

Mock: C.A

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Q:2

### a) Introduction:

Taiwan is a potential conflict between China and USA. Before one delves into the intricacies of US-China rivalry over Taiwan, it is imperative to understand the main causes behind this conflict.

Taiwan issue is a pressing one and having far-reaching global implications.

### b) Background:

When communism prevailed over China, the state government was replaced by a communist single party government. The name of Republic of China was renamed to the People's republic of China.



1972 AD  
AD: 1972

After this, the incumbent government was asked to a neighbouring Island which was later named as People's Republic of China or formally known as 'Taiwan'.

c) How Taiwan is a potential conflict between China and U.S

d) China's 'greater China ambitions':

China had always been concerned of its territorial integrity what it had in the ancient times. Even in history, it had always tried to maintain its territorial sanctity.

Therefore, boundary preservation had been the foremost priority of China. This was the reason why it contested with India over territory in Arunachal Pradesh which



is administered by India but claimed by China. Similarly, Taiwan sharing same ethnicity and culture is considered as a part of China - China as often cited in the diplomatic world. It sees 'one China policy' in the diplomatic world.

2) U.S. as a unipolar might and protector of democracies:

US had always been a torch-bearer of democracy and principles of nation-state systems. It had a history to uplift democracies after WW II through Marshall plan in Europe till fighting against communism in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Throughout history, it had always served as the protector of democracy although criticized by prominent authors like Noam Chomsky,

"U.S supports a dictator until people fear him."



However, <sup>as</sup> <sup>per</sup> the popular opinion, U.S. ~~views~~ <sup>views</sup> China's aggression <sup>as</sup> a direct threat to the <sup>right</sup> of self-determination of the Taiwan Taipei people. Although U.S. recognizes <sup>as</sup> part of China under one China policy due to US-PRC 1979 agreement of recognition; however, ~~the~~ U.S. supports Taiwan militarily and logistically.

### 3) Greater interests in the Pacific:

U.S. always wanted to contain China in the Pacific. This ~~connotation~~ <sup>connotation</sup> to contain China rekindled after recent US-China trade wars. U.S. found it essential to curb China's economic growth and prevalence in the region. Moreover, U.S. can also



hold Taiwan as a military base.  
Formally, there is no such concept  
of base; however, practically,  
U.S. holds a major aggregation  
of its forces around Taiwan.  
U.S. cannot see the rise of  
another power in the near  
future and, therefore, it tries  
to limit Chinese influence in the  
region.

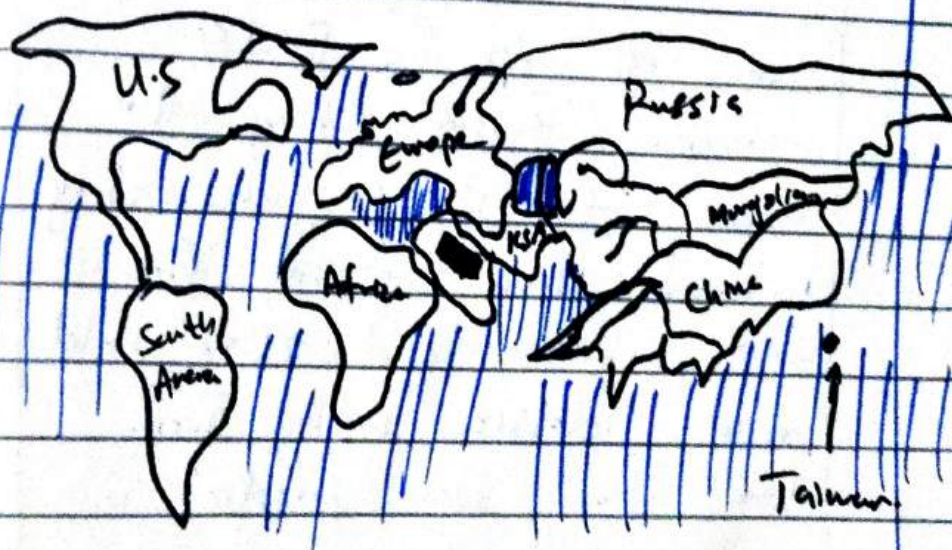
4) Taiwan as the hub of  
semiconductors:

Taiwan is home to the  
most advanced semi-conductors of  
the world. They are highly  
advanced in nature and solely  
manufactured by the 'Taiwan  
semiconductor manufacturing company',  
which serves as the only nationalised  
entity lagging U.S. and Chinese  
manufacturers far behind it.



China & U.S. are production giant and similar size. They both participate in these advanced semiconductors. Therefore, U.S. is apprehensive that if China takes over Taiwan, it can potentially halt supply of semiconductors to U.S.

Q) Why the two countries must avoid the conflict:



Q) Possibility of escalation of a major war:

Despite the vast distance



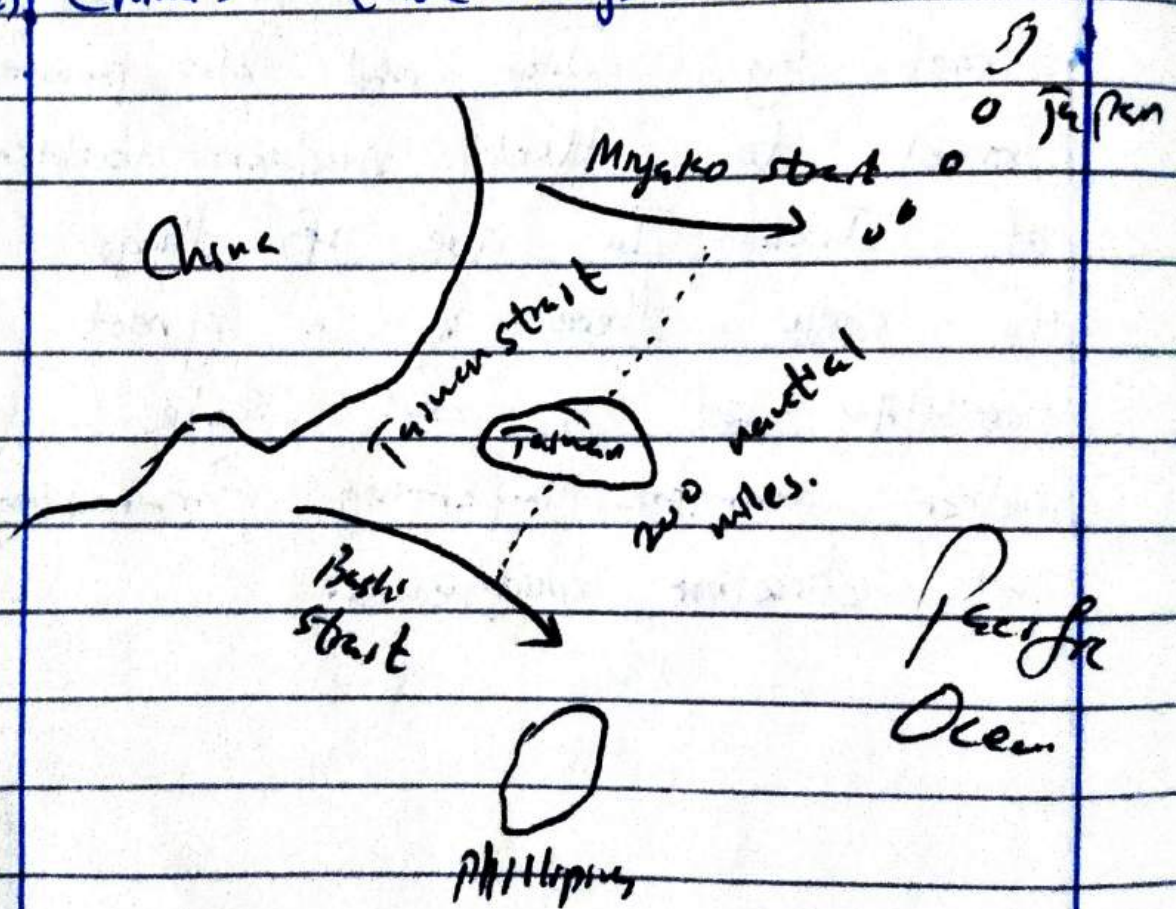
between U.S and Taiwan, the chances of a full scale war are always there. Today's world is full of alliances and unipolarity is being shifted to multipolarity where organization such BRICS are formed to contain U.S and promote 'dedollarization'. BRICS represent 40% of the total population of world and nearly 25% of total economy.

A notable thing is that Taiwan is also a BRICS member. Russia being the pioneer of BRICS have always welcomed Taiwan. Apart from BRICS, Russia and China hold cordial relations with Taiwan. China has also invested in Taiwan's infrastructure with 400 Billion USD future deal. Moreover, Chinese ~~state~~ media ~~unofficial~~ have also used to



support Iran as a buffer against U.S. colony of Israel. In case U.S. attacks Iran, or it can excite Chinese involvement and result in a full scale warfare. U.S. is also cognizant of this and therefore, has barred Israel from attacking nuclear facilities of Iran.

2) China's trade-routes issue:



If Taiwan is given the status of a sovereign



state, it will have control over 200 nautical miles of the sea. Even if not, still in case of aggression, it can block China's passage in the Pacific. Therefore, China will certainly go in a war with U.S as trade is its top priority.

### 3) World semiconductor crisis:

As mentioned earlier, TSMC produces 40% of world's semiconductors. Any attempt of conflict can cause a global catastrophe as almost 100% of our appliances and equipments rely on these chips. Disrupting them can be detrimental for both groups in particular and world in general.



d) How peace can be achieved :

Justly, China needs to limit its ambitions to secure China.

Similarly, U.S. also needs to limit its presence in the area.

The global cause of peace and diplomacy should be

upheld. Any attempt by U.S. to contain China such as

QUAD - quadrilateral alliance -

and AUKUS - Australia, UK and

US - in the process to

contain China must be stopped.

Only an effective diplomacy

and industry can bring

both countries together.

Furthermore, world also need to recognize Taiwan

as per discretion rather than

by influence of a hegemon.

Taiwan also needs to hold

an independent referendum



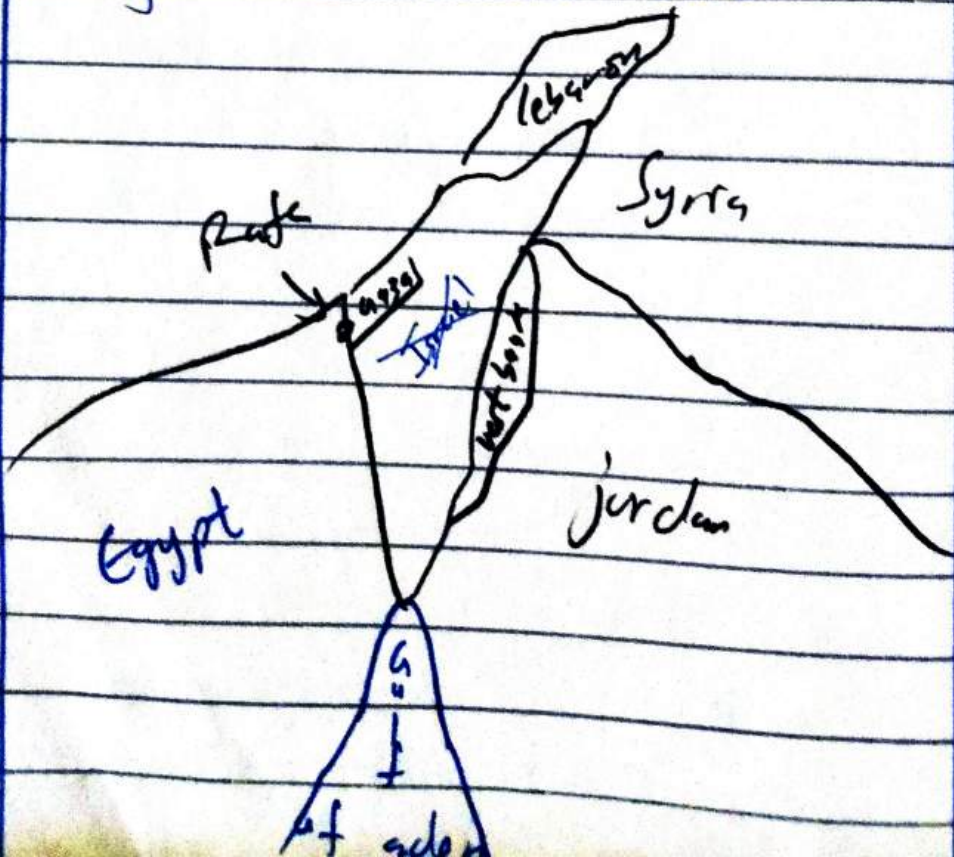
to formally join China or disengage  
from it. China also needs to  
provide ways and viable means  
for this. This conflict is  
perpetual in nature, however, it  
can be resolved with due  
deliberation.



Q:3

→ Introduction:

U.S support for Israel dates back to early 60s and 70s, when it mediated Camp-David accords and Oslo accords by Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton, respectively. U.S has always found Israel as a key ally and their relations can be called:   
→ ~~US~~ Israel as a U.S colony in Middle East.





↳ Unconditional support of U.S for Israel and its image in the Arab countries:

According to the U.S state department publication, U.S provides 3.8 billion USD as an annual package to Israel. Furthermore, U.S has always vetoed

any possible argument or resolution against Israel. Furthermore, when

ICC - International Criminal Court - assigned Netanyahu as war criminal, U.S and Israel, being non-signatory, did not abide by its rulings.

President Biden is also found displaying unwavering support for Israel even after Rafah attacks when U.N peacekeepers

and volunteers of UNHCR and UN RWAAP officials during 29th May, 2024 when almost 245 people mostly civilians were killed at Rafah crossing. U.S remained



silent and partial despite its usual position as the protector of civil liberty and rights. However, the act of U.S turning blind has no significant effects on the Muslim world in Middle East except Iran.

### 3) Abraham Accords 2020 and 2021

A peace accord of recognition of Israel brokered by U.S where main signatories were UAE, Bahrain and Israel; later on, joined by Sudan and Morocco. These accords guaranteed Israel's recognition, containment of Iran in region, use of air-spaces among signatories, and an over-step over Palestinian cause. Even today, after such humiliating attacks by Israel, all the signatories are adhered to the accord.



## 2) Position of Jordan:

U.S. to get Jordan's King asked ~~of~~ explicitly mentioned in - the insider, recent book by U.S. journalist Bob Widran. In this book, it is mentioned - Simler is quoted by Maleeha Lodhi in her article in Dawn called 'Weak state' - that U.A.E and Jordan Kings have asked U.S. to terminate Hamas' at all costs. This underscores the hatred Jordan has for Palestinian cause. Moreover, during Iran's attacks, Jordan also helped to intercept the missiles along with Iraq force.

## 3) Position of Egypt:

Egypt has remained widely neutral. However, its closure of Rafah crossing to prevent Palestinians from entering



their territory can be considered appropriate with the boundaries of nation-state system; however, on the basis of Muslim brotherhood, it was sheerly inappropriate and inhumane.

#### 4) Position of KSA:

KSA has shown willing to work with Israel if two state solution is sought. Officially, they have not recognized Israel. However, nothing significant is done by the top leadership. Bob Widdow also mentioned de-facto King Abdullah saying: "Do I want a separate state of Palestine, it does not matter, but I cannot let the notion of Muslim world down". This shows his unwillingness for a 2-state solution, practically. However, he is overwhelmed by



The Muslim world rhetoric supporting Palestine. Despite this, Saudi holds a very good contact with U.S and is one of the largest defence partners of U.S.

"Saudi Arabia imported almost 100 billion dollar worth of defence equipment from U.S."

(U.S - Saudi Business Council)  
- 2021

5) Position of Iran :

Only Iran seem to be concerned in this war. Iran directly supports Hamas in Gaza and Hezbollah in Lebanon. However, Hamas's Ismael Haniya, during his visit in Iran's P.M ceremony was killed. After that, Hasan Mesmilch was also killed - commander in chief of Hezbollah. As a retaliation, Iran attack ballistic and cruise missiles



intercepted by iran-dome and  
similar attack was launched recently  
in october 2024 with similar  
damages. Iran and Israel are  
at an impasse and future  
contingency of such affairs seem  
disastrous.

### (1) Penetration of China and Russia into the Middle East:

As U.S have  
always sided with Israel, two  
of the major powers of  
middle east: Iran and KSA  
were in need of new and  
impartial mediators for their  
on-going conflicts and their  
general position of Israel as  
well. Therefore, China and Russia  
found a vacuum and extended  
their expertise to fill this  
void.



were invited to BRICS, where  
Iran formally joined as well in  
2024 along with 4 other countries.

Furthermore, Chinese investment in  
Iran of 400 billion USD barter  
trade agreement of continuous oil  
support of China for next 25  
years. This underscores how important  
Iran is as an ally to China.

Not only this, China also mediated  
peace talks between Saudi and  
Iran in 2023 and the silence  
has been broken, relations are  
thawed and both the parties  
have come closer than ever.

Furthermore, Iran also  
assisted Russia in missile building  
capacity against Ukraine. After  
this, Russian President is often  
seen on the state media - Ready  
to retaliate in case of  
any aggression by U.S supporting  
Israel.



Q34

Ans:

a) Introduction:

Pakistan is surrounded with some of the insoluble issues putting Pakistan in an abyssmal situation. Pakistan is facing serious economic crisis, and its turnaround is impossible if reforms are not done in its industry, agriculture, IT, power sector and tax system.

b) Reforms needed in the following sectors of Pakistan for economic revival:

1) Industrial sector:

Industrial sector encompasses manufacturing, mining, and construction



and is crucial for economic development. "Manufacturing contributes around 12.8% in GDP of Pakistan." (State Bank of Pakistan, 2023).

"~~Industry~~ Textile Industry is the largest manufacturing sub-sector, contributing about 60% of the total exports of Pakistan." (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2023).

This shows a grim picture of our economy as our economy is not diversified and depends largely on ~~textiles~~. Therefore, pragmatic reforms are required in the industrial sector such as promotion of value added products. Pakistan is notorious for exports of raw products and semi-completed products. However, in today's world, value added products specially the advanced one hold far more significance. For instance, instead of ~~more~~ exporting



Surgical equipments, Pakistan can export medical machinery and complex equipments. This transition is required in every field. This can only be achieved by promoting capacity building in the industry. Such measures can be achieved by incentivising investors for fixed capital. Instead of kick-backs, a one window operation like SIFC should be made for small to medium level enterprises as well. If bureaucratic hurdles are overcome, only then imported regulations can be implemented over industries. Pakistan is providing energy, good roads and skill development; however, their subsidy needs to be widened for industry and progress.

## 2) Agricultural Sector:

Agriculture employs about



42% of the workforce of Pakistan, and contributes about 19.3% in the GDP of Pakistan as per Economic survey of Pakistan, 2023. Pakistani irrigation system is mostly outdated.

<sup>16</sup> The irrigation efficiency is estimated to be around 35-40%.  
→ (Food and Agriculture Organization)

- Similarly, per capita water availability of Pakistan is 860 cubic meters, which used to be 5260 in 1951 as per Pakistan Council of Research in water resources, 2023. As Pakistan's 90% of water is consumed by agriculture and its storage capacity of 30 days contrary to safe day storage of 1000 days as per world-bank, water scarcity poses grave threat to Pakistan's agricultural sector. There need to be reforms to



promote alternate methods of irrigation in Pakistan. Free provision of sprinklers or even subsidised rates, community programs, strict check and balance of water theft and an over emphasis to climate change can help mitigate water related agricultural issues. This water scarcity has caused 4% GDP loss annually in agriculture sectors - World Bank.

Construction of dams and barrages, although on small scale are encouraged.

### 3) IT sector:

~~It~~ IT sector comes under services sector that accounts 2.4% of total GDP. Services sector in general constitutes 61% of total GDP - economic survey of Pak 2021.



The contribution of IT sector is starkly low despite Pakistan having world's largest pool of engineers and Pakistan population has 30% of youth as a major share-holder. According to PIA, 40% of people have access to high speed internet, that ~~is~~ hampers user usage rates. Moreover, framework to attract investors such as IT City inaugurations, skill development practices and providing tax incentives and tax holidays for new companies to thrive. Moreover, Cyber-security measures need to be taken to provide security to the IT firms in order to create a viable environment.

#### 4) Power Sector:

Pakistan need to consider its agreements with IPPs. Pakistan government made haste agreements



In 1990s and in 2014 to attract energy-sector investors. However, these investment resulted as a terrible eroding national exchequer by pushing Pakistan in a circular debt of almost 14.7 billion or 2.4 trillion. Moreover, IPPs were installed on the basis of capacity payments, when tariffs would be paid on the basis of generation capacity and not on the basis of consumption and as per Ecomark survey, tariffs alone cause 4-5 billion USD as debt. Pakistan need to curb electricity thefts, re-empt re-energ transmission lines, get rid of IPPs, use indigenous coal and embark on the way of renewable energy such as subsidized solar systems and dam construction.



## 5) Tax System:

"Total public debt of Pakistan is 71.3 trillion PKR - External public debt 38 trillion or 130 billion dollar and internal public debt is 41 trillion PKR - making it almost equal to 70% of GDP". (Economic Survey of Pakistan 2024).

Tax collection values of Pakistan are 8.6 trillion PKR with a budget deficit of 5.6% annually. Total expenditure; hence, government spendings exceeding the tax collected. Pakistan needs to widen its tax-gap, incorporate non-filers specially retailers who constitute a major portion of Pakistan's shadow economy. Moreover agriculture sector is under taxed. Pakistan can encourage taxation on agriculture over portions of share. Simplification of tax system is also sought.



Q: 5

### a) Introduction:

SCO is an intergovernmental organization formed between the Russia - central Europe - and later joined by South Asian countries. It was formed in 2001. However, Pakistan joined it in 2017 alongside India. Pakistan had the honour to conduct SCO summit in Oct, 2024.

### b) Major takeaways for Pakistan:

#### 1) Pakistan no longer isolated:

India, being an arch rival tried to tarnish Pk's image in FATF as a terror financier. However, after meticulous efforts, Pakistan emerged victorious and got itself out from the 'grey list'. Recent conference



In Pakistan showed that Pakistan is still relevant in international arena. Moreover, presence of Indian FM signifies the notion of openness for the world.

2) Pakistan's success over counter-terrorism mechanisms:

As dignitaries came from 9 different states, Pakistan's exceptional welcome and peaceful conduct of SCO revolutionized ~~image~~ hard image of Pakistan as a soft power state.

3) Pakistan in the emerging bloc:

Although block politics are futile; however, they are need of the hour as our Indian counterpart is aligning. Therefore, Pakistan also applied for BRICS



membership last year. In SCO,  
it showed great affinity with  
Russian counterpart and PM Shabbaz  
also criticized unilateral sanctions  
and use of dollar as a  
bending factor. This also  
signifies Pakistan's approach towards  
new global south.

#### 4) Creation of SCO bank:

A separate bank  
for SCO was also discussed.  
This can boost trade in  
indigenous currencies and  
decrease dollar reliance.

#### o Key Takeaways for Islamabad:

1) Enhance co-operation with region  
particularly India:



Pakistan can end its aged long hostilities with India and prepare for a conducive and inclusive terms of relations.

### 2) Negotiations in domestic policies and politics:

A major political party protested against SCQ. However, government's pragmatic role, discussion, negotiations and flexibility withered away the protest.

### 3) Early membership of BRICS:

Pakistan can request for early membership to align itself as BRICS is not an a security alliance, but an economic bloc and it can benefit Pakistan and vice-versa due to Pakistan's amazing geographical location.



Have above were  
the key - takeaways for Istanbul  
post the SCO meeting 2021.