



Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI)

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PRESS COVERAGE

ONE-DAY CONFERENCE

‘Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan’

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TRIBUNE

Pakistan must be careful not to choose sides

By News Desk

Published: October 18, 2017



Former diplomats urge Islamabad to carefully analyse evolving situation to guard interests. PHOTO: FILE

Just as 9/11 changed the dynamics in South East Asia, the 2003 invasion of Iraq and then the subsequent Arab Spring wave in 2011 brought about a significant shift in dynamics of the Middle East. Pakistan must thus catch up with this shift and focus on a more structured and firmer policy.

No more has this been more apparent in Islamabad's efforts to mediate the discord between Riyadh and Doha.

This was stated by speakers during a conference on the insecurity in the Middle East and its implications for Pakistan, organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) on Tuesday. Pakistan's former top diplomat to Germany, Russia and India Ambassador (retired) Abdul Basit, said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan.

The IPRI president stressed the importance of analysing the geostrategic and geo-economic drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures which can be taken by Islamabad to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to protect the country's interests in a region where millions of Pakistanis live and work.

Ambassador Inamul Haque, IPRI board chairman and a former minister and secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that the current turmoil in the Middle East was neither spontaneous nor random – the spillover effects of Arab Spring or such. Rather, he believed, it was part of a deliberate long-term strategy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly after 9/11.

“US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse of physically intervening to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region. Other strategic objectives include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region,” he stated.

Ambassador Haque further said that the US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria — all secular authoritarian states — but the world watched silently. And it continues to do so as Yemen is destroyed, its population decimated through famine and cholera. He noted that it was imperative for Pakistan not to take sides in any intra-Islamic dispute, especially in the intra-Arab disputes and wars.

Talking about and Pakistan's foreign policy challenges, Quaid-i-Azam University School of Politics and International Relations Director Dr Nazir Hussain said that despite the lack of ideological confluence, there are more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which need to be identified.

“Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries. Seeds of discord and discontent already present in the Arab world have been exploited by extra-regional players,” Dr Hussain said. Noting that the Arab Spring had turned into the ‘Arab Winter’, he pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics were challenging for Pakistan, which needs to maintain balanced relations with both, Riyadh and Tehran.

Published in The Express Tribune, October 18th, 2017.

Pakistan's approach to the Middle East needs re-imagining: Experts

October 18, 2017

ISLAMABAD Oct 17 (APP): The country needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary. Given Russian support for the Assad regime in Syria driving up the international community's stakes in the region, Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides. This was the consensus of the speakers at the One-Day Conference 'Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan' organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in the capital today.

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan. He highlighted that it is important to analyse the geostrategic and geoeconomic drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures that can be taken by Pakistan to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to guard the country's interests there.

In his keynote address, Ambassador Inamul Haque, Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI said that the turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random. It has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11. 'US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse to physically intervene to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region. Other strategic objectives include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region', he stressed. Ambassador Inam was of the view that US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria – all secular authoritarian states and the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera.

Speaking on the topic 'Middle East Crisis and Pakistan's Foreign Policy Challenges', Dr Nazir

Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, said that despite the lack of ideological confluence, there are more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which need to be identified. He said that with the growing political security complexities in the Arab world, it is Palestine and its people which lose. 'Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries. Seeds of discord and discontent already present in the Arab world have been exploited by extra regional players,' he remarked. Dr Hussain went on to say that the Arab Spring has turned into Arab Winter. He pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics are challenging for Pakistan which needs to maintain a balance in its relations with Riyadh and Tehran. 'As our economy benefits from the remittances sent by Pakistani diaspora in the Gulf, Pakistan cannot ignore its Muslim neighbours.' Responding to a question, he said that Pakistan needs to warm up its cold ties with its immediate neighbour besides maintaining its amicable relations with Saudi Arabia.

Dr Ejaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman of Gallup-Pakistan, provided up to date population, trade, GDP, military expenditure of the 22 economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). He was of the view that any research first needs to define which countries specifically fall in this region. He shared that with its 400 million population and high per capita income, MENA's 4 trillion dollar economy has been spending USD 118 billion on military expenditures, and receiving USD 136 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI). He informed that Pakistan has 1.9 million workers in Saudi Arabia, while the UAE is home to 1.2 million, and Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain nearly .7 million Pakistani workers which is nearly 50 per cent of the total workers abroad. 63 per cent of remittances to Pakistan's national exchequer come from Saudi Arabia (29 per cent), UAE (22 per cent) and other Gulf Cooperation Countries (12 per cent). He pointed out that contrary to popular perception, Saudi Arabia and UAE FDI to Pakistan has reduced dramatically over the years and has now been overtaken by China. He was optimistic that the United States repeated military and strategic failures in the region and Pakistan with its second largest Muslim population, by far the largest Army, economy and history of legitimacy in the region can be used to bridge the trust deficit in the Muslim world, especially in the Middle East to remove the barriers that have impeded politico-economic development in the region. The Conference was attended by a large number of participants, including members of diplomatic missions in Islamabad, former diplomats, academics, students and journalists. APP/ Hamza/VNS Islamabad

Pakistan OBSERVER

Pakistan needs to redefine its security interest, cultivate partners in ME

Sarwar Awan

The speakers addressing a conference on Middle East on Tuesday said that Pakistan needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary due to the rise of new power poles there, and focus on a more structured, firmer policy. They were of the opinion, “Given Russian support for the Assad regime in Syria driving up the international community’s stakes in the region, Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides.” This was the consensus of the speakers at the one-day conference “Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan” organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, [here](#).

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan and it is important to analyse the geostrategic and geoeconomic drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures that can be taken by Pakistan to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to guard the country’s interests there.

He expressed the hope that the Conference would come up with useful recommendations on the subject for the decision-makers to plug loopholes in the Government’s Middle East policy.

In his keynote address, Ambassador Inamul Haque, former minister and secretary of foreign affairs, and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI said that the turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random but has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States

to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11. “US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse to physically intervene to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region,” he said and added, “Other strategic objectives include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region. Ambassador Inam was of the view that US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria — all secular authoritarian states and the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera.

One-Day Conference on “Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan held in Islamabad

DNA News | [October 17, 2017](#)



ISLAMABAD, OCT 17: Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI and others attend One-Day Conference on “Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan.” on Tuesday. =DNA PHOTO

ISLAMABAD, OCT 17 (DNA) – Pakistan’s decade-old approach to the Middle East shaped by competing religious and post-colonial heritages needs re-imagining given the rise of new power poles in the Middle East, and focus on a more structured, firmer policy. The country needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary. Given Russian support for the Assad regime in Syria driving up the international community’s stakes in the region, Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides. This was the consensus of the speakers at the One-Day Conference ‘Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan’ organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in the capital today.

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan. He highlighted that it is important to analyse the geostrategic and geoeconomic drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures that can be taken by Pakistan to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to guard the country’s interests

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In his keynote address, Ambassador Inamul Haque, Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI said that the turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random. It has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11. 'US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse to physically intervene to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region. Other strategic objectives include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region', he stressed. Ambassador Inam was of the view that US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria – all secular authoritarian states and the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera. According to Ambassador Inamul Haq, 'While the US and West use noble sounding slogans of Right to Protect or Humanitarian Intervention and introducing democracy and human rights to the benighted people of the region, the fact is that this so-called nation-building is sought to be achieved through brutal use of force.'

The massive loss of life and the displacement of millions of local people in these ignoble and barbaric ventures are of no concern to the US, he reiterated. Discussing the situation in Syria, he said preparations for the conflict must have included the staging of the uprising in 2011 against Bashaar Assad, as the precursor to and the reason for his regime's removal. 'The US and Western countries have provided weapons, training, money and safe havens to the Syrian rebels, including the Syrian National Council, the Syrian National Coalition. 'For quite some time they also turned a blind eye to the presence of AI-Nusra, a branch of AI-Qaeda and the Islamic State. 'It is interesting that when the United States and its allies are acting to effect regime changes in different countries they are above criticism, but if some other country steps in to help the regime survive, they are accused of blatant interference in the internal affairs of that country', he remarked. The US intention has never been to promote democracy and tolerance, but extremist religious narratives and regimes. The so-called Arab Spring was a flash in the pan, perhaps encouraged and certainly exploited by the US and the West. He concluded that it is imperative for Pakistan not to take sides in any intra-Islamic dispute and especially not in intra-Arab disputes and wars.

Speaking on the topic 'Middle East Crisis and Pakistan's Foreign Policy Challenges', Dr Nazir Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, said that despite the lack of ideological confluence, there are more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which need to be identified. He said that with the growing political security complexities in the Arab world, it is Palestine and its people which lose. 'Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries. Seeds of discord and discontent already present in the Arab world have been exploited by extra regional players,' he remarked. Dr Hussain went on to say that the Arab Spring has turned into Arab Winter.

He pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics are challenging for Pakistan which needs to maintain a balance in its relations with Riyadh and Tehran. 'As our economy benefits from the remittances sent by Pakistani diaspora in the Gulf, Pakistan cannot ignore its Muslim neighbours.' Responding to a question, he said that Pakistan needs to warm up its cold ties with its immediate neighbour besides maintaining its amiable relations with Saudi Arabia.

Dr Ejaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman of Gallup-Pakistan, provided up to date population, trade, GDP, military expenditure of the 22 economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). He was of the view that any research first needs to define which countries specifically fall in this region. He shared that with its 400 million population and high per capita income, MENA's 4 trillion dollar economy has been spending USD 118 billion on military expenditures, and receiving USD 136 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI).

He informed that Pakistan has 1.9 million workers in Saudi Arabia, while the UAE is home to 1.2 million, and Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain nearly .7 million Pakistani workers which is nearly 50 per cent of the total workers abroad. 63 per cent of remittances to Pakistan's national exchequer come from Saudi Arabia (29 per cent), UAE (22 per cent) and other Gulf Cooperation Countries (12 per cent). He pointed out that contrary to popular perception, Saudi Arabia and UAE FDI to Pakistan has reduced dramatically over the years and has now been overtaken by China. He was optimistic that the United States repeated military and strategic failures in the region and Pakistan with its second largest Muslim population, by far the largest Army, economy and history of legitimacy in the region can be used to bridge the trust deficit in the Muslim world, especially in the Middle East to remove the barriers that have impeded politico-economic development in the region. The Conference was attended by a large number of participants, including members of diplomatic missions in Islamabad, former diplomats, academics, students and journalists.



RADIO PAKISTAN

FORMER FM URGES PAKISTAN TO NOT INTERFERE IN INTER-ARAB DISPUTES NOT EVEN AS A MEDIATOR



02:06 PM, 17 Oct, 2017

Speakers at a conference in Islamabad on Tuesday stressed the need for a prudent Middle Eastern policy as insecurity in that region has direct bearing on Pakistan . The daylong conference titled 'Insecurity in Middle East: Implications for Pakistan ' was organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute.

In his keynote address on the occasion, former Foreign Minister Inam-ul-Haq said Pakistan has to take the fundamental decision of non-interference in inter-Arab disputes not even as a mediator.

Parliament Times

Insecurity in Middle East has direct impact on Pakistan, say experts

[Parliament Times](#) 18 hours ago [National News](#) 0 Comments 97 Views

16 hours ago

“Turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random. It has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11, Pakistan needs to warm up its cold ties with its immediate neighbour besides maintaining its amiable relations with Saudi Arabia, Palestine and its people are the worst victims of growing political security complexities in the Arab world, Pakistan needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary”

Islamabad: (Parliament Times) Speakers at a conference hosted by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) here on Tuesday noted that Pakistan’s decade-old approach to the Middle East shaped by competing religious and post-colonial heritages needs re-imagining given the rise of new power poles in the Middle East, and focus on a more structured, firmer policy.

“The country needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary”, speakers said adding that given Russian support for the Assad regime in Syria driving up the international community’s stakes in the region, Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides.

The One-Day Conference titled ‘Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan’ was addressed by Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit President IPRI, Ambassador Inamul Haque, , Dr Nazir Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Dr Ejaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman of Gallup-Pakistan and others.

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan. He highlighted that it is important to analyse the geostrategic and socioeconomic drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures that can be taken by Pakistan to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to guard the country’s interests there. He hoped that the Conference would come up with useful recommendations on the subject for the decision-makers to plug loopholes in the Government’s Middle East policy.

In his keynote address, Ambassador Inamul Haque, Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI said that the turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random. It has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11. ‘US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse to physically intervene to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region. Other strategic objectives

include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region’, he stressed. Ambassador Inam was of the view that US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria – all secular authoritarian states and the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera. According to Ambassador Inamul Haq, ‘While the US and West use noble sounding slogans of Right to Protect or Humanitarian Intervention and introducing democracy and human rights to the benighted people of the region, the fact is that this so-called nation-building is sought to be achieved through brutal use of force.’ The massive loss of life and the displacement of millions of local people in these ignoble and barbaric ventures are of no concern to the US, he reiterated. Discussing the situation in Syria, he said preparations for the conflict must have included the staging of the uprising in 2011 against Bashaar Assad, as the precursor to and the reason for his regime’s removal. ‘The US and Western countries have provided weapons, training, money and safe havens to the Syrian rebels, including the Syrian National Council, the Syrian National Coalition. ‘For quite some time they also turned a blind eye to the presence of AI-Nusra, a branch of AI-Qaeda and the Islamic State. ‘It is interesting that when the United States and its allies are acting to effect regime changes in different countries they are above criticism, but if some other country steps in to help the regime survive, they are accused of blatant interference in the internal affairs of that country’, he remarked. The US intention has never been to promote democracy and tolerance, but extremist religious narratives and regimes. The so-called Arab Spring was a flash in the pan, perhaps encouraged and certainly exploited by the US and the West. He concluded that it is imperative for Pakistan not to take sides in any intra-Islamic dispute and especially not in intra-Arab disputes and wars.

Speaking on the topic ‘Middle East Crisis and Pakistan’s Foreign Policy Challenges’, Dr Nazir Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, said that despite the lack of ideological confluence, there are more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which need to be identified. He said that with the growing political security complexities in the Arab world, it is Palestine and its people which lose. ‘Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries. Seeds of discord and discontent already present in the Arab world have been exploited by extra regional players,’ he remarked. Dr Hussain went on to say that the Arab Spring has turned into Arab Winter. He pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics are challenging for Pakistan which needs to maintain a balance in its relations with Riyadh and Tehran. ‘As our economy benefits from the remittances sent by Pakistani diaspora in the Gulf, Pakistan cannot ignore its Muslim neighbours.’ Responding to a question, he said that Pakistan needs to warm up its cold ties with its immediate neighbour besides maintaining its amiable relations with Saudi Arabia.

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USD 136 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI). He informed that Pakistan has 1.9 million workers in Saudi Arabia, while the UAE is home to 1.2 million, and Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain nearly .7 million Pakistani workers which is nearly 50 per cent of the total workers abroad. 63 per cent of remittances to Pakistan's national exchequer come from Saudi Arabia (29 per cent), UAE (22 per cent) and other Gulf Cooperation Countries (12 per cent). He pointed out that contrary to popular perception, Saudi Arabia and UAE FDI to Pakistan has reduced dramatically over the years and has now been overtaken by China. He was optimistic that the United States repeated military and strategic failures in the region and Pakistan with its second largest Muslim population, by far the largest Army, economy and history of legitimacy in the region can be used to bridge the trust deficit in the Muslim world, especially in the Middle East to remove the barriers that have impeded politico-economic development in the region.

The Conference was attended by a large number of participants, including members of diplomatic missions in Islamabad, former diplomats, academics, students and journalists.

Speakers stress for a prudent ME policy as insecurity in that region has direct bearing on Pakistan

Posted By: [Sabah News](#) on: October 17, 2017 In: [National](#)

ISLAMABAD, Oct 17 (SABAH): Speakers at a conference have stressed for a prudent Middle Eastern policy as insecurity in that region has direct bearing on Pakistan.

The day long conference titled ‘Insecurity in Middle East: Implications for Pakistan’ was organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute in the Federal Capital on Tuesday.

In his keynote address on the occasion, former foreign minister Inaam ul Haq said the power politics in the region was fomented by US interference under the guise of humanitarian intervention.

He said the United States used instability in Middle Eastern region as a tool for creating Israeli hegemony and controlling vast reserves of oil in the region. He said Pakistan has to take the fundamental decision of not interfering in inter-Arab disputes not even as a mediator.

Other speakers said sectarianism was not the cause but a mean to the power struggle in the region. They emphasized that Pakistan which has been historically supporting Middle Eastern countries because of the bond of religion with them, should opt for more pragmatic policy as foreign policies are not based on wishes but on national interest.

Ends-SABAH-TR-ZS



'Pakistan Must Tread Cautiously In Middle East'

[Aveza Ali](#) 17 hours ago

Former Foreign Minister and Secretary, Ambassador Inam ul Huq Tuesday said that Pakistan must trade cautiously

ISLAMABAD, (Pakistan Point News - 17th Oct, 2017): Former Foreign Minister and Secretary, Ambassador Inam ul Huq Tuesday said that Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides in the Middle East crises despite its imperative role as it needed to resolve its own issues first. He was addressing a seminar titled "Insecurity and implications for Pakistan in Middle East" organized here by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). A large number of participants, including members of diplomatic missions in Islamabad, former diplomats, academics, students and journalists attended the seminar.

Ambassador Inamul Haque, who is also Chairman Board of Governors, IPRI, said the turmoil in the Middle East was neither spontaneous nor random. Pakistan did not possess a geographical role in the Middle East but it had its own strategic importance for that region. "Pakistan's role in Middle East is imperative because of its strategical depth", he added. He viewed that the West had committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria - all secular authoritarian states and "the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera".

However, he said, Pakistan faced difficulties diplomatically whenever a political dispute erupted among the Gulf countries. "Pakistan's diplomatic fronts are not easy, on one hand its role in Yemen crises is not appreciated by KSA while on the other its role in Syria is not appreciated by the US. The Gulf countries, he said, had both geo-strategic as well as geo-political interests in Pakistan but it paid its diplomatic attention and efforts to their issues while it had many diplomatic struggles of its own like the Kashmir issue.

Pakistan, he said, enjoyed good relations with almost all the countries in the Middle East. Security policies of any country kept on evolving with the time and changing world scenarios, he added. Inamul Huq suggested that Pakistan should not play the role of an arbitrator for Saudi-Iran dispute. It was imperative for it not to take sides in any intra-Islamic dispute and especially not in intra-Arab disputes and wars, he stressed. Speaking on the topic Middle East Crisis and Pakistan's Foreign Policy Challenges, Dr.

Nazir Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, said despite the lack of ideological confluence, there were more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which needed to be identified. He said with the growing political security complexities in the Arab world, it was Palestine and

its people who were at loss. Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries," he added.

He pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics were challenging for Pakistan and it needed to maintain a balance in its relations with Riyadh and Tehran. "As our economy benefits from the remittances sent by Pakistani diaspora in the Gulf, Pakistan cannot ignore its Muslim neighbours on this and other counts," he said. Dr Ejaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman of Gallup-Pakistan, provided up-to-date population, trade, GDP, military expenditure of the 22 economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). He shared that with its 400 million population and high per capita income, MENA's 4 trillion dollar economy had been spending USD 118 billion on military expenditures, and receiving USD 136 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI). He said that Pakistan had 1.9 million workers in Saudi Arabia, while the UAE was home to 1.2 million, and Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain nearly 0.7 million Pakistani workers which were nearly 50 per cent of the total workers abroad. Some 63 per cent of remittances to Pakistan's national exchequer come from Saudi Arabia (29 per cent), UAE (22 per cent) and other Gulf Cooperation Countries (12 per cent), he added. He pointed out that contrary to popular perception, Saudi Arabia and the UAE foreign direct investment to Pakistan had reduced dramatically over the years and had now been overtaken by China.

وزیر پر پی پیش بین خارجه پ اک سستان: ف بشار آمري کا مانع جدی احداث خط لوله صلح است

تجمل پلاگر سبب سبب و وزیر پر پی پیش بین امور خارجه پ اک سستان با - ایرنا - اسلام آباد طرح انتقال گاز ایران به پ اک سستان موسوم به 'خط تاک' پید بر لزوم اجرای کامل لوله صلح، ف بشار آمري کا را مانع جدی اجرای این خط لوله عنوان کرد.



به گزارش سه شنبه شب ایرنا، «از عام الحق» عصر امروز در نشست تجمل پیل سبب سبب با موضوع ط انتقال گاز ایران به خاورم یانه در 'موسسه تحقیقات سبب سبب اسلام آباد' تاک پید بر اجرای خ پ اک سستان افزود: آمري کای بی ه سال ه ب رای احداث نشدن این طرح بزرگ اقتصاد و انرژی به اسلام آباد ف بشار آوردند و ظاهرا وا شننگ تن ق صد ندارد به این ف بشاره پ این دهد.

اجرا شود. از عام الحق ادامه داد: لازم است که این خط لوله در جهت منافع دو کشور به صورت کامل وزیر خارجه پی پیش بین پ اک سستان یادآور شد: حضور گروه تروریستی داعش در پ اک سستان تهدیدی جدی علیه امنیت ملی این کشور است و نباید به گروه های تندرو و خطرناک همانند تکفیری یاد شده فرصت رشد و فعالیت داد، فعالیت این گروه ها باید در منطقه از خفه شود.

پ این اینکه گروه های مانع داعش ابتدا سعی می کنند، ب رای - بیات خود در از عام الحق باب مناطق از خاک پ اک سستان نفوذ کرده و زمینه را ب رای رشد و گسترش افکار خود فراهم سازند، ادامه داد: اگر به این گروه ها در ابتدا با نرمی برخورد شود آنها در جامعه ریشه می دوانند.

ان به شدت های سنگین داعش در خاورم یانه اشاره کرد و تجمل پلاگر سبب سبب پ اک سستان گفت: موفقیت تروریست ها در خاورم یانه به شدت ضعف شده و آنها ب رای - بیات خود به دنبال ناهنگاهایی دیگر هستند.

و به رشد گروه داعش در افغان سستان و مناطق مرزی پ اک سستان اشاره کرد و گفت: این گروه ها به ه در حال تقویت موفقیت خود در منطقه و مناطق مرزی هستند. صورت آهست

از عام الحق تاک پید بر لزوم اهمیت همکاری پ اک سستان با دیگر کشورهای منطقه ب رای مبارزه با گروه های تروریستی گفت: اکنون هیچ کشوری نمی تواند به تنهایی گروه های تروریستی را نابود کند.

ک سستان نباید نسبت به خطراتی که دیگر کشورهای همسایه را تهدید می کند و توضیح داد: دولت پ اک سستان بی تفاوت باشد و دولت اسلام آباد به تراس است که با دوستانیش در این زمینه همکاری نزدیک داشته باشد. پ اک سستان باید در جهت منافع ملی خود با کشورهای همسایه و دوست هم کاری صمیمانه داشته باشد.

امور خارجه پاكستان همچنين به سياست هاي عربيستان سعودي در منطقه اشاره وزير پرپيشين كرد و گفت: حكام سعودي از نفوذ جمهوري اسلامي ايران در منطقه هراس دارند و سعي مي كنند جنگ در منطقه را به سمت ايران سوق دهند.

نيم كه شمار زيادي از وي گفت كه سعودي ها از ما درخواست هاي دارند اما نبايد فراموش ك جمعيت پاكستان را شيعه پان تيشكيل مي دهند، بنا بر اين اسلام آباد در روابط خود با ايران و عربيستان بايد به صورت برابر عمل كنند.

به گزارش ايران، نشست تجليل سياسي با موضوع خاورم يانه در 'موسسه تحقيقات سياسي' شدگاه هاي مراکز آموزش عالي اسلام آباد و تعدادي از اسلام آباد با حضور جمعي از دانشجويان دان تجليلگران سياسي پاكستان برگزار شد.

شيد**آساق**5216**0101

سيد هادر حسيني**از تشار:حسن معظمي

از تهاي پيام/*

مری کا ورژیم اشغال گر قدس بزده بحران و اختلافات خاورم یازہ اند

و استاد دانش گاہ قائد اعظم اسلام آباد با تشریح توطئه های آمریکایی و رژیم صهیونیستی در خاورم یازہ گفت: آمریکا و رژیم صهیونیستی بدون شک، بزده اصلی وضعیت فعلی در منطقه هستند.



گاه به گزاریش روز چهارشنبه ای رنا پروفیسور نذیر حسین استاد دانش گاہ امور بین الملل دانش قائد اعظم در اسلام آباد با تشریح توطئه های آمریکایی و رژیم صهیونیستی بر ضد امت اسلامی گفت: سیاستمداران آمریکایی و اسرائیلی با اختلافا فکری بین امت اسلامی در صدد تاختن بر اختلافا و دشمنی را در بین کشورهای اسلامی بکارند.

خاورم یازہ در موسسه تحقیقات سیاسی اسلام آباد وی که در سمینار تحلیلی با موضوع 'سخن می گوید، با تاکتیک براتحاد و همبستگی بین کشورهای اسلامی' گفت: جمهوری اسلامی ایران و عربستان سعودی در ماههای اخیر سیاست نرمی را در قبال یکتاگر در پیش گرفته اند که برای ثبات منطقه مهم است.

پاکستان با اشاره به پیامدهای منفی ظهور اختلافا نظامی در این پژوهشگر و تحلیلگر منطقه گفت: جمهوری اسلامی ایران و عربستان به عنوان دو کشور مهم جهان اسلام باید اختلافا خود را کنار گذاشته و برای تمام امت در منطقه بایکتاگر هم کاری کنند.

نیش با بیان اینکه جنگ راه حل مناسبی برای پروفیسور نذیر حسین در بخش دیگری از سخنان برطرف کردن اختلافا نیست گفت: باید از گذشته درس بگیریم زیرا با مروری کوتاهی بر وقایع گذشته درمی یابیم که حاصل جنگ جز کشتار و ویرانی چیز دیگری نیست.

ه به پیامدهای منفی استاد دانش گاہ قائد اعظم اسلام آباد در بخش دیگری از سخنانیش با اشاره سیاستهای عربستان سعودی در منطقه گفت که نسبت به پنج سال آینده تحولات میدانی در خاورم یازہ خوشبین نیست، زیرا هنوز آثاری از تخریبی رویکرد از سوی برخی قدرت های منطقه ای دیده نمی شود.

یگری بین ایران و استاد دانش گاہ قائد اعظم با تکتیک بر نقش پاکستان برای میانجی عربستان سعودی گفت: دولت پاکستان در سال 6102 میلادی فرصتی مناسبی برای رفع اختلافا بین دو کشور مسلمان و مهم جهان اسلام یعنی جمهوری اسلامی ایران و کشور پادشاهی عربستان سعودی داشت که از دست داد.

فلسطین نیز ضمن اشاره به توطئه در سمینار موسسه تحقیقات سیاسی اسلام آباد سفیر های آمریکا در منطقه گفت: حاکمان کاخ سفید در منطقه به دنبال حمایت از رژیم صهیونیستی، تسلط بر منافع نفتی در منطقه و کنترل بر بازارهای درآمدزا هستند.

وی خاطرنشان کرد: رژیم صهیونیستی و آمریکا کاهمیشه برای تحقق اهداف مشترک بایکتاگر هم کاری کرده اند و در صورت بروز اختلافا، نزاع و درگیری بین کشورهای عربی و مسلمان، برمی خیزند.

به گزاریش ای رنا این نشست با حضور جمعی از تحلیلگران سیاسی اسلام آباد و دانشجویان دانش گاه های این شهر در موسسه تحقیقات سیاسی اسلام آباد برگزار شد.

حسین 3661** از تشار دهندہ: خسرو حسین آساق 5216** سید ہادر

Middle East: speakers for cultivating partners beyond Saudi Arabia-Iran binary

• RECORDER REPORT

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• ISLAMABAD

Pakistan's decade-old approach to the Middle East, shaped by competing religious and post-colonial heritages needs re-imagining given the rise of new power poles in the Middle East, and focus on a more structured, firmer policy. The country needs to redefine its security interests and cultivate partners in the Middle East beyond the Saudi Arabia-Iran binary. Given Russian support for the Assad regime in Syria driving up the international community's stakes in the region, Pakistan must tread cautiously and not take sides.

This was the consensus of the speakers at the one day conference 'Insecurity in the Middle East: Implications for Pakistan' organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in the capital on Tuesday, said a press release.

Former Ambassador Abdul Basit, President IPRI, in his welcome address said that instability in the Middle East directly affects Pakistan. He highlighted that it is important to analyse the geostrategic and geo-economics drivers of the crisis and review the policy measures that can be taken by Pakistan to identify issues arising out of the crisis and to guard the country's interests there. He hoped that the Conference would come up with useful recommendations on the subject for the decision-makers to plug loopholes in the Government's Middle East policy.

In his keynote address, Ambassador Inamul Haque, Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Chairman, Board of Governors, IPRI said that the turmoil in the Middle East is neither spontaneous nor random. It has been a deliberate long-term policy of the United States to create chaos in the region, particularly since 9/11. 'US policies are designed to promote civil conflict to give it the excuse to physically intervene to force regime change, create new borders and countries and ensure permanent Israeli hegemony in the region. Other strategic objectives include control over Middle Eastern oil and redrawing the map of the region', he stressed.

Ambassador Inam was of the view that US has committed aggression against Iraq, Libya and Syria - all secular authoritarian states and the world watches silently as Yemen is being destroyed its population decimated through famine and cholera. According to Ambassador Inamul Haq, 'While the US and West use noble sounding slogans of Right to Protect or Humanitarian Intervention and introducing democracy and human rights to the benighted people of the region, the fact is that this so-called nation-building is sought to be achieved through brutal use of force.' The massive loss of life and the displacement of millions of local people

in these ignoble and barbaric ventures are of no concern to the US, he reiterated. Discussing the situation in Syria, he said preparations for the conflict must have included the staging of the uprising in 2011 against Bashaar Assad, as the precursor to and the reason for his regime's removal. 'The US and Western countries have provided weapons, training, money and safe havens to the Syrian rebels, including the Syrian National Council, the Syrian National Coalition. 'For quite some time they also turned a blind eye to the presence of AI-Nusra, a branch of AI-Qaeda and the Islamic State. 'It is interesting that when the United States and its allies are acting to effect regime changes in different countries they are above criticism, but if some other country steps in to help the regime survive, they are accused of blatant interference in the internal affairs of that country', he remarked. The US intention has never been to promote democracy and tolerance, but extremist religious narratives and regimes. The so-called Arab Spring was a flash in the pan, perhaps encouraged and certainly exploited by the US and the West. He concluded that it is imperative for Pakistan not to take sides in any intra-Islamic dispute and especially not in intra-Arab disputes and wars.

Speaking on the topic 'Middle East Crisis and Pakistan's Foreign Policy Challenges', Dr Nazir Hussain, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, said that despite the lack of ideological confluence, there are more reasons and opportunities in the Middle East for convergence than divergence which need to be identified. He said that with the growing political security complexities in the Arab world, it is Palestine and its people which lose. 'Unfortunately, the Middle East has never been at peace since 1920, and this needs to be seen in the context of intra-Arab rivalries. Seeds of discord and discontent already present in the Arab world have been exploited by extra regional players,' he remarked.

Dr Hussain went on to say that the Arab Spring has turned into Arab Winter. He pointed out that current geopolitical dynamics are challenging for Pakistan which needs to maintain a balance in its relations with Riyadh and Tehran. 'As our economy benefits from the remittances sent by Pakistani Diaspora in the Gulf, Pakistan cannot ignore its Muslim neighbours.' Responding to a question, he said that Pakistan needs to warm up its cold ties with its immediate neighbor besides maintaining its amiable relations with Saudi Arabia.

Dr Ejaz Shafi Gilani, Chairman of Gallup-Pakistan, provided up to date population, trade, GDP, military expenditure of the 22 economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). He was of the view that any research first needs to define which countries specifically fall in this region. He shared that with its 400 million populations and high per capita income, MENA's 4 trillion dollar economy has been spending USD 118 billion on military expenditures, and receiving USD 136 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI).

He informed that Pakistan has 1.9 million workers in Saudi Arabia, while the UAE is home to 1.2 million, and Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain nearly .7 million Pakistani workers which is nearly 50 per cent of the total workers abroad. 63 per cent of remittances to Pakistan's national exchequer come from Saudi Arabia (29 per cent), UAE (22 per cent) and other Gulf Cooperation Countries (12 per cent). He pointed out that contrary to popular perception, Saudi Arabia and UAE FDI to Pakistan has reduced dramatically over the years and has now been overtaken by China.

He was optimistic that the United States repeated military and strategic failures in the region and Pakistan with its second largest Muslim population, by far the largest Army, economy and history of legitimacy in the region can be used to bridge the trust deficit in the Muslim world, especially in the Middle East to remove the barriers that have impeded politico-economic development in the region.

The conference was attended by a large number of participants, including members of diplomatic missions in Islamabad, former diplomats, academics, students and journalists.-PR

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