

NEWS LETTER



Edition 65

5 April 2026



Editor in Chief: Dr. M. Ejaz Sandhu

Editor: Muhammad Firas Shams

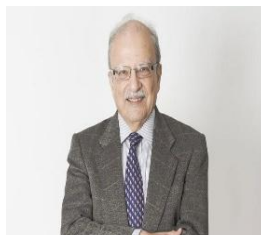
Designer: Tabinda Naz

Highlights

- From the Desk of Chairman

Focus Areas

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



Shahid Javed Burki
Chairman

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Iran War and the Toll on Asia

Asia is paying a heavy price for the war launched on February 28, by Donald Trump, the United States' President. Countries belonging to the continent buy 90 percent of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) that the Middle East produces. That flow of LNG has been severely disrupted by the war in the Middle East. This disruption will show little sign of easing until at least 2028 when a wave of U.S gas production is expected to bring new supplies.

Asia's biggest economies – China, Japan, South Korea, India and Pakistan – and emerging markets like Vietnam and Thailand – all rely significantly on LNG for power. This unexpected disruption threatens the region's industrial and agricultural output and may undermine its willingness in the future to rely on this fuel to power its growing energy needs. Most affected in the continent would be the very poor citizens. Doanld Trump, not given to deep thinking, did not reflect on these developments when he decides to attack Iran.

Signs of squeeze are already appearing. Countries across the continent that can are switching to oil and coal-powered electric generation and in some cases aggressively curtailing consumption. Some nations with ample coal-fired power plants can pivot relatively quickly. A Wood Mackenzie analysis shows that in South Korea, which imports almost a fifth of its LNG from the Middle East, increasing use of its coal plants allow it to fill its entire gas gap until summer. In Japan, coal could offset up to 70 percent of gas-fired power generation.

The retreat to the use of coal as a source of energy risks derailing decarbonization timelines and climate goals. Coal releases twice as much carbon dioxide as natural gas. India is another large importer of Middle Eastern LNG that is likely to convert to the use of coal which is abundantly available in the county. The government in New Delhi has issued directives to maximize coal-fired output, ordering coal plants to operate at full capacity for three months starting in April. This is a major reversal to the commitments it made to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide it was releasing into the atmosphere.

China is another large Asian economy that is making the switch to coal. Like India, it has huge domestic reserves alongside gas piped in from

Russia. Like its neighbor Pakistan, India also has solar plants to which capacity would be added. Analysts are impressed with the large role renewable sources of energy are playing in Pakistan. In a section in its issue a few months ago, the British newsmagazine The Economist it analyzed the impressive expansion of solar energy in the country. This was due to the chap solar panels it was able to procure from China, the world's largest manufacturer of these panels.

However, notwithstanding these moves, the shortages would be felt by poor households. In India and Pakistan, a shortage of liquefied petroleum gas has left millions of households unable to cook daily meals, forcing the closing of thousands of small businesses and restaurants.

"It's significant tightening of the market – we're talking reduced production until the end of the decade," said Henning Gloystein, managing director for energy at Eurasia Group, a political research firm. "In Asia, in the next week, "that's when the actual impact, the physical impact, of non-delivery will begin to happen," he said. Until now Asia has been shielded by a buffer of cargoes from the Persian Gulf already at sea before the closure of the Hormuz Strait. But the last of those ships will arrive in the closing days of March.



Shahid Najam
Vice Chairman

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Alliance of the Ideologues: War on Iran and World Order

The world order is in a state of total disarray and reduced to a mere theatre of political polemics while indiscriminate use of military muscle continues to inflict the humanity earth with horrific death and destruction. The USA-Israel war of choice on Iran unleashed on 28 February 2026 and the failure of the United Nations to establish its writ to resolve the crises speaks volumes of the rapid collapse of the post-World War II architecture and structure of global stability. The role of ideologies and ensuing strategic alliance, especially convergence of neo-conservatism of USA championed by Donald Trump and Zionism fanatically pursued by Benjamin Netanyahu, together have bulldozed and annihilated even the semblance of the fragile global order which was vainly trying to glue international community together. The extremity of this convergence has already created severe tempest all over the world much beyond the Middle East in terms of upheaval in the global financial and energy market raising the per barrel price from \$72 on February 2026 to \$112 on 3 April 2026 and corresponding rise in petrol prices worldwide (e.g., 68 percent in Cambodia, 42.7 percent in Pakistan to 13.3 percent in Germany); increasing the price of liquefied natural gas (LNG) by almost 60 percent; discrediting the global stock market to the extent of fall of 5.5 %; disrupting the raw material and supply chain; and spiraling the inflation with highly detrimental impact on disadvantaged segments of the population. The war has, in addition, set at naught the efficacy and relevance of multilateral institutions, legitimized exceptionalism to condone use of military might in violation of international law and rules of

morality and validated through acquiescence, the act of illegal aggression for securing and consolidating ideological, geo-political and economic hegemony.

Indeed, since early 2000, this blend and fusion of American neo-conservatism and Zionism started finding overt expression in redefining the U.S. foreign policy and its geopolitical orientation to maintain Israel hegemony in the Middle East. The Iraq war of 2003, the push for Abraham Accord to isolate the enemy and consolidate pro-USA and Israel regional coalition and ultimately the much awaited and avowedly proclaimed use of military might against Iran under the pretext of latter's nuclear program, heightened threat perception to USA and Israel and demolishing the "Axis of Evil-Resistance" offer a plethora of credible evidence to reveal the cognitive framework and intent of the proponent zealots. They successfully institutionalized and influenced the fabric, construct and interpretation of the global order to define the parameters of international relations solely to advance their narrow national interests, too often, at the cost and subversion of the universally recognized and United Nations' Charter based values, norms and standards.

The world thus finds itself in the midst of extreme uncertainty and a momentous and complex metamorphosis. Outcome of this war will certainly have serious implications. The fact, however, is whether Iran wins or loses, it has fundamentally challenged and called into question the traditional geo-strategic, geo-political and geo-economic discourse and determinants of the world order and has exposed the nudity, toxicity and malignancy of "all-encompassing" ideological alliances to conduct, mediate or interpret global affairs. Let us hope that the humanity emerges out of these crises as saner, more pragmatic and rational collectivity to establish lasting peace and security, focus on transnational issues like climate change, inequalities etc., and pave the way for sustainable human development.



Muhammad Firas Shams
Director Research & Think Tank Functions

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

Pakistan's Crisis of Governance

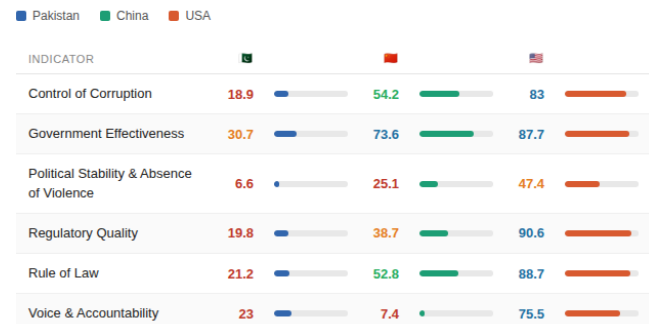
Pakistan is by no means a “lighthouse” of peace, justice, inclusivity and strong institutions as supremacy of constitution and civilian rule is a mirage. The history of Pakistan is one of bureaucratic and military subversion of democracy. The system especially the bureaucracy is corrupt to the brim, - according to Transparency international's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), Pakistan is ranked 136 out of 182 countries in 2025 - while the proceedings of the parliament are a burlesque of rule of law and people-centric legislation. The judiciary is also highly politicized with deplorable performance; as of October 2025, the total number of pending cases at the apex/supreme court is 56,169, while according to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives state that over 2.1 million backlogged cases are pending across Pakistan's judicial edifice, hence the maxim, “justice delayed is justice denied”. The only institution in the driver's seat is the military establishment, which is monolithic in nature and wants to remain shielded/insulated from criticism and genuine accountability. It solidifies its position through assets in the mass media and political pygmies who lack character and integrity. In terms of an inclusive society, peaceful co-existence isn't a salient feature of Pakistan, with deeply entrenched gender, sectarian, cultural, ethnic, political, class gulfs existing and aggravating for decades. Take gender parity for instance, according to World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report

2025, Pakistan lies at the nadir ranked 148th with a gender parity of 56.7%.

For a thriving polity, it must have the following ingredients for good governance (strong institutions, justice and peace), such as approach, culture and values of *consensus* to include all stakeholders in order to mediate and hammer out solutions, *rule of law* applying to all citizens irrespective of social or financial class, *accountability* of the most powerful individuals, office holders and institutions, *transparency* in the affairs of the government by following rules and regulations which put trust of the citizens in the government, *responsiveness* in terms of effective and timely service delivery, guarantee welfare through *equity and inclusivity* for all segments of the social fabric especially the vulnerable groups, and *political participation* that makes sure all citizens irrespective gender, creed, caste, color, political affiliation have a voice in the decision-making process through direct or indirect channels. Pakistan fares miserably in all these aspects of governance. Below is the performance of Pakistan, China and USA in World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators for the year 2023.

World Bank Governance Indicators

Percentile rank (0 = lowest, 100 = highest)



Source: World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators 2023

The rankings of World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2025 vis-à-vis Pakistan are as follows:

The rankings of World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2025 vis-à-vis Pakistan are as follows:

Pakistan — WJP Rule of Law Index

Rankings out of 143 countries · Regional rank out of 6 countries

CATEGORY	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL RANK	SEVERITY
Constraints on Government Powers	104 / 143	4 / 6	
Absence of Corruption	123 / 143	5 / 6	
Open Government	109 / 143	5 / 6	
Fundamental Rights	128 / 143	4 / 6	
Order and Security	143 / 143	6 / 6	
Regulatory Enforcement	127 / 143	5 / 6	
Civil Justice	129 / 143	4 / 6	
Criminal Justice	101 / 143	4 / 6	

Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2025

The two tables above strip the dire straits of Pakistan’s governance including its derelict/dysfunctional state institutions and the dearth of an inclusive as well as sustainable society, layer by layer. Corruption is rampant and continues to metastasize, while rule of law appears like a far-fetched idea, except when it applies to the downtrodden proletariats or even the middle class for that matter. The bureaucratic-military oligarchy has co-opted the media and the political class as well as the capitalist class resulting in an “elite capture”. The government only takes cosmetic measures to give the semblance of inclusivity and sustainability; it also implements the policy of “bread and circuses” to superficially appease the masses while deep-seated income and social inequalities perpetuate (Khan, 2014).

Following is Pakistan's performance in some of the indicators of SGD – 16:

Pakistan — SDG 16 Governance & Justice Indicators

Key indicators on peace, justice and strong institutions

INDICATOR	VALUE	YEAR	RATING	TREND
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2023	Major challenges remain	– Stagnating
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023	Major challenges remain	– Stagnating
Un-sentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.7%	2021	Major challenges remain	– Stagnating
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2%	2018	Major challenges remain	– Unavailable
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0	2024	Major challenges remain	↓ Decreasing
Children involved in child labor (%)	11.4%	2018	Major challenges remain	– Unavailable
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant M USD per 100k pop.)	0.0	2024	SDG achieved	– Unavailable
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2025	Major challenges remain	↓ Decreasing
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2023	Major challenges remain	↓ Decreasing
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.32	2023	Major challenges remain	↓ Decreasing
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2023	Major challenges remain	↓ Decreasing

Source: UNDP Country Profile SDG Dashboard 2026



Dr. Syed Iftikhar Hussain Bukhari

Consultant at BIPP

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

The Growing Importance of Agripreneurship in today's Post-War Regional Landscape

In the evolving post-war regional environment, agripreneurship is expected to emerge as one of the most transformative and stabilizing forces, offering a pathway toward food security, economic revival, climate resilience, and social cohesion.

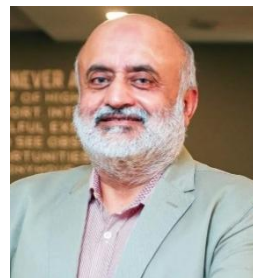
Conflict has disrupted traditional agricultural systems, damaged critical infrastructure, displaced rural populations, and weakened institutional capacities. As nations transition from relief to recovery, agripreneurship built around modern agriculture, climate-smart practices and value-chain innovation, has become central to rebuilding livelihoods and restoring economic confidence.

The post-war settings face acute challenges such as degraded soils, disrupted supply chains, abandoned farmlands, weakened markets, and high youth unemployment. Agripreneurship directly addresses these gaps by mobilizing communities into productive, market-linked agri-clusters, facilitating rapid re-entry into economic activities. Through regenerative agriculture, bio-composting, digital farming tools, and decentralized processing units, agripreneurs can rapidly revive local food systems while enhancing resilience to future shocks.

Moreover, the significance of agripreneurship is further amplified by its cross-sectoral benefits. It supports peace building by creating shared economic interests among communities, encourages displaced populations to return through stable livelihood avenues, and reduces dependency on humanitarian aid. Furthermore, by integrating climate-smart technologies like drip irrigation, drought-resilient crops, controlled-environment farming, and renewable-energy-powered cold chains, agripreneurs also drive the region's adaptation to extreme weather patterns intensified by climate change. In the broader regional economic context, agripreneurship provides a foundation for revitalizing supply chains and rebuilding export competitiveness. Countries emerging from conflict can leverage high-value sectors such as horticulture, livestock, sericulture, fisheries, medicinal plants, and bio-circular industries. Additionally, digital tools such as blockchain traceability, mobile extension advisory, and remote-sensing crop monitoring create transparent, investment-ready agricultural ecosystems capable of attracting domestic & foreign capital.

Furthermore, agripreneurship aligns strongly with the Middle East Green Initiative, enabling post-war countries to contribute to regional

carbon markets, land restoration efforts, and food-system integration. By empowering youth with training, innovation hubs, and cooperative models, agripreneurship fuels a new generation of climate-smart entrepreneurs capable of reshaping economic trajectories. To conclude, the post-war region stands at a defining moment. Agripreneurship provides not only a means of recovery but a strategic opportunity to rebuild greener, more inclusive, and economically vibrant agri-food systems, turning vulnerability into long-term regional strength.



Saleem Ranjha
Consultant at BIPP

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

A Pakistani Market Town Goes Online: e-Kot Momin

On most maps, Kot Momin barely registers. A small town in central Punjab, it lies within a few hours' drive from Lahore, Islamabad, Faisalabad and several other cities of Pakistan, close enough to feel their pull yet far enough to be ignored by the planners. For decades its chief exports were human capital and citrus. Now a group of young freelancers want to add something intangible: code, content and clicks.

Their vehicle is e-Kot Momin, a community launched in 2024 to organize the town's scattered online workers. Many had begun, like digital workers everywhere, as isolated freelancers catering to foreign clients on platforms such as Fiverr and Upwork. They lacked training, mentorship and any sense of collective identity. E-Kot Momin aspires to

change that by turning individual efforts into a local ecosystem with ambitions that sound audacious even by startup standards. The goal is to build a pool of 30,000 people in and around Kot Momin and turn the town into an IT hub.

The project rests on a cluster of small but fast-growing firms. Cyfrow Solutions, founded in 2021 with just seven freelancers, now boasts more than 90 active workers providing search-engine optimization, online advertising and content services to clients around the world. Tecrix, a software outfit, has trained over 170 young people in coding, digital marketing and artificial intelligence, with a particular focus on getting women into tech. Al-Kasib Digital Skill College aims to hit 1 million dollars in revenue within two years while giving 80 youths full-time jobs in performance marketing. Rankit Boost, a YouTube-automation agency, manages more than 200 channels and claims to have generated over \$50,000 in platform revenue and \$30,000 on Fiverr in six months. Nuxx AI, an artificial intelligence training company, is preparing to offer its services globally.

Then there is Noor Trust IT Centre, a charity-run initiative that offers free boarding to bright boys from poor families and free IT training largely for girls from nearby villages. Its first cohort of 30 students has already learnt skills such as YouTube automation, graphic design and digital marketing. The idea is to produce freelancers by grade 10 and entrepreneurs by grade 12, turning schooling into a launchpad for exportable digital labour.

E-Kot Momin's numbers are, by local standards, striking. What began with a single freelancer has grown into more than 500 active community members by 2025. The group claims over 3 million dollars in cumulative freelance earnings in four years and more than 200 new freelancers trained. One member, Muhammad Talha Javed, has received a

national top freelancer award, while Ali Hamza has been recognized as an AI expert by Pakistan's Prime Minister, Shehbaz Sharif.

The community is now dabbling in generative-AI development and "agentic" AI tools, hoping to move up the value chain from selling hours to building products. For a town once known mainly for its orchards, the bet is bold: that geography matters less when talent, bandwidth and a few determined organizers can turn a dot on the map into a node in the global digital economy.

At present If 500 plus techies can add millions of dollars annually imagine 30k contributing few hundred million of dollar contributions to GDP. If this can be done in one town of Pakistan, is there any reasons why it cannot be done in rest of Pakistan.



Dr. Mohammad Nizamuddin
Member BOD

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

Empowering the Ustad: The Human Imperative in Pakistan's AI Revolution

As Pakistan is still navigating the complexities of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the Higher Education Commission's (HEC) mandate of 2026 for all Higher Education Institutions is to integrate AI in the pedagogy of higher education for all teachers. However, as a lifelong advocate for higher education reforms, I must emphasize that no technology, no matter how advanced, can replace the pedagogical wisdom of a trained teacher. To truly develop "AI-Ready" educators in Pakistan, we must

move beyond the procurement of hardware and software and focus on the systemic intellectual development of our faculty.

From Information-Givers to Mentors: In our traditional higher education landscape, the teacher has been the primary custodian of information. Today, that information is ubiquitous. To be "AI-Ready," our teachers must undergo a fundamental shift in their thought process. We must develop teachers who are not threatened by an algorithm but are empowered by it. This requires intensive Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs that teach faculty to use AI for High-Order Thinking. An AI-ready teacher is one who can design a curriculum where the "bots" handles the rote tasks, while the human Ustad focuses on critical inquiry, ethical reasoning, and indigenous problem-solving.

The Challenge of Academic Integrity: We cannot ignore the disruptions AI poses to traditional assessments. To develop an AI-ready faculty, we must equip them with the tools to redefine teaching and evaluation. We need a return to Outcome-Based Learning. Our teachers must be trained to evaluate the journey of a student's thought, through oral assessments, localized case studies, and practical demonstrations, rather than just the final, potentially automated, output. This is not just a technical shift; it is an ethical and moral one.

Bridging the Socio-Economic Divide: A significant concern remains the digital divide. AI readiness must not become a luxury of elite urban universities. We must develop "Resourceful Educators" who can utilize low-bandwidth and open-source AI tools to reach students in the most remote areas of Pakistan. Our goal is Inclusive Excellence.

To sum it up, the future of Pakistan's youth

depends on a faculty that is digitally fluent yet humanistically grounded. We do not need teachers who can simply "operate" AI; we need teachers who can govern it. By investing in the human capital of our universities, we ensure that AI serves as a catalyst for national education development and progress, rather than a substitute for the sacred bond between teacher and students.



Zahra Khan
Manager Finance and Accounts
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute
of Public Policy at NetSol

Resilience in Times of Uncertainty: The Responses of Individuals and Societies to Global Change

The contemporary world is changing at an unprecedented pace. Between massive leaps in technology, economics, geopolitical and society have reshaped the way people and societies work. Change has always been a part of human history, but the speed and size are greater than anything seen before. Resilience or the ability to adapt, recover and grow in the face of adversity, has become one of the most essential traits for people, institutions and societies.

At the individual level, resilience is fundamentally about our capacity to adapt to shifting circumstances. Today's professional landscape demands a mindset defined by continuous learning be flexible and emotional intelligence. The ability to pivot is no longer optional, it is a competitive necessity. This is because skills that used to guarantee stability can quickly become pointless as new technologies and industries emerge.

Resilient individuals are better able to accept change rather than resist it. They develop the capacity to learn new skills, rethink traditional methods and handle uncertainty with confidence. In today's world, resilience isn't about enduring professional hardship; it is about turning problem into chances to learn and strategically turning challenges into opportunities for growth and builds a long term career.

Psychological resiliency is just as vital. The flood of information, social pressures and increasing competition and also safeguarding both mental and emotional wellbeing has become a serious challenge. People who know themselves well rely on meaningful interactions and choose to view the glass half full and are less stressed and uncertain. Resilience not only means being unbreakable. It's about keeping focus on what actually means when everything around you feel like chaos, and staying calm enough to think clearly when life hits you hardest.

Resilience is equally critical for societies. Systems that can endure crises and adjust to changing circumstances must be developed by communities and countries. For instance, societies are better equipped to address these issues if they make investments in institutional strength, education, and innovation. A populace that is knowledgeable and competent may more readily adjust to new business prospects and technological developments.

Although technology increases uncertainty, also provides a powerful tool to combat it. The availability of information, digital connectivity and industry innovation have made possible to society to adapt to emerging crises more swiftly and wisely. The benefits of technology must be weighed against proper regulation and responsible use.

Resilience is not a constant process of adaptation and learning. It requires individuals to acquire flexible mindsets and societies must build robust institutions and communities to strengthen cooperation and mutual support. The ability to remain adaptable in the face of challenge will decide how effectively humanity can handle the future uncertainty.

In a continuously changing environment, resilience functions both as a survival tactics and to advancement. Individuals and societies can also use uncertainty to their advantage by accepting change, investing in human potential and cultivating strong social institutions.



Hafiza Esha Tu Razia
Research Intern

The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

An AI Cold War - or a Shared Future?

China's Artificial Intelligence (AI) is state-controlled, while America's is market-driven. Two big competitors running the same marathon but with entirely different approaches, however the question that stays with us is, whose strategy will pay off and shape the future?

China's take on AI is controlled and lacks freedom, as many western AI application are banned or unavailable in China, however people seem to trust it. Reportedly, 87% of people trust the AI marketed by China. Many western AI application are banned in China. While China's AI are backed and filtered by the state, it is still good enough to compete with the American companies. America tried to slow

down China by banning the NVIDIA's AI chip, but China took it as an opportunity to be much smarter and responded by making their own - Huawei Ascend AI Chip, that closes the gap up to 60% to that of NVIDIA's, and the country did not stop there and continued with Deep seek, seemingly shocking the world with being one of the most downloaded app on the app store in over 156 countries with an average of 22.15 million active daily users worldwide. Additionally, not just the most downloaded app, Deep seek is very much competitive at a fraction of cost compared to the western AI, such as Chat GPT.

Meanwhile America's AI is not controlled nor lacking freedom. Its market driven and free. And while China has been closing the gap, western AI remains the most powerful in the world with top 10 companies globally. Such as open AI, and Azure etc. However, it is fragmented and deeply skeptical, since only 32% of Americans trust it, while many finding it disturbing and fearing for their privacy.

While the question of "who will win" remains unanswered for all of us, the fact that despite the rivalry both countries need each other. AI is a global supply chain that make countries dependent on each other. America banned the AI chip in China, but they lift the ban of AI chip from China because they needed them as their customer, while the US have the most powerful AI companies, China has great innovative researchers. That makes the situation of give and take between countries.

The competition may be between the countries, but the world is who depend on it, the real victor or loser will be the world, and the future, that these strategies hold.



Tabinda Naz
IT & Digital Solutions Manager
The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy at NetSol

BIPP Round Up

On February 24, 2026, The Shahid Javed Burki Institute of Public Policy (BIPP) awarded scholarships to deserving students of the Lahore College for Women University (LCWU) among disciplines including pharmacy, economics, computer science, and software engineering. This development is part of BIPP's commitment to developing leadership opportunities for women and providing the next generation of leaders with a foundation to achieve success and make a meaningful impact.



Moreover, on April 2, 2026, BIPP made significant progress towards a sustainable energy future by signing a Letter of Commitment (LoC) with RIO Energy Co., Ltd., a South Korean company that specializes in modular micro-hydropower systems, and Crest Growth Ventures (Pvt.) Ltd., (GCV), a diversified Pakistani industrial company based in Pakistan engaged in technology, manufacturing, logistics, and agriculture.

The tripartite agreement establishes a framework of collaboration to develop, deploy and commercially operate renewable energy projects throughout Pakistan with a focus on modular micro-hydropower systems and associated sustainable energy technologies. These projects represent an important milestone in the provision of clean and scalable energy to all Pakistani citizens.





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