

## Mock Exam for Ciss - 2025

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## Current Affairs

## Part - II

Qd: Critically evaluate pak-Afghan tension in the wake increasing attacks by TIP and ISKP using Afghanistan soil against Pakistan. Suggest policy measures for Islamabad to overcome the crises and also improve relations with Afghanistan?

Ans: Evaluating the Criticality of Pak-Afghan tension in the wake of increasing attacks by TIP and ISKP using Afghanistan soil against Pakistan, it is evident that the situation is highly volatile and precarious. The attacks have resulted in significant human casualties, damage to infrastructure, and a substantial economic burden on Pakistan.

To overcome this crisis and improve relations with Afghanistan Islamabad must consider the following policy measures.

- 1- Diplomatic Engagement:-  
Intensify diplomatic

efforts to engage with the Afghan government, emphasizing the need of cooperation in combating terrorism and preventing the use of Afghan soil against Pakistan.

## 2. Border management :-

Strengthen border security and surveillance to prevent cross-border infiltration and attacks.

## 3. Counter-Terrorism cooperation :-

Collaborate with Afghanistan in sharing intelligence and conducting joint operations against TTP and ISKP.

## 4. Economic Incentives :-

offer economic incentives to Afghanistan, such as trade agreements and infrastructure development projects, to promote mutual interests and cooperation.

## 5. Regional Engagement :-

Engage with regional powers, like China, Russia, and Iran, to build a consensus on combating terrorism and promoting regional stability.

## 6. Internal Security :-

Enhance internal security measures, including counter-terrorism operations and intelligence gathering, to prevent and respond to attacks effectively.

## 7. Dialogue with Taliban :-

Considers engaging in dialogue with the Taliban to persuade them to dissociate from TTP and ISKP and work towards a peaceful resolution.

8. Capacity Building :-

Assist Afghanistan in building its security capacity to combat terrorism and maintain regional stability.

9. International Pressure :-

Urge the international community to pressure Afghanistan to take concrete steps against TTP and ISKP.

10. Economic Development :-

Invest in economic development projects in Afghanistan to promote stability and reduce the appeal of terrorist groups. By adopting a multi-faceted approach that combines diplomacy, security measures, and economic incentives, Islamabad can effectively address the crisis and improve relations with Afghanistan.

Q8: SIFC is expecting huge foreign direct investment in Pakistan from the middle east and China. How do you see the chance of investment in Pakistan?

The 'chance of' investment in Pakistan

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from the middle East and China through the Special investment facilitation Council (SIFC) is promising, considering the following factors;

1- Strategic location :-

Pakistan's geographical position makes it an attractive hub for trade and investment between the middle East, China, and Central Asia.

2- CPEC :-

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has already generated significant interest and investment from China, which is likely to continue and expand.

3- Middle East ties :-

Pakistan has strong diplomatic and economic relations with middle Eastern countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar, which can translate into increased investment.

4- Economic reforms :-

Pakistan has implemented various economic reforms, such as tax reforms and investment facilitation measures, to attract foreign investment.

5- Infrastructure development :-

Pakistan is investing heavily in infrastructure development,

including energy, transportation, and logistics, making it an attractive destination for investors.

#### 6- SIFC's role :-

The SIFC's establishment aims to facilitate and fast-track investment projects, providing a one-window operation for investors, which can help streamline the investment process.

However, challenges persist, including:

#### 1- Political Stability :-

Pakistan's political landscape can be unpredictable, which may deter investors.

#### 2- Security Concerns :-

Terrorism and security issues in some regions of Pakistan may deter investors.

#### 3- Economic instability :-

Pakistan's economy has faced fluctuations in recent years, which can affect investor sentiment.

#### 4- Bureaucratic hurdles :-

Despite SIFC's efforts, bureaucratic red tape and regulatory obstacles may still hinder investment processes.

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Q7: What is "one china Two system" policy? How US policy towards Taiwan is hurting it? what could be its possible implication? Give recommendations.

Ans: The "one china, Two Systems" policy is a political formula that aims to reunify china and Taiwan under a single political entity, while allowing Taiwan to maintain its own economic and political system. The policy was first proposed by Deng Xiaoping in 1982 and has been the basis of china's approach to Taiwan since then.

Under this policy, Taiwan would be allowed to maintain its own;

- Economic system
- Political system
- Social system
- military

But would also be required to acknowledge the Chinese Communist party (CCP) as the sole legitimate government of China, and to accept the eventual reunification of China and Taiwan under a single political entity.

To US policy towards Taiwan is guided by the "one china" policy, which acknowledges the Chinese position that there is only one china and Taiwan

is part of it.

The implications of this policy are:

- Tension between the US and China: The US policy towards Taiwan is seen as a challenge to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and has led to increased tensions between the two countries.
- Uncertainty for Taiwan: The "one China Two System" policy leaves Taiwan in a state of political limbo, as it is unclear what the future holds for the island.
- Increased military presence: The US maintains a strong military presence in the region, which has led to an increase in military tensions between the US & China.
- Economic implications: The policy has economic implications, as Taiwan is an important trade partner for both the US and China.

Q6: What is "Losses and Damages" concept floated on the platform of COP-27?

Critically evaluate the opportunities of its practical materialization COP-28. Also identify how Pakistan could benefit from it?

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Ans: The "Losses and Damages" Concept, also known as the "Loss and Damages Fund", is a financial mechanism aimed at supporting vulnerable countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change. The concept was first introduced at the 2012 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 18) in Doha, Qatar, and gained significant traction at COP 27 in Egypt.

Key aspects of the "Losses and Damages" Concept:

1- Financial Support:

The fund will provide financial assistance to developing countries to help them recover from climate-related disasters, such as hurricanes, droughts and floods.

2- Climate Justice:

The concept is rooted in the principle of climate justice, recognizing that developed countries have historically contributed more to greenhouse gas emissions and should therefore take responsibility for supporting vulnerable countries.

3- Irreversible Impacts:

The fund will focus on



addressing irreversible climate change impacts, such as sea-level rise, melting glaciers, and extreme weather events.

#### 4. Vulnerable Countries :-

The fund will prioritize support for least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing, which are disproportionately affected by climate change.

#### 5. Funding :-

The fund will be financed through a combination of public and private source, including government contributions, international organizations, and philanthropic organizations.

#### 6. Governance :-

The fund will be governed by a board representing developed and developing countries, ensuring equitable decision-making and transparency.

Practical materialization at COP 28 :-

- 1- Operationalization
- 2- Funding commitments
- 3- Implementation

Pakistan's benefits;

- 1- Climate resilience
- 2- Disaster response
- 3- Sustainable