

Q7Taiwan Issue: One China Two System Policy1. Introduction =

China is one of the largest country having largest population, strong economy, and strong control on world economic routes through BRI. On the other hand, US has world strongest army. The One China Two System policy is for 9 islands and to controls these islands. Moreover, history of rivalry, the Taiwan geo-strategic importance, the geo-economic importance of Taiwan and implications on US and China are main segments. These are explained as follow.

2. History of China-USA Rivalry =

The rivalry of USA and China is not new. First, both countries imposed high taxes on each other exports. After this, the rivalry shifted on geo-strategic path and now shifted on Artificial Intelligence path. The importance of Taiwan is on the production of small chips that are used in all machinery and army equipments.

3. Importance of Taiwan=

Taiwan is the producer of semi-conductor chips in the world. More than 92 percent chips are produced by Taiwan and 8 percent chips are produced by South Korea. About 92%, 45% are exported to China and 42% are exported to USA. From 1990 till now, these chips contribute more than 30 trillion dollars in World GDP.

The importance of these chips in all field make them importance.

4. Importance of Semi-Conductors=

Semi-conductors chips are used in airlines, chips cars, in weapons industry etc. More than 3 trillion dollar USA and China economy is directly linked with these small chips. World is now totally depended on these small chips because of used in all electrical and mechanical equipments.

5. Taiwan Geo-strategic and Geo-Economic Importance

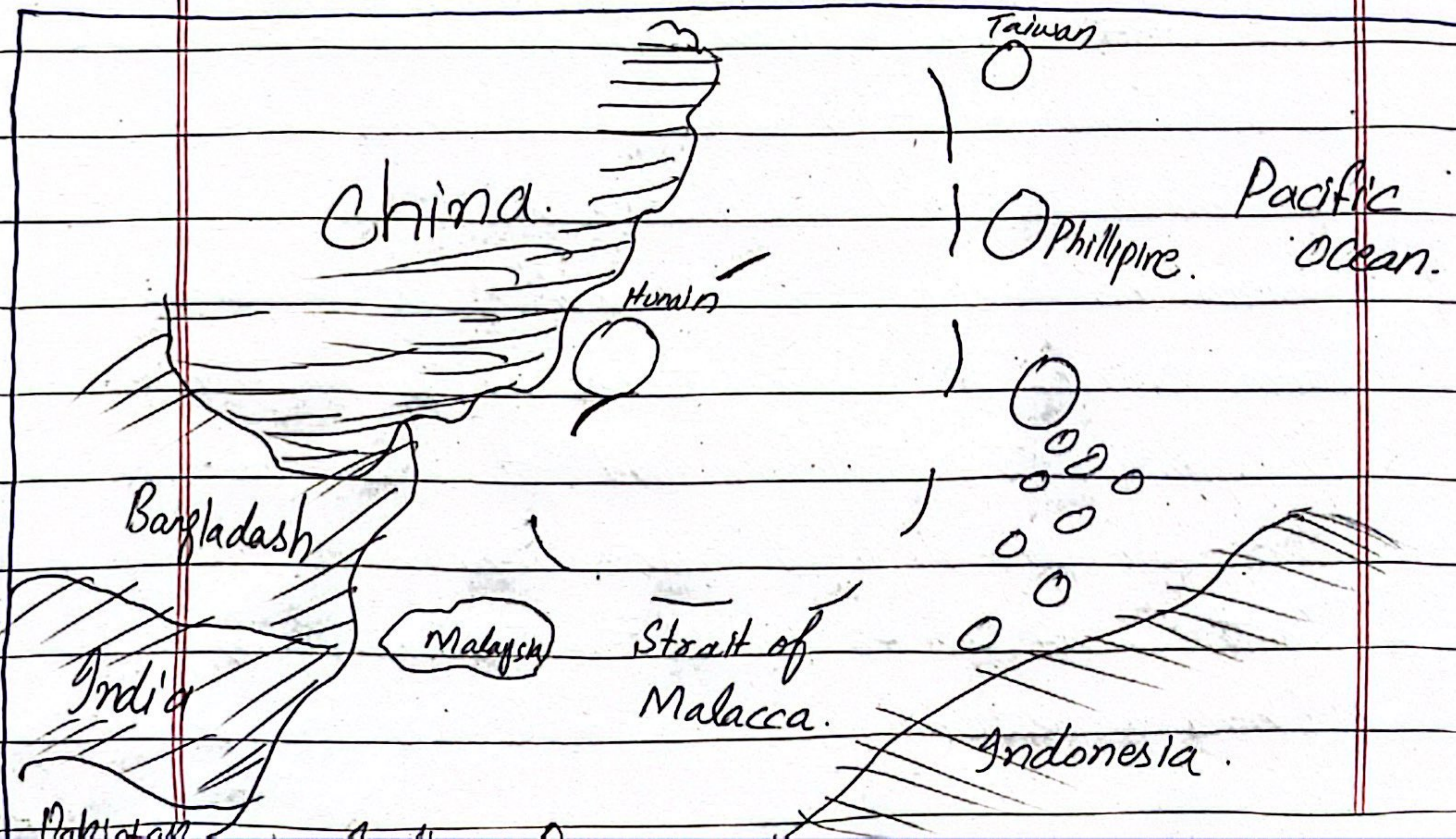
Taiwan geo-strategic importance cannot be neglected. More than 30 percent world exports passed through state of Taiwan. Taiwan itself is the largest producer of small chips which are used in the military and civil.

geo-economic importance of Taiwan is understood by the figure of 30 trillion dollar world GDP linked to its micro-chip industry. All countries imported these chips from state of Taiwan.

6. Explanation of "One China Two System Policy"

One China Two System Policy means China controls it nine island through system. One system is People's Republic of China which is used on China and six island. For remaining three islands which are Taiwan, Macau and Hunan, second system is Democratic Republic China. In this system foreign policy are under ^{China} control.

7. Graphical Representations=



8. China Policy on Taiwan Issue:

China declared Taiwan as its internal part. The Foreign Secretary of China said "US is playing with fire, any intervention in China sovereignty can be responded with Military," China is deployed military in South China Sea. China also performed largest ever Naval drills in South China Sea. Moreover, China test sea to sea over Taiwan, of Missile. The tension in South China Sea is increasing gradually.

9. USA Policy on Taiwan Issue:

USA has no concern in Taiwan till 2018. Before 2018, USA engaged Taiwan through China. But, Biden's Administration makes a paradigm shift on Taiwan issue and militarized the sides of Taiwan. The foreign secretary and Biden's Administration warns China. "If China attacks on Taiwan, then US protect the Taiwan and attack on China." That's why, US deployed war carrier in the South China Sea to protect the Taiwan from China aggression.

10. China Diplomatic Response=

In US Diplomatic response, China gives response in more severity. The Foreign Secretary said "If USA attacks on China, then china destroys US installation in Phillipine, Australia and in Taiwan." This response further escalated the situation in the south China Sea.

11. US Hegemonic Policy Response on Taiwan Issue

US hegemonic policy on Taiwan Issue increases the chances of war. US continue supply weapons to Taiwans. Moreover, advanced Helicopter, long and short ranges missiles and jets. Moreover, USA also put many missile system in Taiwan to protect it from China.

12. Chances of War=

The chances of war can not be neglected. Both countries deployed advanced weapons in the South China Sea. The aggressive response from China's end and deployment of War-carrier from US side increases the chances of war. The China President on Taiwan issue words ecelated the tensions in south China Sea. The words are "Taiwan Becomes Next Ukraine"

13. War is Not Possible Because US Economy is in downward while China is Big Fish in Economy

The chances of wars is not because US has taken a loan of 4.5 trillion dollar from China. Moreover, US economy is in crisis and does not bear near war front, US is already engaged in Ukraine and Israel-Hamas War. On the other hand, China is following soft power ideology and opposed the war because it halted the development process in the world.

14. Recommendations: Meeting of US And China President

The meeting of US and China Presidents cool down the situation in the South China Sea. In future, both countries meet and take responsibility that world peace is in his hands. Moreover, diplomatic relations must be continued and US must respect the China policy on Taiwan. The war on Taiwan not only destroy the peace in Taiwan but also dents to trade and semi-conductor markets in the world.

15. USA Must Respect China Policy of 9-Dash Line

As all countries follow and respect China 9-Dash Line policy including Pakistan. The United States of America must respect China 9-Dash Line policy and must stop providing weapons to the Taiwan. Moreover, USA must not intervene the China internal issue as more than 100 countries declared Taiwan issue as China Internal issue.

16. Conclusion=

In conclusion, the importance of Taiwan for the China, USA and world can not be neglected. Moreover China two system Policy is also for Taiwan. USA must stop its export of weapons to Taiwan. Both presidents meet and solve this issue on urgent base. The geo-strategic and geo-economic importance of Taiwan forced China on two system. That's why, all world along with US follow China policy on Taiwan.

Q6Losses and Damages
COP27 and COP281. INTRODUCTION=

The contemporary world is grapple with a range of non-traditional security threats among which climate change is one. The activation of Loss and Damage fund in COP28 is the success of UNFCCC and Pakistan is in position to get more share from LADF. The institutional and infrastructural development of LADF is discussed in COP28. Main points are discussed below.

2. LOSSES AND Damages Concept in COP27

The Losses and Damage Concept was arises in COP27. Pakistan lobbied for this activation because Pakistan was facing and is facing high economic and climate challenges. It is a concept that underdeveloped countries required funds for the transition on renewable energy resources. The base of this concept is that, developed countries must provide economic support and also reduce the fossil fuel burning to control climate change.

3. The Impact of Climate Change on World Economy

The world economy faces a lot of hurdles like COVID crisis and Global Crisis 2007 impacts, but the impact of climate is more than these. Continuous famines threats, temperature changing, crops production declines and many more. According to Asian Development Risk Report, Climate changes impact on Global economy upto 18 to 25% of World GDP and it increases as temperature is increasing. The pattern of rain and weather is also changing which affects agriculture.

4. Activation of "Losses and Damage FUND" in COP 28

The activation of Losses and Damage Fund in COP28 is the success of UNFCCC. The collection was not meet the target. About 700 Millions dollars were collected in which Italy and France contribute 108 Millions dollar each, US contribute \$17.5 Million, UAE and Germany contribute \$100 Millions each. The target was \$275 to \$350 Billions dollar, because of United Nations Environment Program Risk Assessment Reports gives this figure. The funds are initially added in World Bank and institutional work for distribution will be discussed in next meetings.

5. Pakistan and COP28: "Recharge Pakistan"

Pakistan unveiled the historic initiative "Recharge Pakistan" and collected about \$77.8 Million. This money was given by \$5 Million from USAID, \$5 Million from Coca Cola Foundation, \$1.8 Million from WWF Pakistan and \$66 Million from Green Climate Funds. These funds are used in climate change initiative programs and in capacity building during the process of transition.

6. More Access to Loss and Damage Funds Because of More Challenges due to Climate Change:

Pakistan

Pakistan is facing many threats and losses due to climate change. The 2022 flood was the consequences of climate change. Pakistan faces a lot of damage during this flood. According to National Disaster and Management Authority, a road network of 5000 KM, 500 bridges, 4 Million livestock dead and 30 percent of Sindh land was not prepared for agricultural because of 2022 flood. The loss was estimated about 30-2 Billion Dollars. That's why, Pakistan can have more access to Loss and Damage Fund.

7. Pakistan Strategic Position in LADF

The Loss and Damage Fund is established because of Pakistan and many countries lobbied. Pakistan is selected the member of Loss and Damage Fund Committee along with membership of three committees of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These are helpful in funds allocations, technology shifting and helpful in capacity buildings.

8. Infrastructural and Execution Challenges faced by Pakistan

Although, Pakistan is facing high climate risk, still other challenges are also faced by Pakistan. According to World Bank, 8 out of 10 people in Pakistan are on climate risk. Pakistan has lack of climate friendly infrastructure and similarly lack of experience members execution committee for execution of climate funds. On the one hand, Pakistan's infrastructure is not stable during rains and other disasters. And on the other hand, economic challenges halt the execution program. That's why, Pakistan has more access to Loss and Damage Fund Program.

9. Pakistan Focused Area: Capacity Building, Resources Mobilization and Institutional Reforms

Pakistan focused areas are capacity building by training the staff and then people to tackle the climate consequences. Then resources mobilizations from national, private and international institutions and last is institutional reforms. Pakistan must assure these areas before appealing the world for climate funding.

10. Challenges and Opportunities for Pakistan: Activating the Funds

The challenge that Pakistan will be face is the accountability and effectiveness issue. The opportunities are many because many international institutions along with World Bank and IMF give a high threat signal to Pakistan. These are helpful during the assessment and distribution of the money. The government of Pakistan must ensure the effective and corruption free climate programs to win the interest of international investors and donors.

11. "Losses And Damage Funds": Infrastructural and Institutional Development =

The Loss and Damage Funds face infrastructural and Institutional challenge because Asian Countries do not want the involvement of World Bank and IMF in this program. Moreover, IMF and WB are under West control and chance of Biasness during the money distribution. During COP28, all countries are agreed for first four years plan through World Bank. Moreover, the separate institution will be in agenda of COP29.

12. Critical Analysis =

Climate change is the result of developed countries uncontrolled industrialization. USA, China and EU are mainly responsible in contributing large amount of hazardous gases in the atmosphere. Loss and Damage Fund Program is formed because to get money from developed countries and distribute in vulnerable countries will be done through it. Initially only \$700 millions are collected but in future more money will be collect from developed countries and distributes among climate risk facing countries.

13. Pakistan has more share in Loss And Damage Funds Because of High Climate Risk

According to German Watch Dog, Pakistan has ranked at 8th for most risk climate impact. Moreover the glaciers are melting fast and consequences are in flood forms. That's why, Pakistan has need more share in Loss and Damage Fund.

The Government of Pakistan must ensure accountability, effectiveness and experienced execution committee for the use of funds.

14. Conclusion:

In conclusion, although the Loss and Damage Fund Program is activated in COP28, it is necessary to distribute funds according to risk factors. The Asian countries faces climate risk more than western countries, so these countries must be given more funds. The separate institution of Loss and Damage Fund Programs must be ensured because IMF and WB may show biasness during distribution of Funds.

Q4

India - Middle East Economic Corridor

1. Introduction:

India-Middle East Economic Corridor is planned in G20 summit in India. It is developed to counter the China Belt and Road Initiative. In geopolitical, geoeconomic, and geostrategic level. IMEC is smaller than that of BRI. The BRI is trillion dollar project but IMEC is billion dollar project. Explained in below:

2. Corridor Division: Countries and Continent

IMEC is based on sea, railroads, and roads. It includes many Arab countries, India, and European countries. It is divided into two corridors which are:

- Eastern Corridor India to Arab Gulf
- Northern Corridor Arab Gulf to Europe.

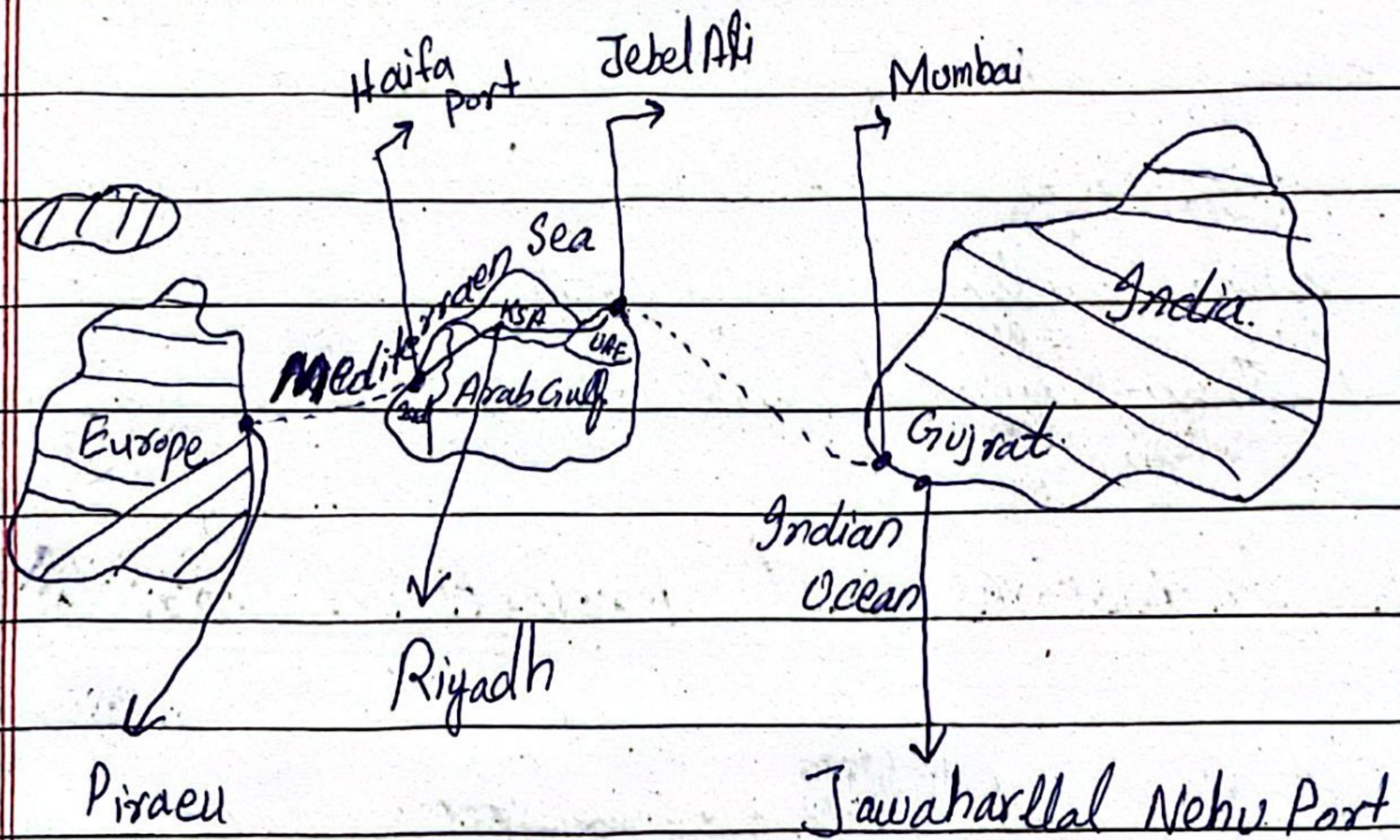
3. Industries and Projects in Corridor:

IMEC is multi billion dollar project and almost 60 percent of this corridor is already constructed. In this corridor, the construction of rail network in Arab countries, the spread of high speed data cable in Indian

Ocean and then from Israel to European countries, constructions of roads, and pipeline for the transfer of oil and other fuels are included in it. Almost 60 percent work is already done because of sea and developed Arab gulf.

4. Route of the Corridor and Port to be Connected

IMEC route is started from Indian Port Gujrat, Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Middle East Country UAE's Jebel Ali Port. After sea route, more than thousands Kilometer voyage will be covered on land and on rail upto Israel Port. From Haifa Port to Europe will be sea route.



5. Objective of IMEC=

The objectives of IMEC are:

- Create comprehensive transport network (sea, land)
- Enhanced transportation efficiency, reduce cost and time
- Economic unity, general employment and lower greenhouse gases emission
- Transformation the integration of Asia, Middle East to Europe

6. Geo-Political and Geo-Economic

Implications

a. Geo-Political Implications=

Geo-political implications are related to the China's BRI project, integration across civilization because more than twenty countries are involved in it. Through IMEC, the India shows that it control on the Indian Ocean and act as a swift state in global policy shifting.

B. Geo-Economic Implication=

Geoeconomic implications are, the free and secure path to Europe and help in enhanced trade up to 40 percent. Similarly, open the door of new industries in the Asia which leads to more jobs creation and also play an important role in energy security.

7. Comparative Analysis of IMEC VS BRI =

a. Initiation and Progress =

BRI was initiated in 2013 and active in progressing while IMEC is in MOU stage. After this stage, many other planning and meetings will be held.

b. Scale of Investment =

BRI has an estimated value of around 8 US trillion dollar, while IMEC ^{has} possible few billion dollar project. BRI is multi-trillion dollar project.

c. Geo-political coverage =

In BRI, more than 150 countries are involved and also other countries tries to involved in this projects while IMEC contains only 20 countries

d. Transportation Mode =

The mode of transportation in BRI is totally on roads and rail networks. While the mode of transportation in IMEC is also road, sea, and rail network. Both have common mode of transportation, but BRI has more focused on road not on sea.

e. Directionality of the Projects =

BRI is multi-directional Project. It started from China and connects Asia, Europe, Africa and USA. But IMEC is unidirectional project, It connects Asia to Middle East and Middle East to Europe.

8. Challenges for IMEC =

- Complex coordination among 20 countries poses challenges in completion and in agreement because of different interests.
- To counter, BRI is itself a big challenge.
- Financial debt burdens may impact the economic and funding viability.
- Geo-political and security concerns in the Middle East especially because of Israel-Hamas war. The ~~men~~ stance are against Israel and UAE and KSA face challenges because of public pressure.
- Environmental and regulatory issues need to be addressed because KSA, UAE are oil producers and climate change is already affect the world.

9. Challenges to Pakistan's Geopolitical Significance from IMEC

Pakistan has unique geopolitical and geo-strategic importance in regional trade remains unchanged. Although IMEC is an Indian based project, still Pakistan has potential because of CPEC and well-developed road networks in the country. Pakistan has not faced any set back due to strong CPEC project.

10. Potential and Future Prospects of BRI and IMEC

The future prospects of BRI is totally opposite to IMEC. BRI is connecting more than 150 countries but IMEC is only connecting 20 states. BRI projects creates a lot of jobs for the youth in many countries and also development of economic zones in many countries give a sign of prosperity and development. While IMEC is only build to counter BRI and no chance to create more jobs and development.

11. Conclusion:

In conclusion, BRI is multi-trillion dollar project while IMEC is only few billion dollar project. IMEC has no match with BRI in any context either economic, geo-political or geo-strategic. China provide prosperity to the world through BRI, while West gives dent to geo-economic and geo-political to the world.

Q5

PAK-Afghan Relations

1. Introduction:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighbour countries sharing 2640 Km border. Both countries are not only territorially linked, but also through religiously linked. Unfortunately, Afghan land always faces hardship and as a result its neighbouring countries also faced the consequences. Whether it was USSR war in 1989 or USA war in 2004, Pakistan always faces a lot of hardships and detrimental due to its neighbouring country. After Taliban return, the resurgence of TTP is at peak which affects the Pak-Afghan relations. The access to advanced weapons by TTP is main hurdle in both countries relation. Moreover, ISKP attacks in Pakistan damage socio-economic and at cultural level.

Pak-Afghan Relations and Changing Dynamic

TTP Resurgence

ISK-P Resurgence

Loopholes in Afghan Policy

Policy of Appeasement

Mergers

Difference between Afghan Taliban and ISK-P

ISK-P Alliance

Why Afghanistan does not take Strict Action Against TTP

Pull out of 1.5 million Afghan Refugees

Strict Policy and its Results

2. Factors behind TTP Resurgence

(a) Loophole in Afghan Policy =

When Afghan Taliban took the control of Kabul everyone in the Pakistan were happy. Pakistan follows soft power towards Afghanistan. Pakistan must follow hard stance because TTP fighters are in Afghanistan. As per UNSC "TTP in Afghanistan one of the largest transnational terrorist group with 3000 to 4000 fighters in 9 Provinces of Afghanistan. After two years, no action against take TTP take clearly shows the loophole.

(b) Taliban Return to Power - A boost to TTP

After the return of Afghan Taliban, TTP escalates the terrorism in Pakistan. TTP enjoys the return of Afghan Taliban in Kabul as its own victory and now used Afghan land against Pakistan as a launching pad. According to the Pakistan Institutes for Conflict and Research Studies, up till November, around 600 fatalities caused due to 600 militant attacks in different part of Pakistan. TTP attacks on Mainawalli PAF

base, blast on Quetta procession and many others are evidences that TTP has increased its activity.

(c) Policy of Appeasement and its Consequences

Pakistan and TTP had done three times negotiations. Last time, Afghan Taliban played a role of mediator in the ceasefire agreement. But during this time, TTP become more strong and also expands its sleeper cells in Pakistan. As the ceasefire agreement ends, TTP attacks on Pakistan with full power. According to NACTA, in its briefing to Senate, The TTP during the Peace Process increases its foot print in Pakistan and magnitudes its activities. Moreover, peace agreement with terrorists means that state is weak. That's why, Afghan Taliban does not show resilience against TTP.

(d) Merger to Terrorist Faction=

Since 2020, under the leadership of Nur Wali Mud, more than 20 different terrorist organizations merged into TTP. As Per, UNSC, TTP is trying to merge in Al-Qada. Due to this, many local organizations are directly under control of

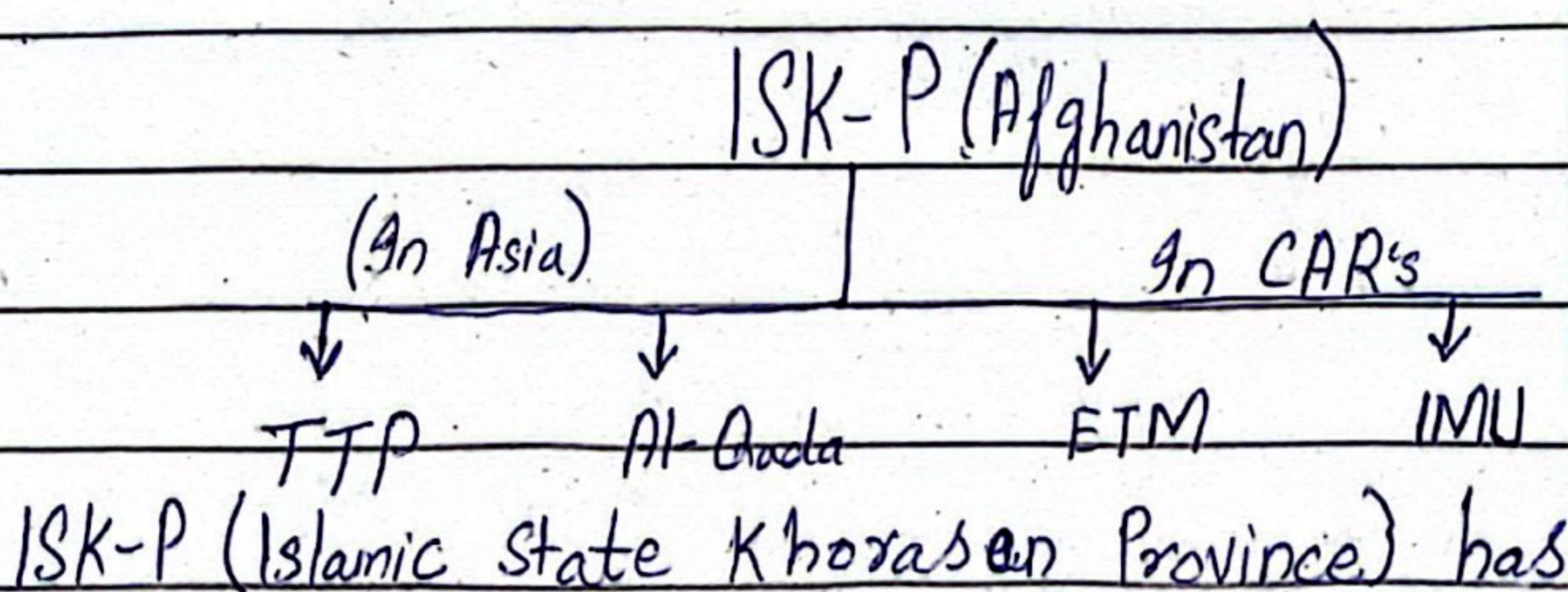
TTP chief. That's why, there is increasing in bombing and sectarianism in Pakistan. In these days, TTP war strategy is Guerrilla war. Mostly targets on law enforcement agencies.

(3.) Attacks of ISKP in Pakistan and Role of ISK-P in Afghan Pakistan Foreign Policy

(a) Major difference between Afghan Taliban and ISK-P

ISK-P is currently in 13 provinces in Afghanistan and gives a tough time to Kabul. Major difference between these is that Afghan Taliban supports Sharia only in Afghanistan while ISK-P stance is to impose sharia in All Islamic states. That's why, it is involved in All Arab state as a International terrorist organization.

(b) ISK-P and its Alliances in World



put its fingers in all states. Similarly, Afghan Taliban foreign policy is around about ISKP.

(c) ISK-P attacks in Pakistan =

ISK-P attacks have deadly effects ^{on} Pakistan. Attacks on JUIF-Election campaign and in procession killed many innocent people. It has made alliances with TTP and other local groups that continuously attacks on armed forces in Balochistan and in KPK.

4. Why Afghanistan does not take strict Action Against TTP?

During war on terror, Afghan Taliban war strategy was Guerrilla war. But after comes into power now, ISKP war strategy. Afghan Talib does not war on two fronts at one time. That's why, they continuously neglects Pakistan demands of taking strict action against TTP.

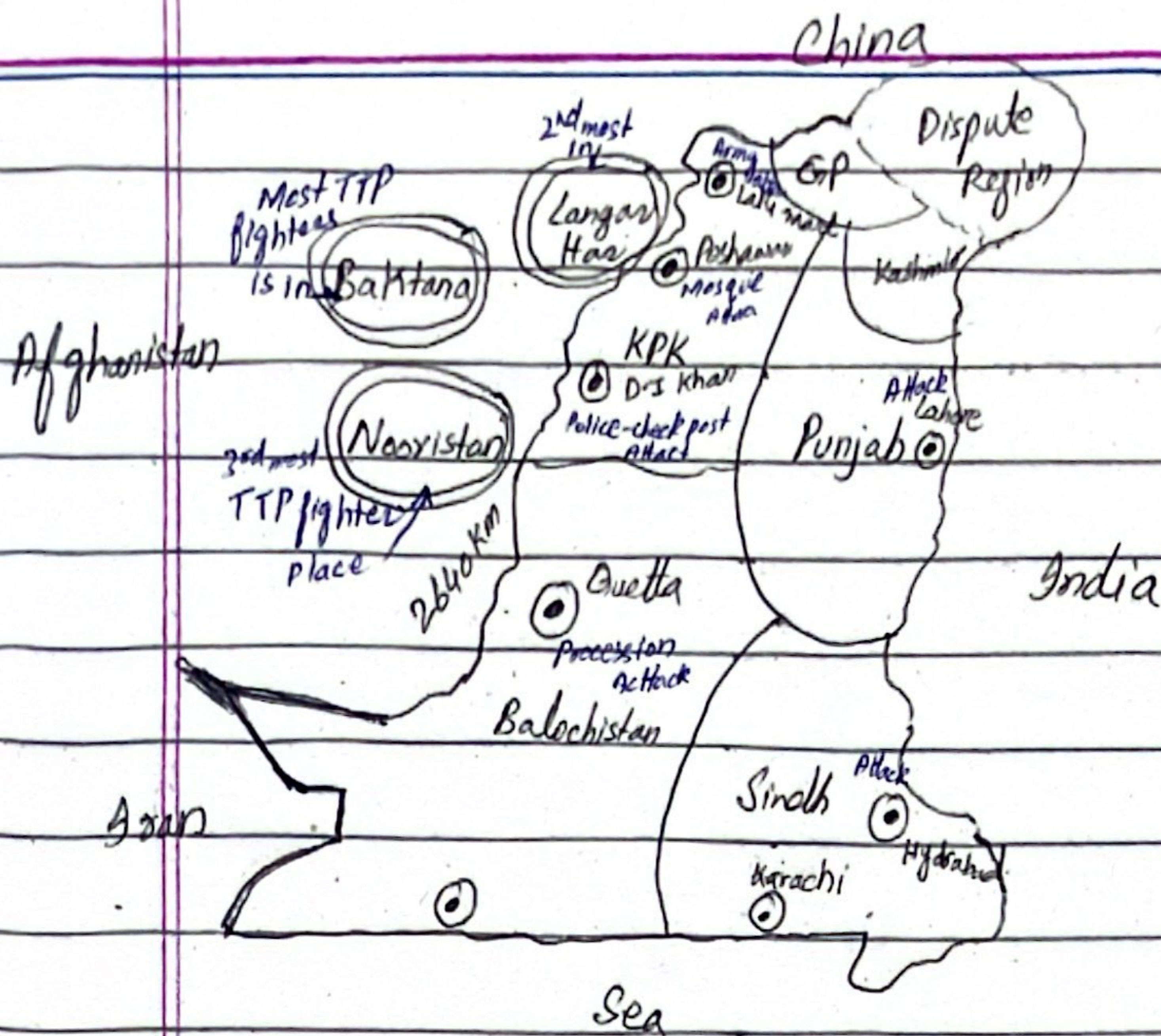
5. Pakistan pull out Afghan Refugees to build pressure on Kabul for Action.

Against TTP:

Pakistan adopt strict policy against Afghanistan because. Kabul does not take strict action against TTP. To build more pressure, the Government of Pakistan pulled out 4.5 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and force them to go their country. To defend Pakistan stance, the interim PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar in press conference says that "Afghan refugees are involved in current TTP attacks as a helper with reports on ISI."

6. Consequences of Strict Policy on Relations

Even after pull out of refugees, the Afghan Taliban does not take strict action against TTP. The trade corridor between Afghanistan and Pakistan have closed many days. Also, Afghan Taliban rejects the help that Pak provides in current humanitarian crisis due to earthquake in Afghanistan. It is clearly shows that Afghan Taliban are not ready to take strict action against TTP even after evacuation of 4.5 million refugees.



Conclusion=

An conclusion, the Afghanistan is the heavens of TTP and ISKP. Both terrorist organizations only comes to end when Taliban take strict action. Islamabad demands many time strict action, but negative response from Kabul made Islamabad to take strick policy against Afghanistan. That's why, pull^{out} of 1.5 Afghan Refugees. Islamabad needs to maintain strict policy against Afghanistan until Kabul take hard action against TTP.