and it also experience challenges like rising multidimensional poverty, intolerance, lack of citizenship and religious rights, and global inflation. Japan has a GDP of about \$4.9 trillion, higher than Germany's, but Germany is currently supporting the entire eurozone especially after Brexit and is exercising regional leadership and adhering to global responsibilities e.g., climate change, education & health infrastructural development etc.

References

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2376141/emerging-a-tripolar-world>

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/100-trillion-global-economy/>



Samra Naz
Assistant Manager IT/Knowledge Management

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

On 20th August 2022, the Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol attended a roundtable conference at UOL jointly hosted by CSSPR-UOL and IPRI on Economic Security as part of the Grand National Dialogue series. BIPP was represented by Dr. Athar Mansoor as panelist. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ashraf, Hon. Rector UOL met Dr. Moeed Yusuf, Strategic Advisor UOL and Ambassador. Dr. Gen. Raza Muhammad, President Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) were also present. Panelists at the roundtable were leading economists from LUMS, ITU, COMSATS, UMT, UOL, GCU and Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol. CSSPR and IPRI also signed an MoU for future research collaborations.





BIPP, through the contribution of its staff, directors and consultants, has donated 100 packets of dry Roshan for people devastated by heavy rains and flood. This small token is expressive of our solidarity with them during this anguishing period. We will continue doing all we can to help and support relief & rehabilitation efforts.



On 6th September 2022, BIPP organized an in-house training session on "Workplace Ethics" with Mr. Shahzad Akhtar (BIPP Consultant) being the trainer. He started by defining the organization's growth strategies and its four pillars (Leadership, Command, Management, Control) and briefed that these four in combination develop the organization's culture and if there's objectionable culture in

an organization, it will eat the organization. He further added that people development in any organization depends upon its core values vision and mission. Where the leaders should lead a way, focus on center of excellence growth, ability to influence and bring values in behaviors. The session ended on a healthy discussion among the participants.



On 26th September 2022, Prof. Dr. Shahid Munir - Chairman, Punjab Higher Education Commission, visited BIPP office. In a meeting with Mr. Shahid Najam (Vice Chairman BIPP) and BIPP team, both the parties discussed the areas of mutual interest especially relating to politics, economics and social issues in the context of Pakistan and developing short-term courses in international business, globalization and professional training and to foster and collaborate in policy dialogues, education and learning, and joint research and consultancy.



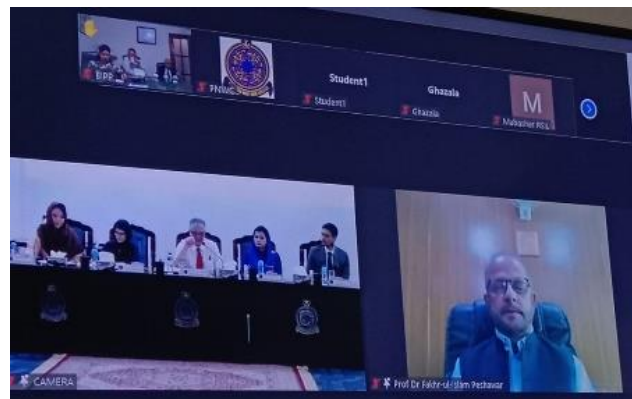
On 28th September 2022, Mr. Muhammad Zaman Wattoo visited the BIPP office and presented few slides to Mr. Shahid Najam on the topic of "A periscopic view of selected outlines of governance". Mr. Watto is currently serving as chairman of Punjab Cooperative Board for Liquidation (PCBL). In his past assignments he worked as Cane Commissioner Punjab, DC Sahiwal, Additional Secretary, Environment and Home Department and DCO Bhakkar.



On 28th September 2022, BIPP team participated in a roundtable conference held at University of Lahore (UOL) to discuss Pakistan's priorities and structural issues that need to be streamlined and eradicated. Panel had an intense and wide-ranging discussion on Pakistan's structural problems (political and economic), challenges with instituting reforms, and setting Pakistan's own economic house in order before dreaming big of regional trade and connectivity.



On 30th September 2022, BIPP team attended a seminar cum webinar hosted by Pakistan Naval War College on the occasion of World Maritime Day. The session started with arrival of chief guest followed by presentation of paper and question answer session and ended with prize and certification distribution ceremony.



BIPP warmly welcome Mr. Babar Yaqoob Fateh Muhammad on board as Vice Chairman (Operations), BIPP. He has to his credit a rich and versatile experience of more than thirty-five years of managing public affairs - from local to federal levels - holding important leadership positions all along his illustrious career including Chairman (status of a Minister) Federal Land Commission, Cabinet Secretary, Secretary Communication, Secretary Election Commission, and Chief Secretary Balochistan and Gilgit Baltistan. In recognition of his meritorious services, the Government of Pakistan awarded him Sitara-e-Imtiaz (Star of Distinction) in 2015.





Mission Statement

BIPP's mission is to improve the welfare of the citizenry with particular emphasis on identifying policy measures that will lead to inclusive, people-centered growth with equity, political stability and sustainable development besides fully harnessing the potential for regional and global integration of the country. BIPP primary areas of interest encompass social, economic, environmental and political development and security, trade and foreign policy-related issues.

<http://www.sjbipp.org/>

admin@sjbipp.org

+92-42-35913304

138, Abubakar Block, New Garden Town, Lahore