

Monthly FORESIGHT

Islamabad

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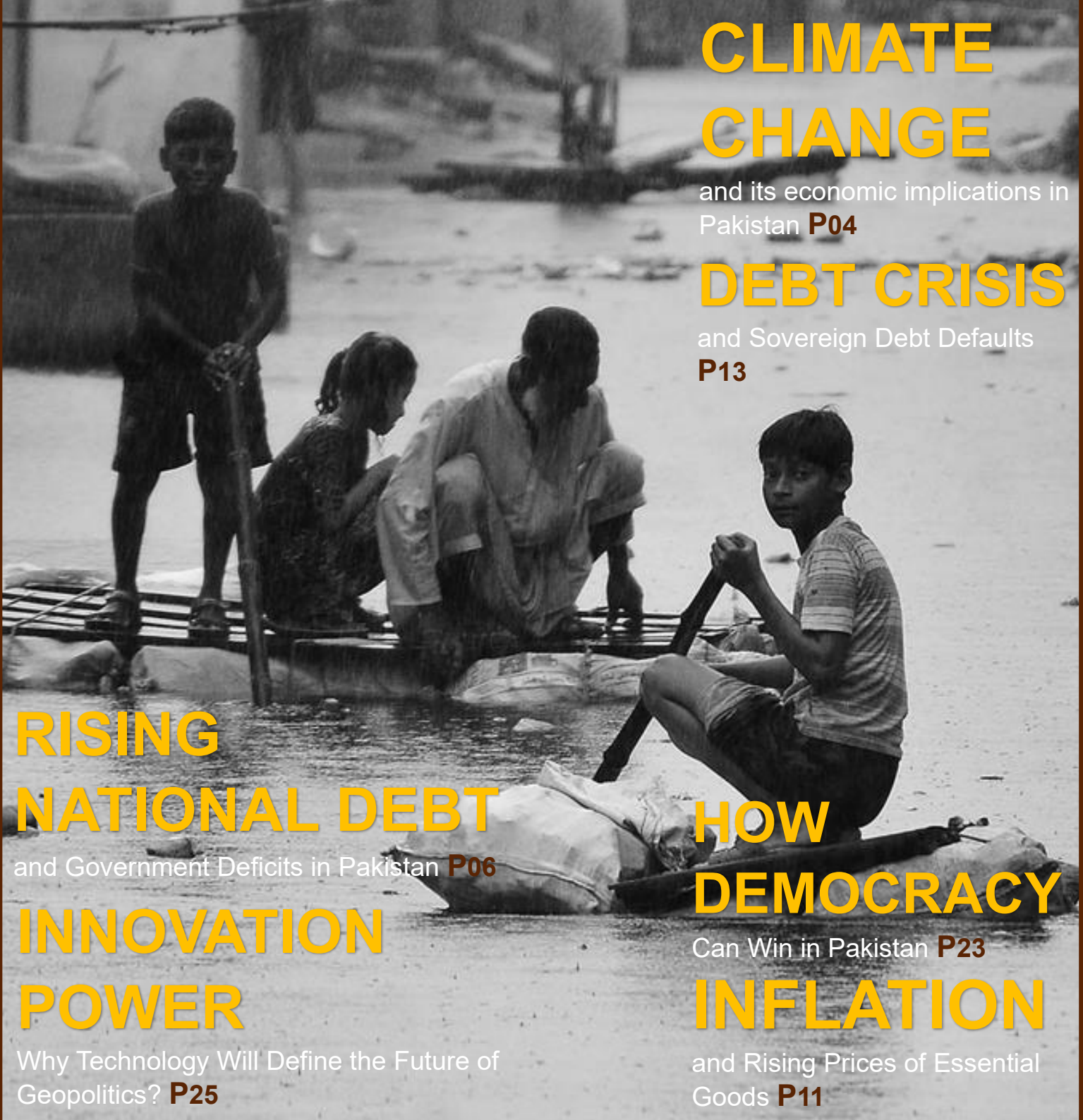
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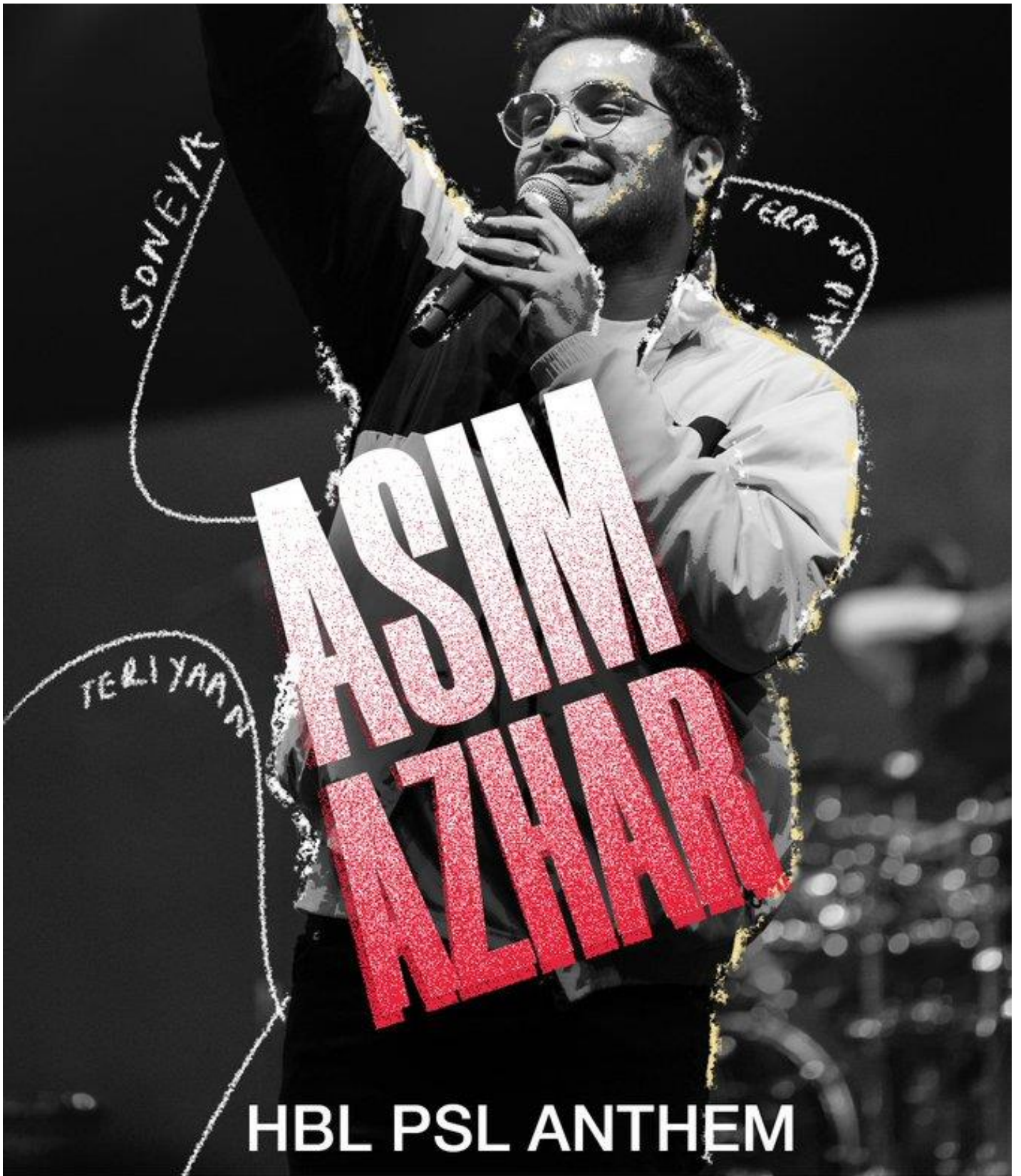
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HBL PSL 8 SCHEDULE

DATE	MATCH	TEAMS	DAY/NIGHT	VENUE
13 FEB	MATCH 1	MS v LQ	NIGHT	MULTAN
14 FEB	MATCH 2	KK v PZ	NIGHT	KARACHI
15 FEB	MATCH 3	MS v QG	NIGHT	MULTAN
16 FEB	MATCH 4	KK v IU	NIGHT	KARACHI
17 FEB	MATCH 5	MS v PZ	NIGHT	MULTAN
18 FEB	MATCH 6	KK v QG	NIGHT	KARACHI
19 FEB	MATCH 7	MS v IU	DAY	MULTAN
19 FEB	MATCH 8	KK v LQ	NIGHT	KARACHI
20 FEB	MATCH 9	QG v PZ	NIGHT	KARACHI
21 FEB	MATCH 10	QG v LQ	NIGHT	KARACHI
22 FEB	MATCH 11	MS v KK	NIGHT	MULTAN
23 FEB	MATCH 12	PZ v IU	NIGHT	KARACHI
24 FEB	MATCH 13	QG v IU	NIGHT	KARACHI
26 FEB	MATCH 14	KK v MS	DAY	KARACHI
26 FEB	MATCH 15	LQ v PZ	NIGHT	LAHORE
27 FEB	MATCH 16	LQ v IU	NIGHT	LAHORE
01 MAR	MATCH 17	PZ v KK	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
02 MAR	MATCH 18	LQ v QG	NIGHT	LAHORE
03 MAR	MATCH 19	IU v KK	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
04 MAR	MATCH 20	LQ v MS	NIGHT	LAHORE
05 MAR	MATCH 21	IU v QG	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
06 MAR	MATCH 22	QG v KK	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
07 MAR	MATCH 23	PZ v LQ	DAY	RAWALPINDI
07 MAR	MATCH 24	IU v MS	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
08 MAR	MATCH 1	WOMEN EXHIBITION MATCH	DAY	RAWALPINDI
08 MAR	MATCH 25	PZ v QG	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
09 MAR	MATCH 26	IU v LQ	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
10 MAR	MATCH 2	WOMEN EXHIBITION MATCH	DAY	RAWALPINDI
10 MAR	MATCH 27	PZ v MS	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
11 MAR	MATCH 3	WOMEN EXHIBITION MATCH	DAY	RAWALPINDI
11 MAR	MATCH 28	QG v MS	NIGHT	RAWALPINDI
12 MAR	MATCH 29	IU v PZ	DAY	RAWALPINDI
12 MAR	MATCH 30	LQ v KK	NIGHT	LAHORE

PLAYOFFS

15 MAR	QUALIFIER	TEAM 1 v TEAM 2	NIGHT	LAHORE
16 MAR	ELIMINATOR 1	TEAM 3 v TEAM 4	NIGHT	LAHORE
17 MAR	ELIMINATOR 2	E1 WINNER v Q RUNNER UP	NIGHT	LAHORE

FINAL

19 MAR	FINAL	TBD	NIGHT	LAHORE
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Pakistan, like many other countries around the world, is grappling with the economic implications of climate change. The country is particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming, including rising temperatures, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and

provides employment to a large proportion of the population. The changing climate has led to reduced crop yields, increased water stress, and reduced soil fertility, leading to lower agricultural productivity and economic losses.

Secondly, extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, have become more frequent and intense

Climate Change and Its Economic Implications in Pakistan

Dr. Tehmeena Iqbal

changes in precipitation patterns. Here is a detailed 12 paragraph article on the subject:

Firstly, rising temperatures in Pakistan have already had a significant impact on the country's agriculture sector, which accounts for a significant portion of the country's GDP and

in Pakistan in recent years, leading to significant economic losses. These events damage infrastructure, crops, and other assets, causing disruptions to supply chains and affecting the livelihoods of those in the affected areas.

Thirdly, changes in precipitation patterns have also had a significant



impact on the country's water resources, which are critical for irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries. Dwindling water resources have led to conflicts between different sectors and regions, which can have significant economic implications.

Fourthly, the changing climate is also impacting the country's energy sector, with rising temperatures leading to increased demand for air conditioning and other cooling technologies, putting pressure on the country's electricity grid. In addition, hydropower generation,

The changing climate is also impacting the country's energy sector

which is a significant source of electricity in the country, is being affected by changes in precipitation patterns and the melting of glaciers.

Fifthly, Pakistan's tourism industry, which is a significant contributor to the country's economy, is also being

impacted by climate change. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events are affecting the country's natural attractions, such as glaciers, which are melting at an alarming rate.

Rising temperatures and extreme weather events are affecting the country's natural attractions

Sixthly, climate change is also having a significant impact on public health in Pakistan, which can have economic implications. Rising temperatures are leading to increased incidence of heatstroke

and other heat-related illnesses, while extreme weather events can cause injuries and deaths.

Seventhly, Pakistan is also vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise, which could have significant implications for the country's

coastal communities and infrastructure. This includes the potential loss of land and property, as well as the impact on ports and other key infrastructure.

Eighthly, the country's forests, which are critical for the provision of ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and water regulation, are also being impacted by climate change. Changes in precipitation patterns, temperature, and pest infestations are leading to increased deforestation, which has significant economic implications.

Ninthly, the changing climate is also affecting the country's fisheries industry, which provides employment and food security for a large proportion of the population. Rising sea temperatures and other changes in ocean conditions are affecting fish stocks, leading to

reduced catches and economic losses.

Tenthly, the changing climate is also having a significant impact on the country's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and buildings. Extreme weather events can cause damage to these assets, leading to disruptions in supply chains and other economic activities.

Eleventhly, climate change is also leading to social and political instability in the country, which can have significant economic implications. Disputes over water resources, migration, and other climate-related issues can lead to conflicts and disruptions in economic activities.

Lastly, addressing the economic implications of climate change in Pakistan will require a coordinated and comprehensive response. This will involve a combination of mitigation and adaptation measures, including investing in renewable energy, improving water management, promoting sustainable agriculture practices, and improving infrastructure resilience. It will also require international cooperation and financial support to help Pakistan transition to a low-carbon economy and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.



***The Climate is changing.
The proper political
debate would be how to
deal with these risk.***



Rising National Debt and Government Deficits in Pakistan

Prof. Bashir Ahmad

Pakistan has been grappling with rising national debt and government deficits in recent years.

This has led to concerns about the sustainability of the country's finances and the potential impact on the economy. In this article, we will explore the causes and consequences of the rising national debt and government deficits in Pakistan and the potential solutions to address the issue.

One of the main causes of the rising national debt and government deficits in Pakistan is the high level of government spending.

The government has been investing heavily in infrastructure projects and social welfare programs, leading to a significant increase in government expenditure. Moreover, the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the government deficits, as the government has had to increase spending to support its social welfare programs and to provide relief to those affected by the pandemic.

The high level of government deficits has raised concerns about the sustainability of the country's finances, as the government has had to borrow

heavily to finance its operations. This has led to a significant increase in national debt, which has further compounded the issue. The rising national debt has raised concerns about the potential for a debt crisis and its impact on the economy.



Furthermore, the rising national debt and government deficits have also led to a decline in economic growth, as the government has had to divert resources to debt servicing rather than investing in economic development. This has had a negative impact on job creation and has limited the potential for economic growth and innovation.

Moreover, the rising national debt and government deficits have also had a detrimental impact on social welfare programs. The government has had to prioritize debt servicing over social welfare programs, leading to a reduction in spending on education, health, and other social programs. This

has had a negative impact on the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly.

To address the rising national debt and government deficits, the government has implemented various measures, including increasing taxes and reducing government spending. However, these measures have had limited success in addressing the root causes of the issue, and more needs to be done to address the problem.

One potential solution to the rising national debt and government deficits is to increase revenue generation. By increasing revenue generation, the government can reduce its reliance on borrowing to finance its operations, thereby reducing the debt burden. This can be achieved through measures such as improving tax collection, reducing corruption, and increasing exports.

Another potential solution is to reduce government spending. The government can achieve this by cutting down on unnecessary expenses, reducing the size of the government bureaucracy, and reforming social welfare programs to make them more efficient and effective.

Moreover, the government can also consider restructuring its debt to reduce the overall debt burden and to provide more favorable repayment terms. This can help to alleviate the short-term pressure of debt repayment, allowing the government to invest in economic development and social welfare programs.

Furthermore, the government can also explore alternative financing options, such as public-private partnerships and foreign aid. These financing options can provide the government with the necessary resources to invest in economic development and social welfare programs without increasing the national debt.

In conclusion, the rising national debt and government deficits are significant challenges facing Pakistan. The high level of government spending and the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have led to a significant increase in government deficits and

national debt. To address the issue, the government needs to implement policies to reduce government spending, increase revenue generation, and explore alternative financing options. By doing so, Pakistan can ensure the sustainability of its finances and create a more prosperous and equitable society for all its citizens.



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Inflation and Rising Prices of Essential Goods

Tanveer Ali Maken

Inflation has been a major concern for the people of Pakistan in recent years, with rising prices of essential goods causing significant financial strain on households across the country. In this article, we will explore the factors contributing to inflation and its impact on the Pakistani economy

One of the main drivers of inflation in Pakistan has been the increase in money supply by the government. The government has been printing money to fund its expenses, resulting in a surplus of currency in circulation. This surplus of currency has led to an increase in demand for goods and services, which in turn

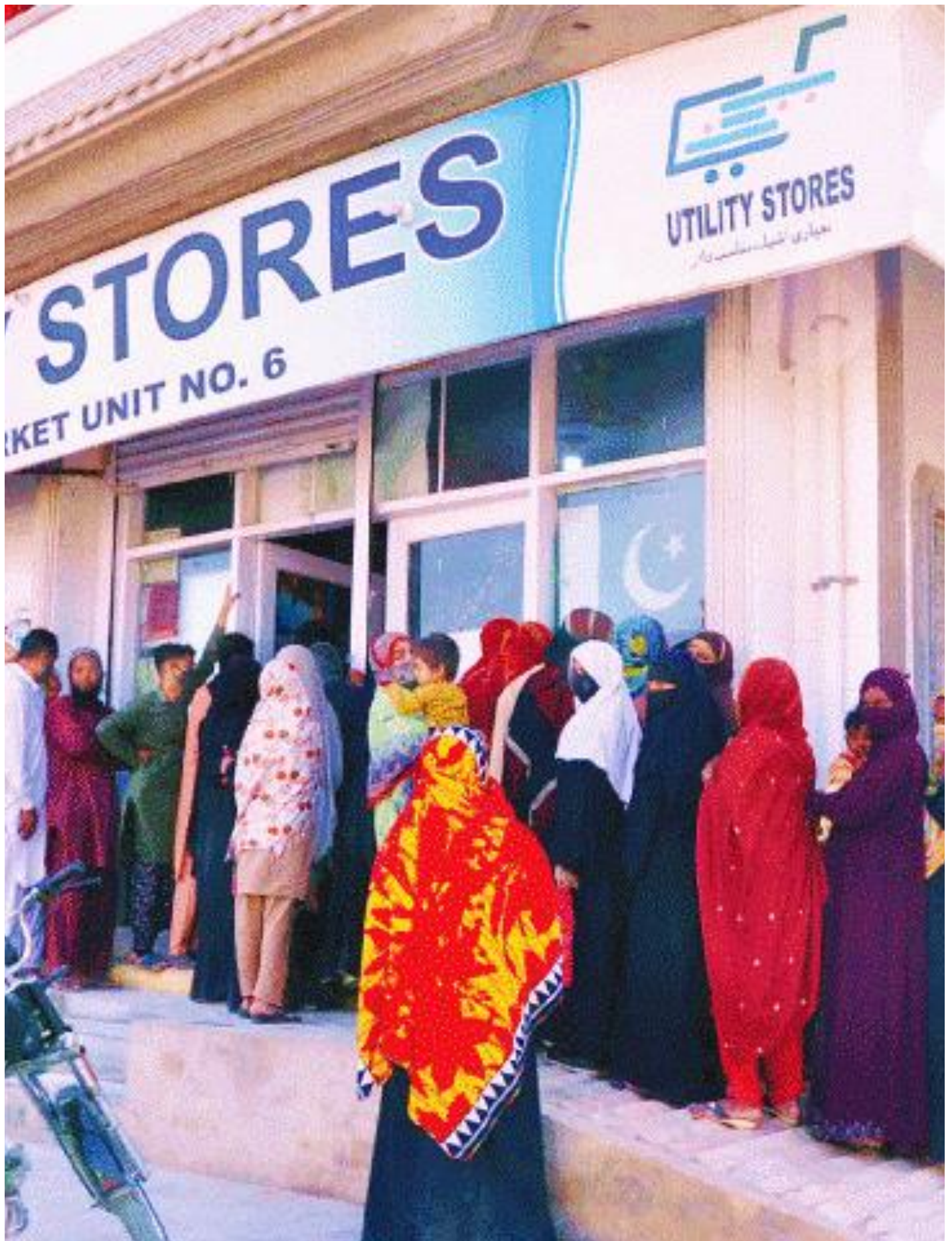
has led to a rise in prices. In addition, the depreciation of the Pakistani rupee against the US dollar has also contributed to inflation, as imports become more expensive.

The rise in prices has had a significant impact on the cost of living for the average Pakistani household. Essential goods such as food, fuel, and medicine have become increasingly expensive, putting a strain on household budgets. This has led to a decrease in purchasing power and a reduction in the standard of living for many families.

The impact of inflation has also been felt in the business community. As the cost of production increases, businesses are forced to raise prices, reducing consumer demand and decreasing economic growth. In addition, inflation has made it more difficult for businesses to plan for the future, as the unpredictability of prices makes it challenging to make long-term investments.

To combat inflation, the government has implemented various policies, including raising interest rates and reducing government spending. However, these measures have had limited success in controlling inflation, and the problem continues to persist.

In conclusion, inflation and rising prices of essential goods have become a significant issue for the people of Pakistan. While the government has taken steps to address the problem, more needs to be done to control the money supply and stabilize prices. Until a more sustainable solution is found, the people of Pakistan will continue to struggle with the high cost of living and reduced purchasing power.



Pakistan has been facing a severe debt crisis in recent years, with the government struggling to meet its financial obligations. This has led to concerns about sovereign debt defaults and their potential impact on the Pakistani economy. In this article, we will explore the causes and consequences of the debt crisis in Pakistan and the potential solutions to address the issue.

sovereign debt default occurs when a government is unable to make its debt payments to foreign creditors.

Government struggling to meet its financial obligations

One of the main causes of the debt crisis in Pakistan is the high level of external debt owed to foreign creditors. The government has borrowed heavily to finance development projects and to address budget deficits, leading to a substantial increase in the country's external debt. Moreover,

the economic impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the debt crisis, as the

government has had to increase borrowing to support its social welfare programs and to provide relief to those affected by the pandemic.

The high level of external debt has raised

concerns about sovereign debt defaults, which would have a significant impact on the Pakistani economy. A

This can lead to a loss of confidence in the government and its ability to manage its finances, leading to a decrease in foreign investment and further financial instability.

In addition, the debt crisis has also led to a decline in economic growth, as the government has had to divert resources to debt

servicing rather than investing in economic development.

This has had a negative impact on job creation and has limited the potential for economic growth and innovation.

Furthermore, the debt crisis has also led to a reduction in social spending, as the government has had to prioritize debt servicing over social welfare programs. This has had a detrimental impact on the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly.

To address the debt crisis in Pakistan, the government has implemented various measures, including increasing taxes and reducing government spending. However, these



Debt Crisis and Sovereign Debt Defaults

Dr. Shahid A. Khan

COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the debt crisis

measures have had limited success in addressing the root causes of the crisis, and more needs to be done to address the issue.

One potential solution to the debt crisis is debt restructuring. This involves renegotiating the terms of the debt with foreign creditors to reduce the overall debt burden and to provide more favorable repayment terms. Debt restructuring can help to alleviate the short-term pressure of debt repayment, allowing the government to invest in economic development and social welfare programs.

Another potential solution is to increase exports to reduce the current account deficit. By increasing exports, Pakistan can earn foreign currency and reduce its reliance

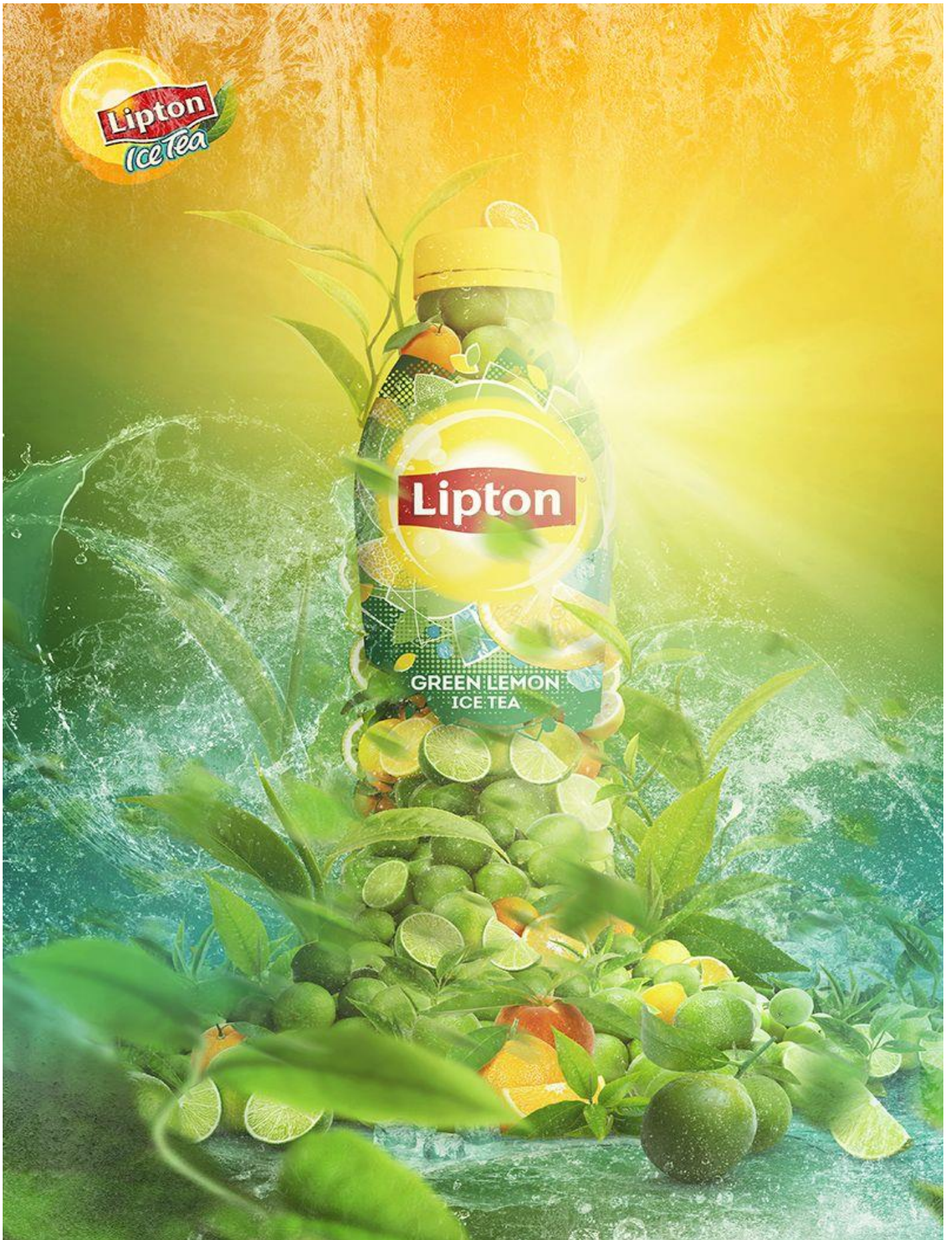
One potential solution to the debt crisis is debt restructuring

on borrowing to finance its imports. This can help to stabilize the economy and reduce the debt burden over the long-term.

Moreover, improving tax collection and reducing corruption can also help to address the debt crisis in Pakistan. By increasing government revenue, the government can reduce its reliance on borrowing to finance its operations, thereby reducing the debt burden.

In conclusion, the debt crisis and the potential for sovereign debt defaults are significant challenges facing Pakistan. The high level of external debt has limited the potential for economic growth and has had a negative impact on social welfare programs. To address the issue, the government needs to implement policies to reduce the debt burden and to increase revenue generation. By doing so, Pakistan can unlock its full economic potential and create a more prosperous and equitable society for all its citizens.





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Income inequality has been a longstanding issue in Pakistan, with the gap between the rich and the poor continuing to widen over the years. This article will explore the causes and effects of income inequality on the Pakistani economy.

Firstly, income inequality is caused by a number of factors, including the uneven distribution of resources and opportunities. For example, many people in Pakistan do not have access to quality education or

Income Inequality and Its Effects on The Economy

Dr. Abdul Rauf

income is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or groups, consumer demand is limited, leading to a decrease in economic activity. This, in turn, reduces job opportunities, further exacerbating the income gap.

In addition, income inequality also

scale struggle to make ends meet, and the gap between the rich and the poor becomes increasingly apparent. This can lead to social unrest and instability, which can have negative impacts on the economy.

Moreover, income inequality also



healthcare, which limits their ability to earn higher incomes. Furthermore, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few elite families and individuals has also contributed to income inequality in the country.

The effects of income inequality on the Pakistani economy are far-reaching. One of the most significant impacts is the reduction of overall economic growth. When

leads to a decline in social mobility, as those from lower-income families find it increasingly difficult to climb the economic ladder. This limits the potential for economic growth, as the best and brightest are unable to contribute fully to the economy.

Another effect of income inequality is increased poverty and social unrest. As the income gap widens, those at the bottom of the income

has an impact on health and well-being. Those with lower incomes are more likely to suffer from health problems, such as malnutrition and lack of access to healthcare, which can lead to decreased productivity and economic output.

Furthermore, income inequality can also lead to corruption, as those with wealth and power are able to use their resources to influence government policies and

regulations. This can lead to an unfair playing field for businesses and individuals, further perpetuating income inequality.

The impact of income inequality can also be seen in the education sector. Those from low-income families often have limited access to quality education, which limits their potential for future earning and success. This, in turn, limits economic growth and the potential for innovation and development.

Moreover, income inequality can also contribute to environmental degradation. Those with more wealth are often able to consume more resources, leading to higher levels of pollution and depletion of natural resources.

To address income inequality in Pakistan, there needs to be a concerted effort to redistribute wealth and resources more equitably. This can be achieved through policies such as progressive taxation, which taxes higher-income earners at a higher rate, and increased investment in education and healthcare to provide opportunities for all.

In conclusion, income inequality has significant effects on the Pakistani economy. By limiting economic growth, social mobility, and access to resources, income inequality perpetuates poverty and undermines the potential for development and progress. To address this issue, there needs to be a commitment to redistributing wealth and resources more equitably and providing opportunities for all. By doing so, Pakistan can unlock its full economic potential and create a more just and prosperous society for all its citizens.



Smog is a major transboundary problem that affects both India and Pakistan, inflicting a heavy burden on the public health and economies of both countries. Smog is a form of air pollution that

One of the major challenges in addressing smog is that it is a transboundary problem that cannot be solved by any one country alone. Both India and Pakistan must work together to reduce emissions and

our citizens and build more sustainable, resilient economies for the future.

SMOG

A transboundary problem of India and Pakistan

Ahsan Mukhtar

India and Pakistan must work together to reduce emissions and improve air quality.

is caused by a mixture of pollutants, including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and ozone. These pollutants are primarily generated by industrial activities, transportation, and the burning of fossil fuels.

In recent years, smog has become a serious problem in both India and Pakistan, especially during the winter months when temperature inversions and stagnant weather patterns can trap pollution close to the ground. This results in a thick, brownish-gray haze that can make it difficult to breathe and can cause a range of health problems, including respiratory illnesses, heart disease, and stroke.

In addition to the health impacts, smog also takes a heavy toll on the economies of both countries. The economic costs of air pollution in India and Pakistan are estimated to be in the billions of dollars each year, due to lost productivity, increased healthcare costs, and damage to infrastructure.

improve air quality. This requires collaboration on a range of issues, including industrial regulation, transportation policies, and energy production.

There are some promising signs of progress. In recent years, both India and Pakistan have taken steps to address air pollution, such as increasing the use of clean energy sources and improving public transportation systems. However, much more needs to be done to address this pressing problem.

To truly make progress on reducing smog, both India and Pakistan must prioritize the health and well-being of their citizens over short-term economic gains. This means investing in cleaner energy sources, improving public transportation, and implementing strong regulations to reduce emissions from industry and transportation.

Overall, the problem of smog in India and Pakistan is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires cooperation and action from both countries. By working together to reduce emissions and improve air quality, we can protect the health of





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Pakistan has a long and complicated history with democracy. Since gaining independence in 1947, the country has experienced periods of military rule, political instability, and social unrest. However, despite these challenges, many Pakistanis remain committed to the principles of democracy and are working tirelessly to build a more democratic and just society.

So, how can democracy win in Pakistan? There are several key factors that will be essential to building a strong and sustainable democracy in the country.

First and foremost, there must be a commitment to free and fair elections. This means ensuring that all citizens have equal access to the ballot box and that the electoral process is transparent and accountable. In recent years, Pakistan has made significant progress in this area, with the 2018 general election widely regarded as one of the most transparent and fair in the country's history.

Secondly, there must be a strong and independent judiciary that can hold those in power accountable. This requires an end to political interference in the judicial system and a commitment to upholding the rule of law. In recent years, Pakistan's judiciary has demonstrated a greater degree of independence and has taken steps to hold powerful individuals and institutions accountable for their actions.

Thirdly, there must be a free and vibrant media that can hold those in power accountable and provide the public with access to accurate and

unbiased information. In recent years, Pakistan's media landscape has become more diverse and dynamic, with an increasing number

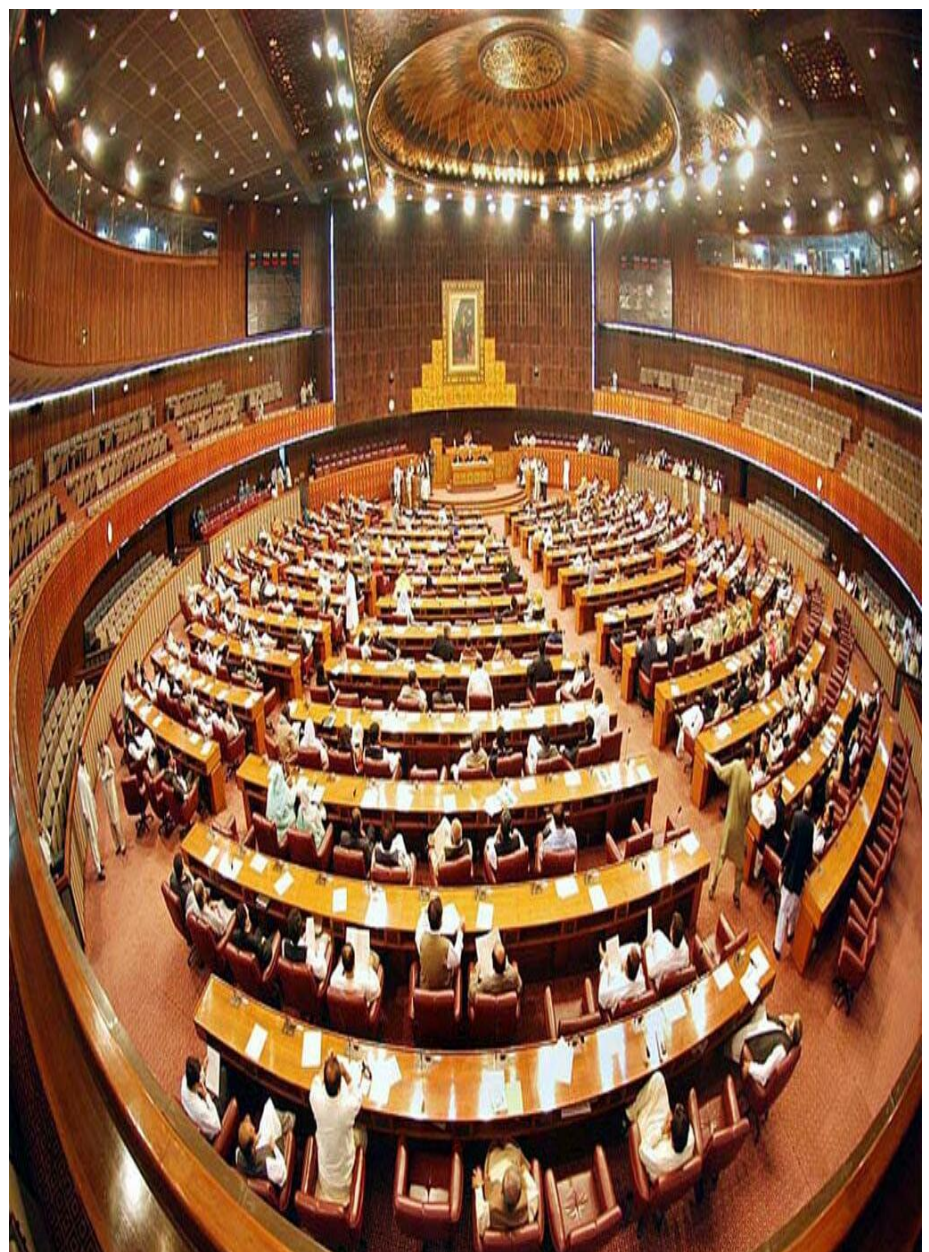
Finally, there must be a strong civil society that can hold those in power accountable and advocate for the rights of all citizens. This includes NGOs, human rights organizations, and community-based groups that can provide a voice for marginalized communities and help to build a more inclusive and equitable society.

of independent news outlets and journalists working to expose corruption and promote transparency.

Of course, building a strong and sustainable democracy in Pakistan will not be easy. There will be challenges and setbacks along the

How Democracy Can Win in Pakistan

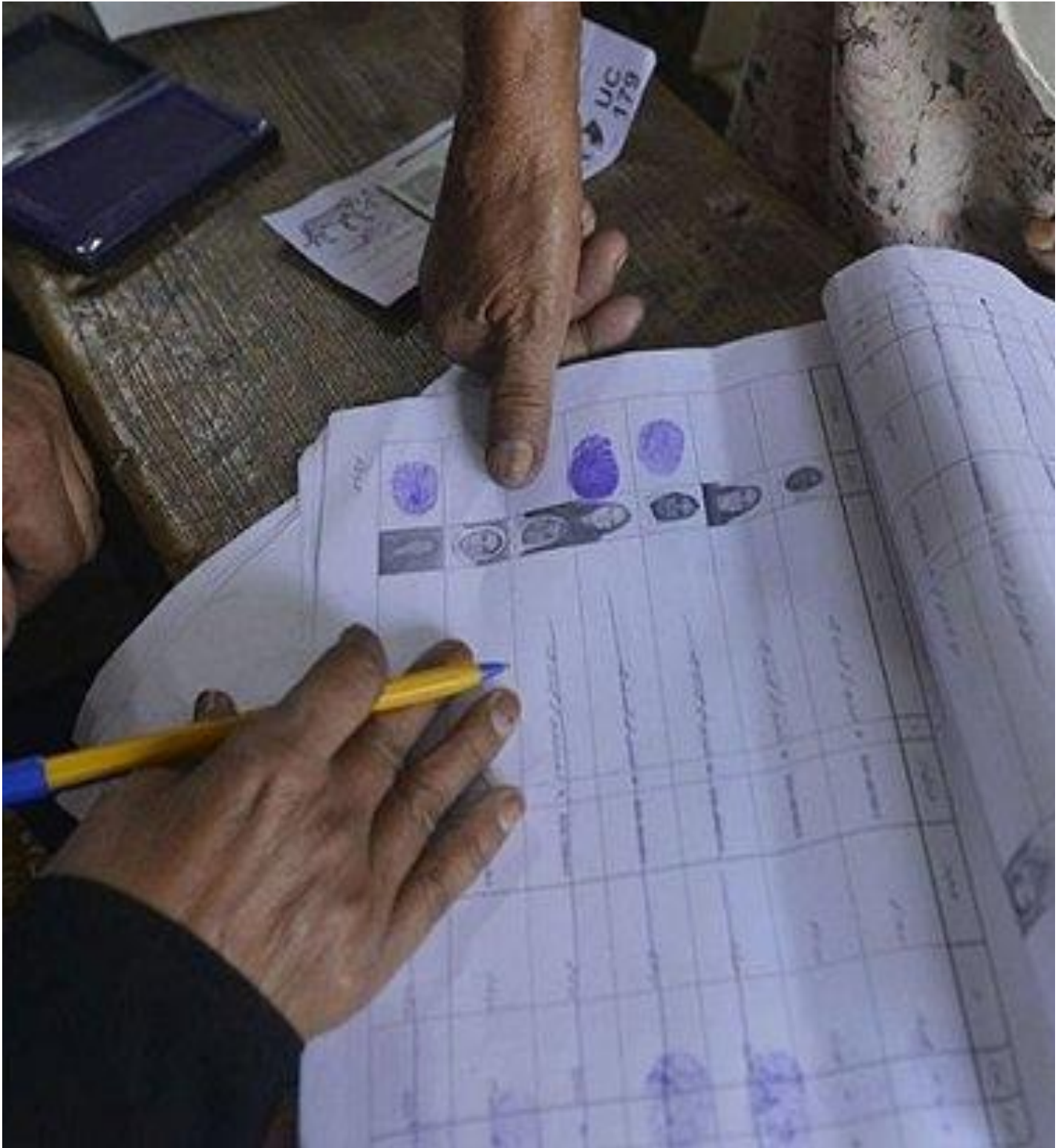
Tanveer Ali Maken



way, and progress will likely be slow and incremental. However, by focusing on the key factors outlined above and working together to build a more democratic and just society, Pakistanis can lay the foundation for a brighter and more prosperous future.

In conclusion, democracy can win in Pakistan, but it will require a sustained and committed effort from all sectors of society. By working together to promote free and fair elections, uphold the rule of law, promote a free and independent media, and build a strong civil

society, Pakistanis can create a future that is defined by democracy, justice, and equality.



Innovation has always played a crucial role in shaping the course of human history. From the agricultural revolution to the industrial revolution, technological advancements have transformed the way we live, work, and interact with one another. In the modern era,

INNOVATION POWER Why Technology Will Define the Future of Geopolitics?

Aziz Horea

technology has become an increasingly important factor in the realm of geopolitics, with nations around the world competing to harness the power of innovation to achieve economic, political, and military supremacy.

The term "innovation power" refers to a nation's ability to leverage technology and innovation to achieve strategic goals and gain a competitive advantage in the global arena. In today's world, innovation power is increasingly becoming a key factor in determining a nation's success and influence in the world.

One of the primary drivers of innovation power is the ability to develop and deploy new technologies. This requires investment in research and development, as well as a regulatory environment that encourages innovation and entrepreneurship. Nations that are able to attract top talent and investment in these areas are more likely to succeed in the innovation race and achieve a dominant position in the global economy.

Another key factor in innovation power is the ability to collaborate



and share knowledge across borders. In the interconnected world of today, technology and innovation are global endeavors that require international cooperation and coordination.

Nations that are able to work effectively with partners around the world and leverage global networks and resources are more likely to succeed in the innovation race.

Innovation power is not just about technological advancements; it also has important geopolitical implications. Nations that are able to establish themselves as leaders in innovation are more likely to have greater economic and military power, as well as greater influence in shaping the global agenda. For example, the United States has long been a leader in innovation, which has contributed to its position as the world's dominant superpower.

However, innovation power is not limited to traditional economic and military spheres. It also has the potential to drive social and environmental change. For

example, innovative technologies can help address pressing global challenges, such as climate change and income inequality. Nations that are able to leverage innovation to drive social and environmental progress are likely to have a significant impact on the future of the world.

In conclusion, innovation power will continue to be a critical factor in shaping the course of geopolitics in the years ahead. Nations that are able to develop and deploy new technologies, collaborate effectively with partners around the world, and leverage innovation to drive social and environmental progress are likely to achieve greater influence and success in the global arena. As such, investment in innovation and technology should be a top priority for nations around the world looking to build a brighter and more prosperous future.



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