

Current AFFAIR

Mock 6 NGA

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Q No 8:

BRICS:

BRICS, an abbreviation for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, a group of five influential and emerging economies successfully completed its fifth annual summit in Durban during March 26-27, 2013. A significantly unique feature of the group is its geographical spread as evident from the location of these five constituent states which are suited in four continents.

The expansion of BRICS could have important implications for energy investment and trade, since it brings together large mineral resource holders and major oil producers as well as some of the fastest growth energy resource consumers.

BRICS Development:

The BRICS Leaders selected six Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the (UAE). This is significant change for a bloc that added its only

member 13 years ago. BRICS started as an acronym for countries with widely varying economic output and trade and investment partners, and the expanded group would be even more heterogeneous.

• Energy security. According to an August 2022 JP Morgan forecast, Argentina, share of global lithium supply would rise from 6 percent in 2021 - to 16 percent by 2030, surpassing Chile to be the second largest lithium producer in the world by 2027. Present Argentina has 13 lithium projects in the pipeline, more than any other country.

To establish a development bank to balance the influence of the world Bank IMF, as well as creating a joint foreign exchange reserve.

Business, Competition, Science & Technology, Poverty, Private sector, Prevention Corruption, Investment landscape, Trade health care

These are the focus of BRICS

• BRAZIL has the 10th fastest growing economies in the last countries extremely rich in resources, coffee, crude oil, iron etc. focus to significant poverty reduction. Industries are textiles, iron, steel. Brazil must popular of the BRICS So far as foreign direct investment concerned.

Russia has capability in high technology sectors.
Account for around 20% of the world oil
gas reserves. Consumer market 140 million
High educated work force, largest steel
and aluminium exporter.

• India. 1.2 billion peopl. 2nd largest labour
force, Democratic Country, Broad
knowledge economy.

• China 18th fastest growing country.
Third largest country in land size
Biggest GDP wise. 13% people comes
under middle income groups
Held \$3 trillion forex reserves
Largest exporter importer for 32-34
countries. Cheap labour work force

• Africa. 23th largest economy now
inflation 6.6% below. 25% of goods
product. Richest in terms of
mineral resources. (BRICS formed)

Challenges BRICS:

- Development of BRICS bank
- Reducing the rural/urban income gap
- Maintaining macroeconomic stability
- Inadequate financial reforms
- Managing supply chain

Advantages BRICS:

Fast speed and altitude over
the past two years
Chances of Intra Trade

Disputes are high. Difficulties of Articulating their conflicting interests in some sort of common vision become more evident. Different viewpoints and influence in the International arena. (Current Affairs base SM 2016)

Conclusion:

We believe the BRICS markets retain strong characteristics that attracts equity investors. We can count here a strong economic growth, favorable demographics, rich natural and strong finances. But we firmly believe that these markets should be well in the long-term.

Q No 6: China and Pakistan Celebrating Decade of CPEC

The CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) is an important part of Belt and Road initiative, and its flagship project, Gwadar Port, is the Jewel in the CPEC Crown.

The CPEC play important role in fostering economic development and cooperation between China and Pakistan, CPEC benefits both nations.

The Ceremony to celebrate 10 years the establishment of the CPEC attended by Chinese vice premier He Lifeng a special envoy of President Xi exemplified the success of the initiative and further strengthened the strategic partnership between the two countries. CPEC is massive infrastructure and economic development project with the aim of enhancing connecting and trade between Pakistan and China.

Vice-Premier visited Pakistan to commemorate this milestone, it is crucial to critically assess the impacts of and consequences of the ambitious initiative. The project has resulted in the construction of highway, port and energy infrastructure, leading to improved transportation and energy efficiency.

These developments have had a positive impact on the lives of millions of Pakistanis by providing better access to resources and creating employment opportunities.

This collaboration not only bolstered economic and financial cooperation, but also facilitated people to people exchanges and cultural ties, promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two nations. China investment has been instrumental boosting the foreign direct investment and attracting other international investors to

the region. This is not only neighbor has helped us in the past 10 years. China has invested almost \$30 billion, primarily in energy and infrastructure project. Recently China provided 2.3 billion loan for two years, providing Pakistan face of decreasing foreign reserves. China also completed Gawadar Power Plant, 2000 boat engines busher man. Khuzdar Panjgur transmission line that connect Makran with national grid. New Gawadar Airport project. Gawadar free zone. Failure of CPEC Political System is a great failure in the completion of this mega projects. Absence of incentives for the investors, imposition of ban on non-filers to buy property worth more than 5 million unless they register themselves with the federal board of Revenue (FBR) strict regulation on banking transactions of non-filers, high taxes transfers of property discouraged the investor to put their money in the sector. non utilization of developmental budget.

Conclusion:

CPEC is widely believed as a game changer for Pakistan due to unprecedented investment of US\$ 45.6 billions promised

by china and/or Pakistan strengthen the economy. Significant revival of Pakistan ally economy. CPEC is a reality and it will bring economic prosperity which will make Pakistan political strong and more stable.

Q 2:

Introduction:

Power is an extremely phenomenon, and is made all the more so by human desire to seek security of life and possession. Throughout the history, the security imperative has affected power distribution on earth and brought day to day in search method for power. Major Powers opportunities to superiority over their rivals in order to achieve hegemonic status.

Indo-US strategic partnership:

The Indo-US strategic partnership also expression of such power politics. During US President Bush's visit to India's 2006, the partnership substantially enhancing Indo-US cooperation in almost every field of strategic importance.

aging trade. From defence cooperation to nuclear
The US tilt towards India is
due to rise China as a major
economic and military power, Potential
threat to the US hegemony in world politics
China believed 21 Century to be well
on its way becoming the second
largest power after the US. China
rise is disconcerting not US but also
western allies and Japan gradually
losing their strength to cope with
upcoming challenges from China. Europe's
share of global economic output
will drop by half between 2000 and
2025; Japan holds the ominous
status of the world's fastest ageing
major economy. China rise US
and its allies, both in Asia and
Europe, will need a strong and
reliable partner to balance China.
All the emerging powers, India can
be best choice for the US to
counter China, China not only because
of its strategic position in the
region, but also because of
its rivalry with China.

US-Indo primarily to contain
China severely hurt
Interest Rate is too low.

Pakistan China strategic relationship is necessary but insufficient to address our economic and security challenges. We also need the US, an important bilateral economic partner that has traditionally been a valuable security provider. Regardless an alienated America has the capacity to harm Pakistan directly through India. Pakistan is relevant to Washington as a partner in regional security as well as a potential spoiler in geopolitical competition. As long as Pakistan meets Washington's desired ends without compromising its own interests it will not come under pressure to choose between the US and China. But situation change if the economic equation becomes overly weighted in China's favour, and the US-China competition comes to a virtual 'hard to hard fight'. Pakistan should gain internal strength to enhance its appeal so that neither the US nor China can afford to lose it. A weak Pakistan would need both and be constantly worried about having to make a choice one day. (My 17th Dec 2023)

Conclusion: Concluded that by changing
of power in India's favour, the
Indo-US strategic partnership shall
bring power transition (transition brings
chances of war) in South Asia;
and this would be prejudicial
to Pakistan's interest to Pakistan
Security

Money will never make
you happy if

You are an unhappy
Person.

(Robert Kiyosaki)