

(Question 03)

Introduction: A dynamic Shift in Pak-USA relations:

The rise of China-Russia geo-political Partnership has made world multipolar. Now, any event in the world has penetrating effects in other parts of the world. The New Delhi shift to buy Russian oil and rejection of Trumpian mediation has created vacuum for Pakistan initiate renewed relations with USA; a pause after Doha agreement. Moreover, ~~China~~ USA does not want Pakistan to sole alliance of Beijing since US-China trade-war, 2017. After Pak-India may escalation, Washington shows tilt towards Pakistan and many US investors have showed interest to invest in minerals. Yet Pakistan needs to create balance in tight rope b/w US and China.

Key contours on which renewed Pak-USA relation shaped:

- **New-Dehli and Russia bilateral relations and oil deal**

New-Dehli has started oil deal with Moscow under Bricks alliances. In 2021 India was buying 36 billion dollar oil deal now it has increased to 96 billion dollar. This deal has deteriorated the relations between US-India while US is restricting India not buy Russia oil.

- **US-India double tariffs:**

Trump always imposes tariffs on those who may Russian bloc. Before oil deal, Trump asserts to impose 100% tariffs on BRICS member. When New Dehli makes oil deal with

Russia, ^{Trump} imposes 25% tariff
and then again 25% tariff
as punitive of not restricting buying
^{Russian oil}
**Pak-China increasing geo-
strategic and geo-economic
relations**

Pak-china has long standing
under CPEC, BRI and SIFC projects.
Trump does not that Pakistan
would become the sole ally
of Beijing. Therefore, after May
escalation Trump has showed
his clear tilt towards Islamabad.
Washington even showed interest to invest
in minerals.

**Pakistan-USA relations
and changing global
order:**

**Pakistan and India
May escalation and Trump
tilt towards Islamabad:**

After May escalation
between Pakistan and India,
Washington has made intervention

as mediatory role. Islamabad has accepted Trumps negotiations and mediation while New Dehli has rejected.

Pak-US mineral deal:

After mediation, Trump has showed interest to invest in minerals. In August, Islamabad and Washington has ~~reached~~ reached a deal of 500m dollar in minerals. Moreover, US investors wanted to invest in Reko-dik, siadek a project of 200bn\$.

Pak-US defence equipments improvment deal:

USA has also affirmed to make deal of up-dated version of F-16. There are imminent chances for Pakistan, that, Islamabad and Washington may reach deal of improved military gadgets.

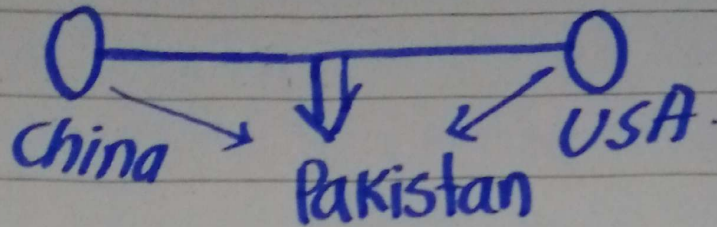
Opportunities for tech and pharmaceutical products deal:

There are opportunities for Pakistan to make deals of technological and pharmaceutical products, a vacuum created by US-India deteriorated relations. Although, Islamabad has not much industries of pharmaceuticals but it may take one or two years. There imminent chances with bulge of IT students, Islamabad may revive these industries.

Textile and sports industry may revive under Pak-US renewed relations:

New Dehli was imported almost 150 bn dollars textile products; now it's an opportunity for Pakistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam to fill that gap. For this, Islamabad has to give subsidies to textile industries like electricity etc.

Strategies For Pakistan to maintain balance:



Islamabad has struck to balance a tight rope between Beijing and Washington. Pakistan must need to create with both allies especially with China. With China, the state of Pakistan has long term relations under CPEC, BRI and SIFC. Yet with US, Islamabad has financial dependency and military advancement. There is dire need to foster relation between both world powers. Moreover, USA has also wanted to become part of mineral projects. Pakistan has reservoirs of copper, silver and gold.

Furthermore, when Washington will become part of mineral project, it will not further oppose. Thus, Pakistan need to maintain good relations by creating balance.

Conclusion:

The changing geopolitical scenario under may escalation and Indian orientation towards Moscow has given ~~an~~ vacuum to Pakistan's recognition in the world. Pakistan has started maintain soft diplomacy and filled vacuum created by New Delhi. Pak-USA renewed relations under minerals dealing is welcoming. The needs for Pakistan is to maintain good relation with both Beijing and Washington.

Question no-4

Introduction : Ukrain-Russia Conflict remains Unsolveables

Resurgence of Russia in 21st century has remained instrumental to convert world from uni-polar to multi-polar. Russia under Putin has always opposed Nato expanding. From invasion on Georgia to annexation of ~~Russia~~ Crimea and now ongoing war with Ukraine, Russia does not want to see Nato in its backyard. Through Alaska summit, Trump tried stop Russia-Ukraine escalation but demands of Putin and Europe have created deadlock. However, Trump tilt towards Putin may yield some better results regarding Russia-US relation but foreseeable future, Russia-Ukraine is becoming flash point.

Russia's demands:

I Ukraine's neutrality:

Ukraine must adopt neutrality in its encroachment to Nato. Ukraine has applied for membership of Nato. And Zelinsky is pro-Europe leader. Russia wanted Nato free backyard.

I Ukraine's disarmament of Nato weapons:

Moscow put the condition the Ukraine has to disarm and return the Nato weapons. It must be remain separate from Nato's military support.

I The captured regions would be Retained by Russia:

Russia will retain all the captured region particularly, crimea, dumbesk, dontesk and Lithuania. Moscow will not return the captured areas and retain its

Nato's demands:

1) Russia make unconditional
~~ceasefire~~
~~demands~~ :

Russia must make unconditional ceasefire. It should stop ongoing ukrainian dogfight.

2) Moscow must return
Captured regions:

Nato forces demanded from Moscow to return the captured areas like Lohnsk, dumbesk, donetsk and crimea even.

3) Moscow must withdraw
its forces from Ukrainian
territories:

Moscow have to withdraw its forces from ukraine with following unconditional ceasefire.

4) Ukraine and Nato:

Ukraine would not join nato but if Russia attacked Ukraine in future then nato will rescue Ukraine. But that time, Nato will give support of weapons and Nato forces will also fight from Ukraine side.

The same is stance of Zelinsky.

Critical Analysis:

❗ If Russia accepted the demands of nato then it would be the defeat of Moscow which is unlikely to happen.

❗ If Nato accepted the demands of Russia, then it would be defeat of Nato and EU as well. But this is also unlikely to happen.

There is only way that

Moscow should withhold with Crimea and return the other parts. While Ukraine should not become the part of Nato. However, Nato should get written guarantee from Russia for not to attack on Ukraine. Hence Ukraine may adopt neutrality in this way.

Nato's Budget 2025 and Chances of Prolonged War:

US has always provoked European nations like Germany, France, Japan to take part in budget equally. An attempt was made in 2008 at peace but was not accepted. Now, again US invoked stance that US will spend for an-needed alliance. The whole Nato members have to participate according to their GDP size. All members thus

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agreed to increase their budget to GDP ratio to 5% by 2035.

The increase in budget means expansion of Nato weapons and Nato presence to support Ukraine. The more support to Ukraine by Nato means Moscow has to deploy more forces within Ukrainian and Nato's member borders like Finland.

This step may prolong Russia-Ukraine conflict and may become flashpoint for escalation of WWII.

Alaska Summit and Trump:

The recent meeting of Putin with Trump failed due to European demands. The Moscow demanded Nato's separation from Ukraine while European leaders don't want. Even when US stopped aid to Ukraine,

European leaders make 105bn dollar aid to Ukraine for continuing war. Trump has tilt toward Putin as he does not want Russia in the domain of Washington. Trump agreed to return captured parts of ~~Russ~~ Ukraine by Russia. But European leaders and deeper states in US like CIA and Pentagon also opposed Trumpian plan. One of the high profile in Pentagon has resigned.

Alaska-Summit and Russia-US Relations:

The fragility of Alaska Summit has given confidence to Moscow. It has given enough confidence to ^{Putin to} stick on its demands. This summit has remained weak point for US and Ukraine peace. Moreover,

Trump has shown his tilt towards Putin. Additionally, Trumpian psychology is coincided that Ukraine war is burden over USA. Its real problem is tackle with emerging power china. For that purposes, there are chances that in future US-Russia interests may converge and move towards bilateral relations. But still, after Alaska summit, Trump is regularly imposing tariffs on those who tend to buy Russian oil even.

Conclusion:

To sum up whole discussion, Russian-Ukraine conflict has become flashpoint for future escalation due deadlock endorsed by Alaska summit and nato demands. Moreover, nato increasing budget may tend to prolong the conflict. Yet US does not want the prolongation of war because its real problem is china. For that purpose, it may urge Russia in future.

(Q.5)

Introduction:

Almost 263 rivers of world are the shared assets of two or more countries of the world. There is fear that these disputes through the above water assets may cause world-war III. As, After Phalgam attack India has unilaterally pulled out Indus water Treaty. The Ignorant Modi has escalated water war in region where three nuclear powers meet. The water diversion of western has severe impacts on Pakistan's agriculture, domestic usage and industrial sector. Like India, Pakistan is an agrarian country. The impacts may lead to security concerns. Both countries should come to table talk and negotiate while considering each other concerns first.

India's Unilateral pulling out of IWT and its implications :

From the beginning of Pakistan emergence till modern Pakistan, relations between Pak-India have been determined by the Kashmir and water disputes. In 1960s, New-Dheli and Islamabad agreed that western rivers would belong to Pakistan while Eastern river would belong to India. Both countries would negotiate through their water commissions when any flashpoint occur in future. Furthermore, no country could pull out IWT unilaterally.

After Phalgam attack, the Modi government has unilaterally declared to ~~pull~~ pulling-out IWT. New Dheli give the stance that need of India has increased

climate change is major reason behind the cut in flow of water in rivers.

Pakistan has submitted its dispute in international court of Arbitration. Pakistan has provided that data of violations of India in which height of Kishan Ganga and diversion of Jhelum river through Wuller barrage was included. Also asserted that the climate change is contributed in 33% while western rivers have seen cut upto 60%.

Pakistan with valid stance has also won its case in ICA while rejected to accept the ICA decision.

IWT Unilateral pulling out and its implications?

Q On agriculture:

Pakistan is a agrarian country. Agriculture sector provide 23% to the GDP of Pakistan and 60% jobs provided through urban labour. When India has pulled out IWT, it will severely damage the agriculture sector, livestock and crops production. Pakistan already find its cotton production in negative (imports). Moreover, it will severely damage the economic project like SIFC likely infuture and farther deteriorate the economy.

On domestic usage:

Pakistan has 25% dependency on western river water for domestic usage. With pulling, Pakistan may face accute shortage of water.

On industrial sector:

Industrial sector consumes 20% of the western rivers water and pulling may halt their product especially textile production.

Strategy for Pakistan to Counter Unilateral pulling out:

Use International Forum to Pressure India:

Pakistan should urge UN, WTO, BRICS, SCO organisations to mount pressure of unilateral pulling out and IWT held in abeyance.

Use China alliance through Brahmaputra:

Pakistan should use its arc alliance china through Brahmaputra river as India has more dependency on that river than eastern rivers.

Negotiate IWT through technological Experts

Pakistan must negotiate its stance through river expert, dam expert and engineers to fulfil its mandate.

Building new dams and Canals

Pakistan must build new dams like Kalabagh, Daimaj, Basha dam and canals. By constructing these dams and canals on emergency basis, Pakistan can avert its water danger.

Conclusion:

To sum up, India has illegally and unilaterally pulled out IWT after Phalgam attack which is again international law of water disputes. There is dire need for Pakistan to expose India at international forum through point of strength. Moreover, Pakistan needs to work at home by constructing new dams and canals on emergency basis to avert the emerging Indian aggression and water problem.