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H.E. HEIKO MAAS

FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Just a few days ago, I stood on the same balcony on which, precisely 30 years ago, Hans-Dietrich Genscher informed many hundreds of GDR citizens who had taken refuge in the West German Embassy in Prague that they would be able to leave for the Federal Republic. Shortly before this, Hungary, in what was an exemplary step, had opened its borders with Austria in September of the same year for tens of thousands of people who had fled the GDR, thereby enabling them to travel to West Germany.

We also celebrated this together with young people from Germany and Hungary in Berlin a few days ago. Both events were important milestones on the path to German unity, leaving significant cracks in the Berlin Wall, whose days were henceforth numbered. It is therefore to a large extent also thanks to Hungary and the former Czechoslovakia that we Germans have been able to celebrate our unity for the past 29 years.

It was clear on the balcony in Prague and in my conversations with eye-witnesses, for example during the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the opening of the border in Hungary, that the reunification of Germany and Europe was founded on the belief that a united continent offered all people a better future than the clash of the systems. In

1989 and 1990, our international partners were confident that a united Germany would, together with its neighbours, give rise to a peaceful and free Europe in a spirit of solidarity.

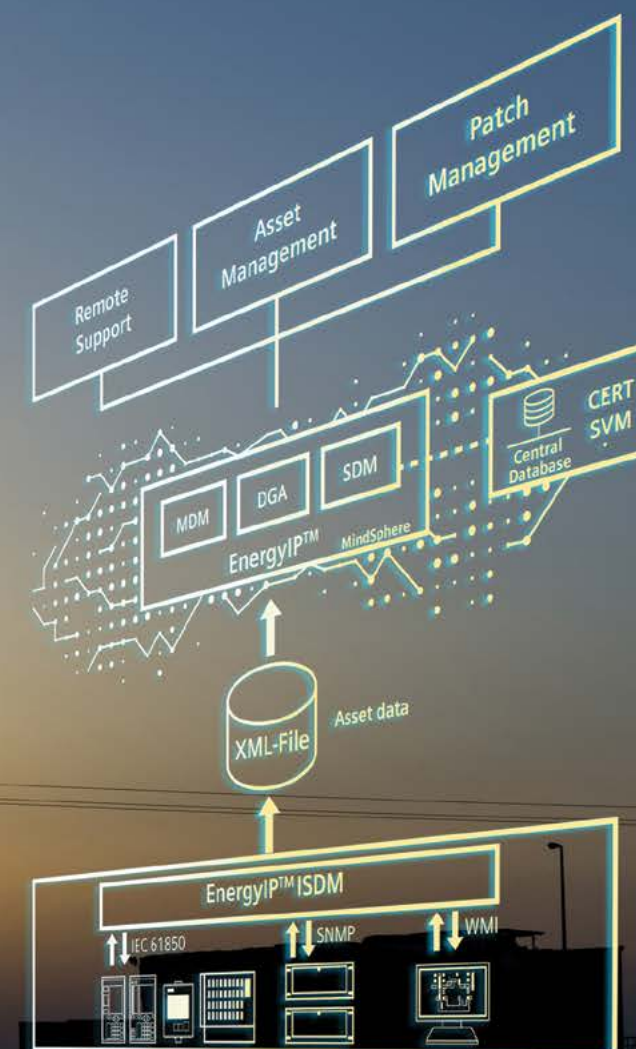
We are more convinced than ever that a strong and united Europe is the best response to the pressing issues of our times. Such a Europe is the best guarantor of peace and prosperity also for Germany. It is therefore all the more important that we, despite the differences we may have, continue our close dialogue with our partners in Eastern Europe. Reinforcing our community is what will take us forward, not emphasising our differences. We want to underscore this especially during our Presidency of the EU Council in 2020 – the 30th anniversary of German unification.

The events in East Germany in the autumn of 1989 also demonstrate the power that people have when they take to the streets in peaceful protest and stand up for their democratic rights. Examples come to mind from all around the world in which we can observe something similar today. This shows how important it is for us to stand up for democratic values, the protection of human rights and a rules-based international order, not least against the backdrop of our own experience. We are assuming responsibility for this at the global level together with our partners.

We are more convinced than ever that a strong and united Europe is the best response to the pressing issues of our times. Such a Europe is the best guarantor of peace and prosperity also for Germany.

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H.E. BERNHARD SCHLAGHECK

AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO PAKISTAN

TO tell the truth, I belong to the generation of Germans that had hardly dared to hope that anything resembling the fall of the Berlin Wall would happen in their lifetime. I still remember being on leave from the Foreign Office near Munich on that particular day in November 1989, glued to the TV and pinching myself: Am I dreaming? The very next day I travelled to Berlin, saw people sitting on the Wall, hugging each other and celebrating all day and night along. It was history in the making! Only one year later, on October 3, 1990, the East and West Germany were formally reunified after 40 years of separation.

All of this is now roughly 30 years in the past. Admittedly, history did not end here – against some predictions made at that time. Germans live together in one country again, but challenges of a different nature – in Germany, in Europe and worldwide – have emerged and need to be urgently addressed. Still, the fact that Germany is united again and Europe transformed remains a solitary stroke of luck in the late 20th century. Indeed German and European unity, first and foremost with our neighbours France and Poland continue to be two sides of the very same coin.

When I ask myself what does that mean to us today and what could it possibly mean to other parts of the world, I would just mention three points:

1) Never say never in politics! Despite many trials and travails, the right cause may assert oneself if pushed forward

by wise political leadership backed up by popular consent of democratic electorates.

2) German unity would not have been possible without steadfastness and assistance of our partners and neighbours. Not much can be achieved in terms of peace and security without them. The true strategic depth is mutual conflict resolution and cooperation.

3.) Don't fiddle with democratic principles and the irrevocable commitment to human rights and humanitarian law. It might well be that, from a rather shortsighted and flawed viewpoint, which unfortunately has made some headway recently, it's often easier without them and more political mileage could be made. But in the long run, it simply won't work without the people and therefore democracy and self-determination will prevail.

It's highly gratifying to see that these very same democratic values have formed the basis of our bilateral German-Pakistani relations long since. They have been close and multifaceted throughout the decades. It is a privilege and an honour for me as the incoming Ambassador to do my uppermost to develop our relationship further during the years to come! Thirty years after the Berlin Wall came down is worth remembering how transformative peace and democracy can be!

German unity would not have been possible without steadfastness and assistance of our partners and neighbours. Not much can be achieved in terms of peace and security without them. The true strategic depth is mutual conflict resolution and cooperation.

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H.E. EUGEN WOLLFARTH

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN KARACHI

THE fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was an absolutely overwhelming and a truly emotional event. It came unexpectedly and was hard to believe. The burst of joy in Berlin, uniting Germans from East and West echoed throughout the country and around the globe. At that historical moment, I happened to be on leave in my hometown Karlsruhe, in the southwest of Germany. The 700km distance between my birthplace and the old German capital made no difference in welcoming the new situation with great enthusiasm.

Even more importantly, the people had made the difference: the wish for freedom had prevailed. It was wonderful, but also quite a surprise at this moment in history. Most of us, including me, had to make an extra effort to understand, while rubbing our eyes, and trying to digest what was developing on the TV screens and how a dream was finally coming true.

Today, three decades and a full generation later, German Unity is an absolutely stabilising pillar for Europe and the world. With the Brandenburg Gate open, the overcoming of pains of the past, the long separation of families terminated, the joyful present and the hope for united and peaceful future have an impressive symbol.

Let me turn to Karachi now: it is just a bit over one year since my wife and I have come to this vibrant city. I am fascinated with the multicultural richness of this place. I try to be as much in touch with people of Karachi as I do with the leadership of the two provinces, Sindh and Balochistan, which the Consulate-General covers from Karachi.

My reaching out goes far beyond Karachi into both provinces: I have been to places of political, cultural and economic interest including Thatta, Makli, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparkar, Gwadar, Quetta and Ziarat. The focus was always on the people. I have had so many meetings and friendly encounters, which I am really grateful for, including the legendary hospitality the Pakistanis are known for.

As the Consul General of Germany, I am always ready to foster ever better relations with Pakistan and its provinces, building on the manifold existing ties between our people, our enterprises and our countries. To this end, I am proud to highlight just a few points. We had visits of trade delegations, inter alia from Bavaria and stemming from a number of other German states, which we hosted jointly with the German-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Recently, we also had an official visit of an aircraft of the German Navy in Karachi. Germany can offer many opportunities in the economic field, in culture, including language with the help of the Goethe-Institut here in Karachi, in environment, health and climate change, to mention just a few. Growing visa numbers are witness to the high attractiveness. One outstanding opportunity, we are especially proud of, is the possibility for young Pakistanis to study in Germany in one of our world-class universities.

I would like to wish you all a happy Day of German Unity and a successful year to come!

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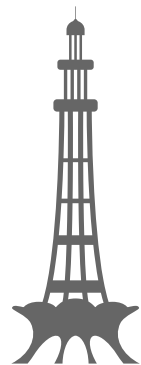
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H.E. JAUHAR SALEEM

AMBASSADOR OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN TO GERMANY

I feel privileged to extend my heartfelt felicitations to the people of the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of German Unity Day. The Unity Day not only marks the end of the decades-long separation of Germany between East and West, and the emergence of Germany, once again, as a unified country; but also it testifies the strength of German culture and the resilience of its people.

Pakistan attaches great value to its multifaceted cordial ties with Germany; and is keen to sustain and strengthen this mutually beneficial relationship. Pakistan-Germany bilateral relations are marked by sustained engagement – as manifested by continuing exchange of high-level visits – and active cooperation, inter alia, the fields of trade and investment, education, development and defence.

The frequent exchange of high level visits between Pakistan and Germany serve to maintain a positive trajectory in fostering greater bilateral cooperation. The recent visit of Mr. Heiko Maas, German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs to Pakistan, in March 2019, is a testament to the breadth and depth of our friendship.

The “Pakistan-Germany Strategic Dialogue” provides a basis for continued bilateral engagement. The last round of the strategic dialogue was held at the level of Foreign Secretaries in Islamabad in October 2018. During the round the whole spectrum of bilateral relations came under

review. The next one will be held later this year.

Pakistan and Germany enjoy fast-growing cooperation in the field of trade and investment. Currently, Germany is Pakistan’s largest trading partner in the European Union. German businesses have also shown keen interest in exploring investment opportunities in Pakistan.

Germany has also emerged as an attractive destination for students from Pakistan interested in higher studies abroad. Currently around 5,000 Pakistani students are studying in various educational institutions throughout Germany. Since 2004, the cooperation between Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC) and German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) has translated into more than 300 young Pakistani academics gaining doctorates at German universities. These PhDs are now bringing their expertise to teaching and research across universities in Pakistan.

Pakistan also values German bilateral engagement in the area of development cooperation. All these linkages point to an even brighter future for bilateral relations.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF GERMANY-PAKISTAN BILATERAL RELATIONS IN 2019

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ISLAMABAD

The bilateral relations between Germany and Pakistan have been close and multi-faceted for a long time. This year was marked by a number of high-ranking visits which gave some new momentum to our bilateral relationship. The most important event was definitely the visit of Federal Foreign Minister Heiko Maas to Pakistan in March. He discussed different aspects of our bilateral relations as well as the important role of Pakistan in the Afghan peace process, during meetings with the Prime Minister Imran Khan and with Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi.

Additionally, Germany and Pakistan also regularly meet for bilateral consultations on the level of Foreign Secretaries. In October 2018, the then State Secretary of the German Foreign Office Walter Lindner visited Islamabad and held consultations in the framework of the 4th Strategic Dialogue with his counterpart, the then Foreign Secretary Tehmina Janjua. A broad range of bilateral issues was discussed in a fruitful atmosphere.

The economic sector is an important element of the German-Pakistani relationship. Germany is Pakistan's second most important trading partner within the European Union. Last year, bilateral trade rose to 2.99 billion Euros. More and more German businesses are showing an interest to become engaged in Pakistan, particularly in the energy, automobile and infrastructure sectors. In a bid to forge contacts with the Pakistani business community, a delegation of German entrepreneurs from Bavaria visited Karachi and Islamabad in autumn last year. Moreover, the then State Secretary Lindner was accompanied by a high level business delegation during his visit to Islamabad.

Another high-ranking visit in Pakistan took place in spring this year when General Zorn, the German Chief of Defense came to Islamabad and held talks with Chief of Army Staff and the Chairman Joint-Chiefs of Staff Committee.

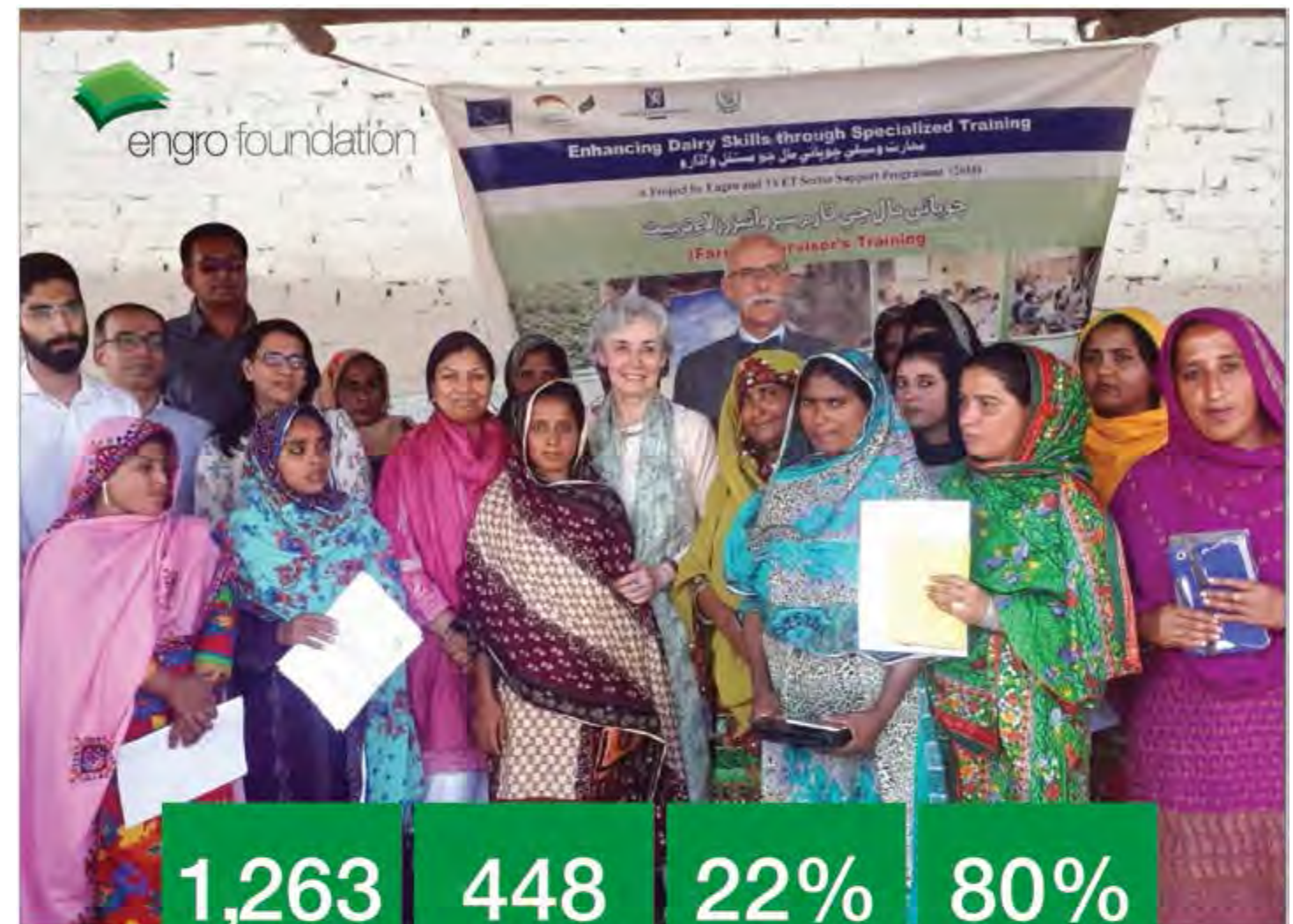
The year 2019 has definitely been an important year for



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the development of German-Pakistani relations. Besides high-ranking visits in the political, economic and security sectors, people-to-people contacts between our two countries have equally continued to deepen. Several German cultural organisations are playing an important role in contributing to intensify societal exchange for many years, be it through scholarships of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation or the ifa Cross Culture Programme.

Germany is Pakistan's second most important trading partner within the European Union. The bilateral trade rose to 2.99 billion Euros last year. German businesses are showing keen interest in Pakistan's energy, automobile and infrastructure sectors.



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This project has been funded by foreign development partners and implemented in close collaboration with FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited, the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC), provincial Technical Education and Vocational Training Authorities (TEVTAs), and private sector organizations.

30 YEARS OF THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL



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Two GDR border guards receiving flowers on the Berlin Wall on November 10, 1989.



©dpa
People celebrating the opening of the intra-German border on November 10, 1989.



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A couple from the GDR celebrating after crossing the border to West-Berlin on November 10, 1989.



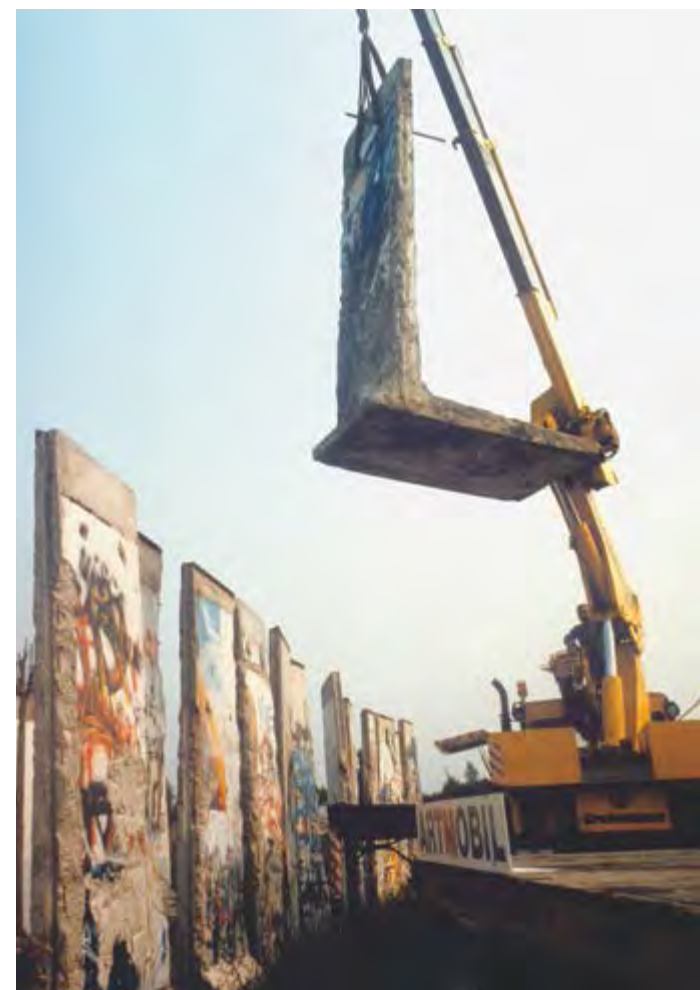
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Young men demolishing parts of the Berlin Wall with hammers. They were called "wall woodpeckers".



© dpa - Report
Two young men helping another climb the Berlin Wall on November 10, 1989.



© dpa – Report
Several people have gathered on and in front of the Berlin Wall at the Brandenburg Gate on November 10, 1989 in Berlin.



© picture alliance
A crane lifting a section of the Berlin Wall on August 29, 1990.



© dpa – Report
Onlookers watching the demolition of the Berlin Wall in Wedding, a Berlin district, on June 13, 1990.



© dpa - Report
After the opening of the intra-German border, some citizens try to push down the Wall on November 11, 1989.



©dpa – International
A metal plate commemorating the site of Berlin Wall.



© dpa
Tourists in front of the Wall at the "Memorial Berlin Wall" at Bernauer Straße in 2011



© dpa – Report
Tourists passing parts of the former Berlin Wall, the so-called East-Side-Gallery, in Berlin's district Kreuzberg-Friedrichshain in 2007.



© dpa - Report
The Brandenburg Gate illuminated with the pattern of a wall in 2006.



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DANCING ON THE WALL

A country rejoices: the Wall that divided Germany finally fell in Berlin on the evening of November 9, 1989.

On the evening of November 9, 1989, the Wall fell in Berlin – and with it the frontier that had divided Germany for 28 years. The very same night, thousands of GDR citizens rushed to the border with West Berlin. Although they had no official order, the border guards opened the crossings. Complete strangers from East and West fell into one another's arms laughing and crying, spontaneously celebrating the opening of the Wall together. Germany experienced a night of jubilation, a night that was to change the world.

Willy Brandt, the honorary chairman of the SPD who had also been a popular mayor in the western part of the city for many years during the period of division, appeared at the Brandenburg Gate the next morning and announced a little later in front of Schöneberg City Hall: "Now what belongs together will grow together." The newspaper headlines read: "East Berliners dance the night away on Kurfürstendamm," "Berlin is again Berlin," "Germany cries tears of joy – we reach out to one another."

In the days that followed, millions of GDR citizens headed westward in their Trabi and Wartburg cars – many of them travelled to the Federal Republic for the first time in their lives, visited relatives, explored cities and landscapes – as well as western "shopping paradises" with 100 marks of "Welcome Money" from the Federal Republic in their pockets.

What had happened? On November 9, shortly before 7 p.m., during an international press conference, Günter

Schabowski, a member of the SED Politburo, had hesitantly announced a new, liberal exit rule live in front of television cameras. In reply to a question, Schabowski explained that as far as he was aware the policy would come into effect "immediately, without delay". This news, which had not been approved in that form by the GDR government, spread throughout the GDR at lightning speed and triggered the opening of the border crossings in Berlin – and the fall of the Wall.

This historic day had been preceded by mass exoduses from the GDR during summer 1989 (via Hungary and Czechoslovakia) and remarkable demonstrations by the opposition movement within the GDR in which civil rights activists had publicized their criticisms and their demands for the first time (for example, during the Monday Demonstrations in Leipzig). Both these put a massive strain on the GDR's structures, especially when it soon became clear that on this occasion the Soviet Union did not have any interest – unlike in Hungary in 1956, Prague in 1968, or Poland in 1980 – in putting down the protest movement by force. The "gentle revolution" produced a kind of paralysis within the GDR government authorities. On October 18, 1989, the resignation of Erich Honecker, the man who had been SED general secretary and chairman of the State Council for many years, triggered a collapse of the SED regime that his successor Egon Krenz was also unable to stabilize.

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70 YEARS OF THE BASIC LAW

The adoption of the Basic Law on May 8, 1949, marked a fresh start for Germany.

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany was adopted by the Parliamentary Council on May 8, 1949 and subsequently approved by the Allies. The three western occupying powers of France, Britain and the USA had commissioned the Germans with this task after the Second World War. Initially the Basic Law was not planned as a permanent constitution, because there were still great hopes that the Soviet occupation zone would soon be reunited with the western zones. That was not the case: reunification eventually took over 40 years.

First, a preliminary constitutional convention met on Herreninsel, an island in Chiemsee, Bavaria, from August 10 to 23, 1948 to define fundamental principles. It was decided that there should be a strong Federal Government, no plebiscites and, after the experience of the past, the head of state was to have only limited powers. The "fathers and mothers" of the Basic Law then came together in Bonn on September 1, 1948. The committee was set up by the 11 minister presidents of the individual states and consisted of elected members of state parliaments, most of whom were lawyers or civil servants. Only 4 of the 65 members were women.

Anti-totalitarian lessons of National Socialism

The most important goal was to draw lessons from the Weimar Republic and the National Socialist dictatorship. Special significance was accordingly attached to the strengthened basic rights of citizens. These lay down which rights all human beings and, in particular, all citizens have with regard to the organs of sovereign power. Among others, these include the protection of human dignity, freedom of opinion and the press as well as freedom of religion. The planned three months of consultations in Bonn eventually continued for nine months until the Parliamentary Council finally adopted the new Basic Law.

"Today is 8 May. It is therefore four years since the total war ended in total defeat," said Heinrich von Brentano, Member of the Parliamentary Council and subsequent Federal Foreign Minister, in a speech at the time, making clear the historic significance of this event: "And today, four years later, we are here in Bonn to debate and adopt the foundation of a new and better state."

The Basic Law became the constitution of the whole of Germany 41 years later, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990.

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Pakistan contains vast renewable energy potential. Especially, the hydropower potential is enormous yet less than 15 per cent of the estimated 60-gigawatt capacity is currently being used. The German technology group Voith has more than 60 years of comprehensive experience in the successful execution of hydropower projects in Pakistan. Two recently completed projects illustrate the company's commitment to the country.

State-of-the-art technology for the hydropower plant at Tarbela

Around 100 kilometres to the northwest of Islamabad, the Tarbela Dam is located. It plays an important role for Pakistan's economy in three different ways: it stores water for irrigation, reduces flooding and generates energy. A significant amount of Pakistan's electricity demand is produced here. For the recently completed expansion of the power plant – first inaugurated in 1974 – Voith has supplied generators, turbines, automation systems, overhead transmission lines and the entire electromechanical power plant equipment. By adding the new Voith technology, the capacity of the hydropower plant was increased by around 40 per cent.

Furthermore, the power plant has been equipped with a state-of-the-art asset management system called OnCare. Asset. It compares the key output figures, reads the stored data and reacts to any discrepancies. Through this approach, the plant operator is able to identify potential optimisations and plan preventive maintenance measures, thereby allowing the operator to greatly reduce unplanned downtimes and increase the availability of the plant. As the system was installed for the first time in a hydropower plant ever, Tarbela is regarded as an example of an intelligent hydropower plant

and a pioneer for other plants around the world.

Successful knowledge transfer for the Mangla Hydropower Training Center

Besides the development of customised, long-term solutions and services for large and small hydro plants in Pakistan, Voith also supports the sustainable development of hydropower in the country due to knowledge transfer. On behalf of the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Voith began training 10 instructors in Germany in 2018 for their future roles at the Mangla Hydropower Training Center. The building and concept for the training centre in the north-east of the country was undergoing extensive modernisation. In addition, new instructors were being recruited and trained. A comprehensive training project started with training sessions in Germany and Pakistan. The training concept allows the instructors to successfully apply the training materials developed by Voith in their own country and pass on their knowledge. More than 500 trainees are set to be trained in the training centre every year.

With more than 60 years of experience in the execution of hydropower projects in Pakistan, Voith has supported the development of customised, long-term solutions and services for large and small hydro plants in the country besides training instructors for their roles at the Mangla Hydropower Training Center.

Renewable energy for Pakistan Hydropower

Voith Hydro is a leading full-line supplier as well as trusted partner for equipping hydropower plants. Voith develops customized, long-term solutions and services for large and small hydropower facilities all over the world.

In Pakistan, we have more than 60 year's comprehensive experience in the successful execution of hydropower projects. Lately, we have been involved in the Tarbela IV extension project, which is a great symbol of the relations between Pakistan, Germany and China.

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CHRISTOPH HEUSGEN

GERMANY'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK

Climate change, migration and disarmament – many issues can only be solved by cross-border cooperation. Christoph Heusgen, Germany's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, talks about the importance of multilateralism today and ways of overcoming crises on a lasting basis.

Ambassador Heusgen, Germany became a member of the UN Security Council again at the beginning of 2019. Do the people there feel that the United Nations is currently under pressure from various quarters?

Yes and no. Although you might perhaps not expect it, there is a positive mood among colleagues on the Council. We are also able to calmly discuss critical issues and attempt to find appropriate solutions. On the other hand, of course, geopolitical tensions are also reflected in the Security Council. In the Ukraine conflict or on Venezuela, for example, it is currently difficult to make progress because of major differences of opinion.

At the moment, the USA in particular has a very critical attitude towards the principle of multilateralism. We were able to observe that once again recently at the Munich Security

Conference. How does that manifest itself in concrete work at the UN?

The USA has a critical view; that is correct. And this also manifests itself at the UN: for instance, withdrawal from the INF Treaty, departure from the climate agreement and non-participation in the Global Compact for Migration, to name just a few examples. The Trump administration has a significantly different view of the UN from that of the Obama administration.

Does that constitute a definite turning away from the UN?

No. On the one hand, the Americans disregard UN resolutions when they withdraw from the nuclear agreement with Iran, for example, or when they move the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. On the other, however, they are also very interested in multilateral solutions, for example, on sanctions against North Korea. We try to convince our American colleagues that it's

We, in the Security Council, want to focus on crisis prevention and human rights because conflicts frequently arise when they are disregarded. Action to prevent sexual violence against women in conflicts is also important to us; this subject is often completely underestimated.



© picture alliance/dpa.

in their own long-term interests to comply with all international rules, that the world simply functions better within a rules-based order, and that conflicts can then be more easily defused.

What are other countries doing? Are we now experiencing something that could be described as a return to nationalist times?

That's not how I would put it. Nevertheless, we can already see how various countries in the UN are again placing greater emphasis on national sovereignty and how thinking in national categories is increasing. Especially China and Russia, for example, are increasingly pursuing their own interests. Nonetheless, the UN is not at issue as an institution. On the contrary, it continues to be the most important global political body. Consider the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, that have laid out a roadmap for the future of our planet. Consider climate change or global movements of migrants. These are all issues that could not be resolved without the UN.

What are Germany's goals for its two-year term on the Security Council?

We want to focus on crisis prevention, because prevention is always better than trying to put the pieces back together again after they're broken; disarmament is also crucial to banish the threat of a new arms

race. And we are focussing on human rights because conflicts frequently arise when they are disregarded. Action to prevent sexual violence against women in conflicts is also important to us; this subject is often completely underestimated. When you see how it is systematically used as an instrument of war – in South Sudan, in Congo or, for example, in Myanmar – the subject suddenly gains security policy relevance. We would like to draw attention to its significance.

Prevention, disarmament, human rights and sexual violence against women – are there even more topics on your agenda?

Yes, climate protection, because climatic changes can also constitute a security risk. We are already able to see this in the Sahel. People there are migrating from dry areas to other regions where conflicts then arise over water and land. And yet, the global increase in temperature is only just beginning.

Will Germany be taken seriously with this softer agenda?

We are concerned about a broader concept of security here, because in the long run we can only overcome crises if we address their causes, and they are often associated with human rights violations and poverty. We believe that logic is on our side.

How precisely will you make your points?

Above all, we will use the time of our Security Council presidency. It rotates between the members in alphabetical order on a monthly basis. It is our turn in March and April. To be more precise, we are engaging in a double presidency with France, as we happen to be in charge of the proceedings on the Council on two immediately following months. That is when you can present the work schedule and put your own topics on the agenda. However, we will also attempt to direct attention to our key goals at other times outside these two months.

And you are in total agreement with France on this strategic direction?

Cooperation between our two countries has always been very close at the UN. And we developed the idea of a joint presidency while we were preparing for our non-permanent membership. That has never been done before in the UN and is a strong symbol of an institutionalised partnership.

What about traditional conflict resolution? Where and how will Germany play a role here?

We play a role in all conflicts. We are involved with regard to Ukraine, Syria, Yemen and North Korea, to name just a few; in the latter case, we even chair the important Sanctions Committee. Furthermore, Germany is the world's second largest donor when it comes to humanitarian assistance.

Does that also entail playing a larger role in UN peacekeeping missions, as is repeatedly demanded at the international level? Not least of all, the USA would like Germany to spend more money on defence.

I consider that view to be too narrow. We are not only focussing on the 2% target, which stipulates that 2% of gross domestic product (GDP) should go on defence. Development cooperation also contributes to security and stability. The so-called ODA quota, which says that 0.7% of GDP should be spent on official development assistance, has also been agreed by the international community. We meet this quota, the USA does not; its quota is roughly 0.18%. Conflicts cannot be resolved by military means alone. And I consider it very level-headed and very understandable that Germany should show a little more restraint in the military field as a result of its history.

Does that also apply to Africa where most UN peacekeeping missions are currently taking place?

I do not believe that there is a future in dispatching thousands of Bundeswehr soldiers to South Sudan, Congo or Somalia. Instead it must be our goal – not only as Germany, but also as the EU – to strengthen

Multilateralism is more important than ever in this era of globalisation.

Christoph Heusgen, Germany's Permanent Representative to the United Nations

local troops. We want to support the African Union in solving the conflicts on its own continent itself.

However, even now, Africa does not have a permanent seat on the Security Council. What's the state of the reform that's been under discussion for a good 20 years? Is the effort still worth it?

Definitely. If we value the UN, we should strengthen its legitimacy. The current composition of the Council no longer reflects the reality of our world. Primarily, that involves the 54 African states that do not have one permanent seat. However, other actors are not appropriately represented either.

Is Germany maintaining its aspiration of a permanent seat, although things have more or less come to a standstill here?

We still firmly believe in it and have formed an interest group together with Brazil, Japan and India. It is correct, however, that progress has currently stalled. Certain countries are blocking movement on this question. In first place here is China, which thwarts even the smallest advances and is fundamentally against any kind of reform. Nevertheless, it is worth keeping up the effort.

What do you need to accomplish to be able to draw a positive balance after two years on the Security Council?

We have defined our goals, which I have already outlined. Of course, whether we achieve anything, does not only depend on us, but also very strongly on the geopolitical situation. That's why it is important for us to be able to say afterwards that we did everything in these two years to support our goals and values and to present ourselves as a strong representative of multilateralism.

Federal Foreign Minister Maas presented his address to the General Assembly in autumn 2018 under the slogan "Together First". Is that also your motto for the time on the Security Council?

That's more than a slogan. It's our programme; it is based on the firm conviction that the challenges of our world can only be mastered by working together. The concept of multilateralism becomes more important than ever in times of globalisation.

Interview: Friederike Bauer
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BRÜCKNER BRINGS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE TO PAKISTAN

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BRÜCKNER machines are produced exclusively in its own newly-built production site in 2018 in Bavaria in the South of Germany. It opens completely new possibilities for both sides; BRÜCKNER and their customers. BRÜCKNER is now in a position to manufacture and supply even larger machines as before and they will be able to increase the delivery volume and significantly shorten delivery times in future.

BRÜCKNER is very proud and happy to have so many customers all over Pakistan who became really good friends over the past years. This excellent relationship forms the base for being successful and helps both sides to be competitive also in the future. The local agent Nazer & Co. has been working for BRÜCKNER for many years and it is largely responsible for the great success of BRÜCKNER in Pakistan. In addition, BRÜCKNER also has a service station in Pakistan and their local technicians and engineers are steadily trained in the factory in Germany. Moreover, a local spare parts and lubricant stock ensures fast services to the customers.

At ITMA 2019 in Barcelona, BRÜCKNER presented before others the results of their investments in the denim sector. They have a lot of customers, especially in Pakistan, who are active in this field. BRÜCKNER offers integrated finishing

systems for pigment dyeing, synthetic resin finishing and coating: all components from the entry area, padder, IR pre-dryer, minimum application unit, coating unit, stenter, curing/hotflue, cooling to the exit area are available from one source.

In addition, digitisation and Industry 4.0 open up completely new possibilities for our customers: increasing productivity, reducing the consumption of resources and improving quality to the highest level. BRÜCKNER has invested a lot in this area in recent years, e.g. intelligent assistance systems as well as simulation and maintenance tools that proactively give the machine operators service instructions and useful hints regarding optimum settings of the machine and existing recipes.

We are proud to have so many customers and good friends in Pakistan and look forward to strengthen our long-term relations!

BRÜCKNER is proud and happy to have many valuable customers all over Pakistan who became really good friends over the past years. This excellent relationship forms the base for being successful and helps both sides to be more competitive in the future.



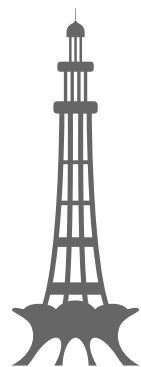
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FAISAL AKHTAR

PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN-PAKISTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (GPCCI)

I take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt felicitations to the people of the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of German Reunification Day – the day that reflects the strength of German culture and the resilience of its people.

Today, “made in Germany” stands for Precision. Trust. Innovation. Over time, Germany has worked hard to become a country whose image is synonymous to state-of-the-art engineering, inventive talent, and reliability. The perception of the 19th century when ‘made in Germany’ was used as a warning for inferior quality products is a tale of history now.

Pakistan and Germany enjoy substantial economic and trade relations. Germany is Pakistan’s fourth-largest trading partner globally, and the largest within the European Union, and is also an important investment partner. However, the true potential of this relation is yet to be realized.

That’s what makes GPCCI’s work significant. GPCCI is not just an advocacy forum that represents and protects the interests of businesses between both countries. It can also provide Pakistani companies access to the latest manufacturing technology and help them be more competitive in local and global markets.

So how can Pakistan benefit from this?

Only a few manufacturing sectors in the country, such as textile, have become explicitly export-oriented. However, they face global competition and are required to keep up with the ever-dynamic quality, labor, social and environmental standards. Other sectors like agriculture, food processing, and many

others have not yet been developed to the extent that all the opportunities that are available therein could be fully capitalized.

In such cases, German-made high-quality machinery, engineering, and technology play a significant role in improving the manufacturing sector and increase exports at a time when it is badly needed by the country. Import of plant, machinery, and technology are always an investment in the future of the country’s economy. It usually pays off in the long term.

Germany’s secret to success is not just its quality products, but also its skilled labor force, developed by the German dual vocational training system. Thus, using high-quality machinery to develop the manufacturing sector in Pakistan can be an important driver for Pakistan’s growth. Investing in vocational training of young people in Pakistan using best practices from countries like Germany is also an important factor.

This will eventually contribute to the development of this country and the mutual benefit of Pakistan and Germany.

German-made high-quality machinery, engineering, and technology play a significant role in improving Pakistan’s manufacturing sector and increase its exports. Import of plant, machinery, and technology are always an investment in the future of the country’s economy that pays off in the long term.

DAWN ADVERTISEMENT SUPPLEMENT | OCTOBER 3, 2019



ENGRO – ENABLING GROWTH

Established in 2009, Engro Foundation is the social investment arm of Engro Corporation – a large conglomerate active in the agri-business solutions, energy, telecom infrastructure, and petro-chemicals businesses. Engro Foundation is committed to the growth of sustainable communities in which people have opportunities for development. Since its inception, Engro Foundation has received continued support from the people of Germany through multiple German development organisations, including Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) – which translates to German Investment and Development Corporation, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – a German development agency that provides services in the field of international development cooperation.

In collaboration with FrieslandCampina Engro, Engro Foundation introduced a specialised training programme for nurturing skills as farm supervisors to overcome the challenges of untrained workforces in the dairy supply chain. This Dairy Development Program served as a solution to provide employment to and create micro-entrepreneurs from the unemployed youth, and was funded by the European Union, GIZ, and the Norwegian Government through National Vocational and Technical Training Commission, Sindh.

Pakistan is reported to be the fourth largest producer of milk, globally, with nearly 80% of that milk coming from smallholder dairy farms where subsistent and best farming practices are deficient. Gradually, the market is moving towards more commercialised farming, but lack of skilled labour has proven to be a bottleneck. The dairy sector has the potential

to provide innumerable employment opportunities, especially in rural areas. Driven to cultivate prosperity by providing trainings on best dairy farming practices and creating sustainable livelihoods through increased income for farmers, the Dairy Development Program was conceived.

After 14 months, the training project concluded in February 2019. Beneficiaries have reported an average milk yield increase of 21% in the intervention area, which directly translates into significant income increase for the smallholder farmers.

Engro is grateful to German development agencies like DEG and GIZ, which have shown their commitment towards positively impacting lives in Pakistan. Continued partnership with these organisations is a testament to Engro Foundation’s standing as a partner of choice for implementation of inclusive business projects in the agri value chain. With a firm belief that the relationship between the people of Pakistan and Germany will continue to grow stronger, Engro Foundation sends its best wishes to the people of Germany on this German National Day.

Beneficiaries have reported an average milk yield increase of 21% in the intervention area, which directly translates into significant income increase for the smallholder farmers.

DAWN ADVERTISEMENT SUPPLEMENT | OCTOBER 3, 2019

GERMANY REPORT 29



ENHANCING BILATERAL TRADE THROUGH B2B DELEGATION VISITS



FRANZ NIENHAUS

Advisor to the Board of Directors, German-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GPCCI)

Germany is frequently called the “export champion”. High quality standards, reliability and innovation are key elements of German products. Germany’s share of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) is larger than in many other countries of the world. SMEs are said to be more flexible than large-scale enterprises in responding to technical changes while at the same time being much faster in turnarounds.

However, such advantages are usually accompanied by disadvantages when it comes to tapping new and far away markets. Most SMEs cannot afford to maintain departments and dedicated staff for identifying and penetrating new markets abroad. This is why Germany has developed a variety of instruments to compensate for such shortcomings. The organisation and financial support of B2B delegation visits is one of them, which at the same time, offers opportunities for Pakistani businesses too.

For the first time, the German-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GPCCI), together with partner organisations in Germany, has been commissioned by the German Ministry for Economic Affairs with the implementation of such an event here in Pakistan. Fourteen top level German textile machinery manufacturers will come to Karachi and Lahore to meet with their Pakistani counterparts. These events will be managed according to German quality standards. There will be seminars in which the latest technology of the textile industry will be

presented and B2B meetings for which individual time slots are reserved.

The textile event is the start of a series of matchmaking events that will be continued into 2020. Another B2B event related to water is planned for March 2020. Many more sectors such as agriculture, food processing and others are under consideration.

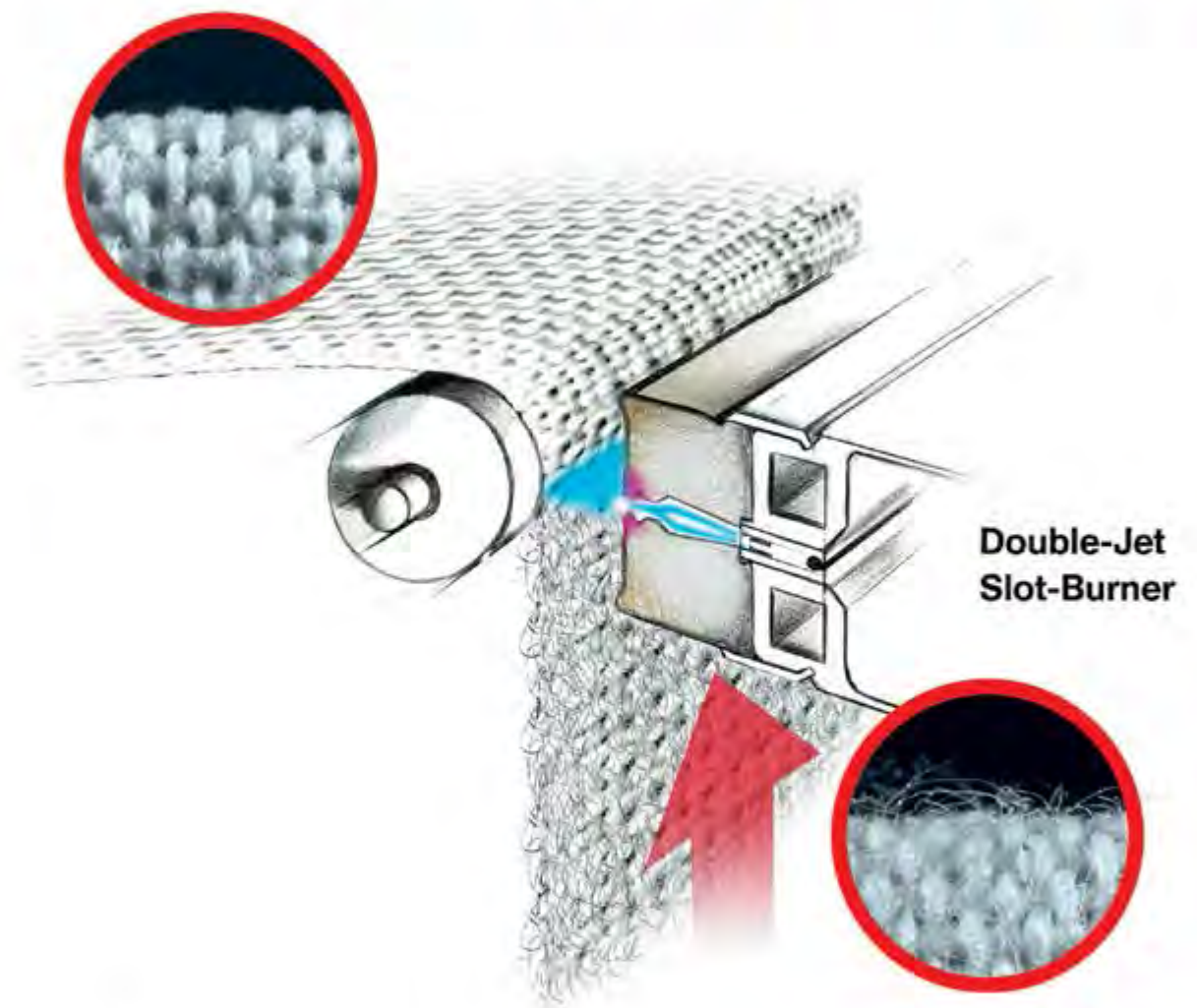
Multiple companies of the leather manufacturing sector in Pakistan have attained high quality standards. These can match the expectations of German buyers looking for manufactured leather goods, accessories and footwear. IT sourcing is another interesting sector, where technically advanced Pakistani companies could offer programming and more computing services.

As a bilateral chamber, GPCCI is also organising delegation visits from Pakistan to Germany. The B2B meetings will always be an integral part of these visits. The trade fair Intersolar in Munich from 17th to 19th of June 2020 has been chosen as a part of a delegation visit on renewable energy. Carefully identified and selected professional business people on both sides will be the key factor for successful meetings and matchmakings.

More information on the textile machinery event in November is available online

<http://www.german-tech.org/textile-machinery>
Participation is free of charge but subject to registration.

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UMA – ONE OF THE LEADING SHIPPING AGENTS OF PAKISTAN



SOHAIL SHAMS

Chief Executive Officer, United Marine Agencies

Founded in 1988, United Marine Agencies is one of Pakistan's top five shipping agents, having some of the best-known brands of the world. Known for providing efficient and economical shipping, cargo and related marine services in Pakistan and beyond, UMA primarily acts as a shipping agent for lines, containers, bulk cargo, passenger cruise carriers, tankers and conventional vessels calling at the ports of Pakistan. UMA strives to be the leading provider of shipping and logistics solutions, creating lasting values for its clients, principals, shareholders, employees and the communities in which it operates.

Mr. Sohail Shams is the Chief Executive Officer of the United Marine Agencies, one of the leading shipping agencies of Pakistan. He is trained and groomed under the watchful eyes of his father, Mr. Shams-ul-Haq, a legend in the shipping industry of Pakistan. Mr. Sohail Shams possesses more than three decades of experience and deep insight of the shipping industry.

Currently, the company is representing many renowned shipping lines such as Hyundai Merchant Marine Company Ltd., HAMBURGSUD, R.C.L., Swire & CEEKAY calling at Pakistani ports. In addition to the usual tasks that an agency performs, UMA also supervises and handles all port operations through its designated associates, who are licensed stevedores, terminal operators and who maintain fully equipped container terminals within and off the port limits.

The company's Quality Management System is recognised and certified by Bureau Veritas under the ISO 9001-2015 benchmark. UMA has also earned the ISO 9002 certification for its Quality Management Systems. UMA accepts cargo for virtually every region of the world including Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Red Sea, Europe, USA, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, West Africa, Gulf, South America, etc.

UMA's specialty is provision of services to importers of petroleum products, especially for the Ministry of Petroleum. The company also attends to vessels calling at Pakistani ports for loading of molasses or chemicals. Besides this, UMA represents a number of shipping companies who operate their vessels for the discharge of palm oil and other vegetable products. UMA provides complete door-to-door service to transport containers of FCL cargo within Pakistan. It also works with importers and traders who require professional help in transporting their goods from Karachi to up-country destinations.

UMA strives to be the leading provider of shipping and logistics solutions, creating lasting values for its clients, principals, shareholders, employees and the communities in which it operates.



AMBITION2039: DAIMLER'S PATH TO SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

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Over the next 20 years, Mercedes-Benz aims to have a carbon-neutral new passenger car fleet and aims to have plug-in hybrids or all-electric vehicles to make up more than 50% of its car sales by 2030. Focus on the customer: The electric offensive offers customers attractive products and access to convenient, user-friendly services.

Important milestones: CO2-neutral production in Europe as of 2022, agreement on concrete CO2 measures with suppliers and joint design of infrastructure.

'Ambition2039' as concrete milestone of a holistic, sustainable corporate strategy Mercedes-Benz Cars.

Stuttgart - Daimler AG is pushing ahead with the transformation to emission-free mobility. Sustainability is one of the key elements of Daimler's corporate strategy and at the same time a benchmark for corporate success.

"First Move the World" – that's our purpose at Mercedes-Benz Cars which means going for more than just immediate objectives. This inner unrest for what's next is part of our company's DNA. Therefore, it's also a cornerstone of the new sustainable business strategy we are currently working on.

Although this strategy has several dimensions, one of the defining issues is how we address our CO2 footprint. At Mercedes-Benz, we strive for the best and our customers expect us to deliver sustainable and fascinating mobility. So, one of the key questions we are addressing is this: What are we doing to make sure our customers can switch to carbon-neutral mobility in the future? The answer is our 'Ambition2039'.

We aim to have a carbon-neutral new passenger car fleet in 20 years. Let's be clear what this means for us: a

fundamental transformation of our company within less than three product cycles. That's not much time when you consider that fossil fuels have dominated our business since the invention of the car by Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler some 130 years ago. Our way to sustainable mobility is innovation – in a holistic approach along the entire value chain.

We want to offer our customers a carbon-neutral driving experience By 2030 we aim to have electric models make up more than half of our car sales – that includes all-electric cars and plug-in hybrids. We will continue to offer our customers performance and luxury from Mercedes. At the same time we want to significantly reduce CO2 emissions per vehicle.

We mean it To us, the Paris Agreement is more than an obligation – it's our conviction. And we have set a clear course to help prevent further acceleration of climate change. However, this transformation is a huge challenge – technologically and financially. After all, we want to make sustainable mobility even more exciting, not more expensive. So, we prefer doing what our founders have done: They became system architects of a new mobility without horses. Today, our task is individual mobility without emissions.

Over the next 20 years, Mercedes-Benz aims to have a carbon-neutral new passenger car fleet and aims to have plug-in hybrids or all-electric vehicles to make up more than 50% of its car sales by 2030.



THE MOST TRUSTED GERMAN HOMEOPATHIC BRAND IN PAKISTAN

Visionary entrepreneur and pharmacist Dr. Willmar Schwabe founded Dr. Willmar Schwabe Co. in 1866 at Leipzig, Germany, which today ranks among the top three manufacturers of homeopathic remedies worldwide. Now, 153 years later, Dr Willmar Schwabe is an internationally active corporate group which is still being run as a family business by the fifth generation. Schwabe produces natural medicines of the highest quality from premium raw materials under stringently controlled processes. Schwabe also specialises in diversity and manufactures 350,000 different products from 1,350 starting materials, plus 70,000 custom-made products every year.

Remarkably, Schwabe has been cultivating its own medicinal plants for more than 40 years, thus directly exploiting “the force of nature” and making it accessible to all. The company’s Terra Medica site is ecologically certified and sustainable and the largest of its kind in Europe where 600 different species of medicinal plants are grown. Hence, from seed to product, everything comes from one source.

Schwabe’s emphasis on the quality and effectiveness of its products has made it one of the most trusted names in the field of natural medicine internationally. It follows stringent World Health Organisation (WHO) standards of Good Manufacturing Practice. The company’s share in the European, American and Asia-Pacific markets has been constantly increasing over the years and international business constitutes a large part of its turnover.

In 2016, Dr. Willmar Schwabe Co. Germany reached the historic milestone of its 150th anniversary which was amply celebrated in Germany and across the world. Pakistan too witnessed Schwabe’s grand 150 Years Anniversary Celebration at Karachi.

Schwabe has a vast network of subsidiaries, joint-ventures and country distributors across the world and enjoys exceptional market standing and unrivalled trust of the practitioners and consumers in Pakistan. In Pakistan, it is represented by two nationwide sole distributors – Dr. Hamid General Homoeo Pvt. Ltd. and DarulAdviat – and Repcom Advertising, the advertising agency for Pakistan directly appointed by Schwabe Germany. Pakistani partners have a thriving and progressive business relationship with Schwabe Germany and continue to make a growing contribution to its advertising, marketing and sales in this country. As a result of their efforts and strong support from the principals, today Schwabe is the most popular and trusted homeopathic brand in Pakistan with a whopping 70 per cent share of all homeopathic and biochemic products imported in Pakistan.

Schwabe follows stringent World Health Organisation (WHO) standards of Good Manufacturing Practice and produces natural medicines of the highest quality from premium raw materials. It specialises in diversity and manufactures 350,000 different products from 1,350 starting materials, plus 70,000 custom-made products every year.



The Healing Touch



PUT YOURSELF IN SAFE HANDS

For more than 150 years, homeopathic and biochemic medicines from Schwabe have been trusted for their proven effectiveness. Let Schwabe bring you the great healing touch of its nature-based care and put you in safe hands.

Based on advanced research and technology, the production process at Schwabe conforms to the worldwide standard of Good Manufacturing Practice and the German Pharmacopeia.

www.schwabehealth.com





Erbatech's continuous wet finishing solutions for knits offer minimum impact on environment reducing water consumption, pollutant effluents, CO2 foot-print, power and chemicals.

THE SENIOR EXPERTEN SERVICE (SES) – GERMANY'S LEADING VOLUNTEERING ORGANISATION

BY ZAIN AFRIDI

Project Manager of German-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GPCCI)

Be it for solving technical problems in factories and workshops, reducing high and costly amounts of waste and energy consumption or reorganising production lines – often the technical expertise is either not available at all or the price of hiring cannot be afforded in Pakistan. In such a situation, a German senior expert might be the solution to a problem.

With a working life experience in mostly leading positions in German companies, experts and executives who are either retired or taking some time off work still want to share their knowledge and experience. They provide assistance to all industries and sectors, help to solve technical, economic and organisational problems, deliver in-house training and coaching specialists in line with the German model of cooperative education. Even universities can apply for senior experts, be it to organise new departments, draft curricula for new courses of study or upgrade the services and standards of medical departments in hospitals.

More than 12,000 experts are listed with the SES. The organisation has completed 30,000 international assignments since 1983 in more than 90 different countries, among them more than 580 are in Pakistan - focal points have been Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad - since 1985. It provides support around the globe, helping small and medium-sized businesses, public authorities, professional and business associations, social and medical facilities and institutions which provide education or training.

More than 90 per cent of SES assignments achieve their objective. SES offers rapid, affordable, practical, on-site support



which is tailored to the needs. SES assignments last for an average of four to six weeks. The maximum duration is six months.

Even voluntary assistance costs money although the experts are not asking for a salary. But the costs are low and the funds are put to good use. Many of the assignments completed by SES are eligible for public funding. Founded by the German Industry for International Cooperation, the Senior Experten Service (SES) is Germany's leading volunteering organisation. SES is supported by top business organisations in Germany and also receives funding from the German government.

The German-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GPCCI) is the official SES representative in Pakistan and assists in submitting requests for assignments.

*To ask a senior expert for help, email: info@gpcci.com.pk.
We are ready to lead you into a future collaboration.*

ECO-FRIENDLY GERMAN TEXTILE MACHINERY BRINGING GERMAN EXPERTISE TO PAKISTAN



BY LUQMAN ALI MOORAJ

Director, Nazer & Co.

Nazer & Co. was established in 1952 by Mr. Nazer Mooraj and has always worked intimately in collaboration with German textile machinery manufacturers. As such, there is a keen awareness regarding environmental issues especially since the textile sector is one of the most intensive industries when it comes to its effect on the environment.

From the initial raw material, to their processing and finishing, each step in textiles involves the consumption of resources which are often, difficult to sustain.

It is the solution to these environmental issues that is being worked on by the German textile machinery manufacturers.

Many of the German companies we represent in Pakistan invest heavily in research and development. This, not only reduces the consumption of these resources, but also increases the processing speeds, while simultaneously ensuring the production and processing of the highest quality fabrics. In turn, this allows customers to reduce associate costs and be more price and quality competitive while greatly reducing the impact on the environment.

Take Brueckner Textile Technologies for example. One of the leading manufacturers of complete systems for finishing of fabrics with machines for drying, heat-setting, sanforising, compacting, relaxing, continuous dyeing and curing, their

constant research and development has led them to be the manufacturer with very efficient machinery for these processes, with lower utility consumption, efficient transfer of energy to the fabrics being produced, and accurate process controls.

For instance, their Counter Principle which is an air distribution system, leads to efficient drying and heat-setting, improving the quality of the product and increasing the productivity by up to 10 % (heat-setting) and greatly reducing the consumption of electricity; or their Eco-Heat – Heat-recovery system which is proven and reliable in reducing the consumption of thermal energy by up to 20 %.

Another example is Erbatech GmbH who specialise in wet finishing of fabrics. Their latest developments in continuous washing, bleaching and dyeing of knitted fabrics in particular, offer huge reductions in consumption of water, steam and chemicals, when compared to more prevalent, traditional processes. This, as mentioned before, directly reduces the impacts on the environment, and offers the customers significant advantages in reduced utility consumption while at the same time, improving fabric qualities.

Nazer & Co. has, and will always remain closely related to the German Textile manufacturers and committed to introducing these strides in technology to our customer base in Pakistan.



ENERGY SECURITY FOR PAKISTAN AND THE ROLE OF DIGITALISATION



BY HELMUT VON STRUVE

Managing Director, Siemens (Pakistan) Engineering Company Limited

As industry and population continue to grow, energy security becomes increasingly crucial to sustain Pakistan's social and economic development. With these come stability and prosperity, but there are challenges; ageing infrastructure in the country's grid causes power losses, and supplying power to remote areas must also become a priority to ensure everyone has reliable access to electricity.

Pakistan aims to generate 30 per cent of its electricity from renewable resources by 2030. This diversification of the energy mix is a responsible move from both an environmental and sustainability perspective, and one which Pakistan has abundant resources for. However, it poses a challenge for existing energy grids, which are not set up to handle the fluctuating profile of renewable energy sources. In Pakistan there are also large distances between renewable energy resource bases and the load consumption centres, creating power transmission challenges.

Digitalisation of the grid is, therefore, essential. With digital technologies, Pakistan's grids can manage bi-directional power flow and intermittency, and keep the system – and its operations – safe and secure. Additionally – and crucially for Pakistan – it will allow for both the addition of new capacities and the updating of existing, ageing infrastructure to increase reliability and efficiency. Overall, it enables the grid operation to be optimised, and the infrastructure made fit for the future.

Some estimates suggest that around a quarter of Pakistan's population is not currently served by the country's electricity

grid, and digitalisation will be a key enabler of the distributed energy system required to serve these people. Decentralised energy is inherently complex, because renewables will be integrated into the grid at distribution level and for this we need digitalisation. It will also transform the business model of energy – not just in Pakistan but globally – paving the way for an energy system with multi-directional power flow. Targeted use of local renewable power generation and energy storage technologies, such as hydrogen, will be a key to bringing reliable electricity to those in Pakistan without access to the main grid.

As our cities continue to get smarter they will also play an increasingly positive role in the country's energy system. More energy-efficient infrastructure lowers the requirement for additional generation capacity. It will then be able to dynamically manage its own energy demand and generation to lower environmental footprint, without compromising on comfort and safety. Eventually, of course, we'll run cities on cloud-based operating systems, like our own MindSphere platforms, further driving energy efficiency and citizen well-being.

The private sector must play a key role in achieving energy security in Pakistan, and power generation is a good example of where digital technologies can be applied for efficiency gains. Siemens Power Diagnostics uses advanced data analytics to help predict and eliminate unplanned downtime, improving productivity at a power plant by identifying operational challenges in advance. It will also allow a power plant's team to manage outages more efficiently.

MARTIN DOW GROUP – A LEGACY OF OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN HEALTHCARE



BY ANIS A. SHAH

CEO & Managing Director, Martin Dow Marker Ltd.

The Martin Dow Group is one of the fastest and most admired healthcare groups operating across two continents with six manufacturing facilities. The Group came into existence in 1995 when the Founding Chairman, Late M. Jawed Akhai, established Martin Dow as a pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing company in Karachi, and later acquired a manufacturing facility in Lahore during the year 2000.

With a flair for entrepreneurship and a passion for excellence, Mr. Akhai made a bold and innovative move in 2010 with Martin Dow acquiring the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility of Roche Pakistan Limited, a subsidiary of F. Hoffman La Roche Limited along with the acquisition and brand licensing of some of their globally acknowledged top line products.

In 2013, Martin Dow was recognised as a Global Growth Company (GGC) of the World Economic Forum, joining over 370 companies globally in this community. At that time Martin Dow was not only the first pharmaceutical company but also the first from the entire healthcare sector of Pakistan to achieve this honour.

Martin Dow's acquisition of the majority shareholding of Merck Germany in Merck (Pvt) Ltd in 2016 was the largest industry acquisition in Pakistan and marked a significant milestone in the company's history with the Martin Dow

Group currently ranked among the top 10 companies in the pharmaceutical industry of Pakistan.

In yet another visionary move to expand the business and explore new horizons, Mr. Akhai became the first Pakistani businessman to enter the healthcare market in France through the acquisition of two manufacturing facilities for nutraceutical and pharmaceutical in Gien and Meymac, France.

At Martin Dow Group, philanthropic activities are built-in intrinsic part of the Company's DNA with focus being towards development of the health and education sectors in Pakistan and support to the environment, art and culture.

In the legacy of their Founding Chairman, Martin Dow Group continues to excel in its quality and passion in the Pharma sector and is positioned to be the industry leader in the next few years.

At Martin Dow Group, philanthropic activities are built-in intrinsic part of the Company's DNA with focus being towards development of the health and education sectors in Pakistan and support to the environment, art and culture.



SIEMENS ADVANCING HEALTHCARE



KHURRAM JAMEEL

MD & CEO, Siemens Healthcare (Pvt.) Ltd.

The fall of the Berlin Wall is indeed one of those events of our very recent history that abolished division. Being a German company in Pakistan, Siemens Healthcare (Pvt.) Ltd., draws inspiration from this mammoth event and strives to overcome all the obstacles that hinder the advancement of future healthcare in Pakistan. Reliable and affordable healthcare is the basic right of every human. Siemens Healthcare (Pvt.) Ltd believes in quality healthcare for all and facilitates healthcare providers across the globe to deliver impeccable healthcare services at an affordable price by providing them with the latest innovations in diagnostic and imaging technologies.

In recent years we have seen a paradigm shift in healthcare in the global market with its remnants touching the Pakistani market as well. However, there is still a massive room for improvement as the expenditure on healthcare for Pakistan has been less than one percent of the GDP for decades.

I believe that individually as well as collectively, we all need to play our role and become the enablers of this ultimate objective. Keeping in line with our values and core principles as a responsible organisation, Siemens Healthcare (Pvt.) Ltd. organised several CSR activities round the year. The key highlights were the Blood Donation Drive in collaboration with Indus Hospital, Karachi and Breast Cancer Awareness Program.

As I reflected on the anthropological significance of this key historical incident, I realised that irrespective of the way we observe ourselves and those around us, we cannot ignore the basic fact that in the end, we all are humans. And no matter which theological ideology we support or favour, our genetically harmonious beliefs favour unity as one creature, above all. Yet those walls and those beliefs, and those socioeconomic culturally irrelevant sub-zones defy those basic realities. If we look back on any timeframe, we would see that our divisions, based on any tangible or intangible interests, did not last for too long. Every generation before us has done much to prove this. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 is one of those events of our generation that resonated among the minds of intellectuals that we could live together against odds of the socio-political symphony.

Siemens Healthcare (Pvt.) Ltd believes in quality healthcare for all and facilitates healthcare providers across the globe to deliver impeccable healthcare services at an affordable price by providing them with the latest innovations in diagnostic and imaging technologies.

We believe healthcare will be digital. As digital technologies revolutionize our understanding and treatment of disease and change the very nature of wellness and health care, they also call for the ability to effectively generate, aggregate, analyze, and operationalize data, turning them into actionable insights.

Identifying the improvement potential of your radiology and cardiology imaging devices on all levels of execution by having access to the right data is crucial to staying ahead.

Make fast, well-informed decisions and optimize your workflows by connecting to up-to-date data, comparing your performance data to benchmarks, and collaborating with healthcare professionals worldwide with teamplay.

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SIEMENS
Healthineers



BAYER IN PAKISTAN: PROMOTING MODERN AGRICULTURE FOR PEOPLE AND OUR PLANET



BY IMRAN AHMAD KHAN

CEO and Managing Director of Bayer Pakistan (Pvt) Limited, a global Life Sciences company operating in Pakistan since 1963

Today, we are faced with a rapidly changing global climate, limited natural resources and a growing global population. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has highlighted population growth and environmental degradation as being the gravest threats of our time.

As a life sciences company with a more than 150-year history and core competencies in the areas of healthcare and agriculture, Bayer plays a leading role in finding solutions to some of these challenges. In Pakistan, Bayer was incorporated in 1963 and for the last 56 years, has served the agriculture and healthcare sectors of the country.

Now more than ever, the world needs innovative solutions to address the challenges being faced by our food system, such as producing greater yields for a growing population from the same amount of available arable land. Solutions rooted in modern agricultural science are the answer. In line with the theme of this special report, this article focusses on our Crop Science Division, which offers both Seeds and Crop Protection portfolios, supporting farmers to improve agricultural productivity by providing the latest technologies and promoting best agronomic practices.

Bayer organises field days and farmer expos to provide

farmers with knowledge of crop biotechnology and the associated agronomic best practices. Our Farmer Learning Center programme offers over 2,200 farmers an opportunity to visit high-yielding maize fields under trial and receive detailed briefings and practical demonstrations on the latest agriculture products and technologies.

We also engage progressive farmers to act as change agents through our Farmer Ambassador Program. Bayer supports thousands of farmers every year to improve their yield for better economic returns, and to utilise their resources more prudently – which is better for all involved and our planet. Pakistan's maize crop is an excellent example of Bayer's contribution to the agriculture sector; over the past 20 years, average maize yields have increased by four times.

In 2019, we mark one year since the global acquisition of US-based global agriculture company Monsanto by Bayer worldwide, which makes our company stronger and more equipped to handle the world's agricultural challenges than ever. This, in turn, paves the way for further progress for farmers in Pakistan. Bayer stands committed to continue helping farmers embrace technologically advanced approaches to agriculture for improved productivity, increased livelihoods and the future of our planet.

Contributing to Pakistan Since 1963



Bayer is a global Life Science company that has been contributing to Pakistan for the last 56 years.

Headquartered in Germany, Bayer draws on a legacy of more than 150 years in healthcare and agriculture. In Pakistan, Bayer operates in the areas of Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Health and Crop Science. Across the country, we contribute to providing solutions for a better life.

To learn more visit our website:
www.bayer.com.pk





A JOURNEY TO BETTER OPPORTUNITIES

BY MARION PFENNIGS

FIRST SECRETARY OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ISLAMABAD



A little room filled with computers in the middle of a breathtaking mountain landscape in Gilgit-Baltistan; a group of young women are so busy typing that this is the only sound you hear. But luckily they are happy to explain what they are doing. From coding their own apps to writing their blogs on topics from local healing herbs to food blogs so as to attract many readers, their work is supported by paid advertisements. This is the new face of vocational training opportunities for women for which Germany has been supporting Pakistan.

But also visiting the more traditional vocational training opportunities has always been a highlight of my travels (and souvenir shopping) in Pakistan – from delicately stitched Cashmere-Shawls, to embroidered jackets and colourful door hangers.

German Development Cooperation has been working in Pakistan for more than 50 years and currently focusses on three sectors: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Economic Development incl. vocational training and Good Governance

Most of my time working in the development section of the Embassy is spent behind my desk because planning those projects take up a lot of time. But luckily sometimes I get to leave my desk and visit our projects and beneficiaries. And it still is my favorite part of work because it is one thing to read about our successes in yearly reports, monitoring the progress of our projects e.g. that more than 10,000 people benefitted

from improved working conditions, but it is a whole other thing to actually visit a factory in Lahore and see how the workers work in non-hazardous conditions.

It is satisfying to meet people, who, thanks to health insurance, have access to health care for the first time; to visit a village that, thanks to solar power, has light for the children to study at night; to meet women who, thanks to maternal health clinics in their village, now have somebody to help them in case of complications during birth or to see municipal buildings where services are offered transparently and efficiently to the citizens.

And I cannot wait to see more of our work in Pakistan this year: visit restored Mangroves ecosystems near Karachi and poverty alleviation projects in Sindh and maybe if possible, finally visit some of our projects in the newly merged districts of KP where we have worked for years to improve the opportunities for the population e.g. for better education.

German Development Corporation has been working in Pakistan for more than five decades. During this time, it has worked on numerous infrastructure, energy, women empowerment and climate change projects.

TACKLING THE CLIMATE CHANGE

PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN GERMANY, BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN WORLDWIDE

BY JUERGEN ZOLL

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ISLAMABAD



In the 1970s, 150 years after the beginning of industrialisation, Germany was heavily affected by pollution from industry and traffic.

Not only were the German coal and steel industry polluting the atmosphere, but the rising traffic and growing cities were burdening nature and climate as well.

From an early stage, Germany started with a comprehensive approach to reducing all kinds of pollutants originating from industries. Efforts were extended to other sectors of society as well. All house owners were required to improve insulation; the production companies as well as the power stations were asked to develop cleaner technologies with better energy efficiency.

Due to those carefully thought-out and implemented measures taken years ago, we can now see great progress. Despite an excellent economic growth rate for decades, the energy consumption is still on the level we had more than 50 years ago! The success is visible. Forests which were in the past threatened by climate change and industrialisation are now thriving as a natural habitat and the fish have returned to rivers and lakes.

Nevertheless, challenges remain. On a global scale, the speed of climate change has accelerated and additional steps have to be taken. Nowadays, Germany is overhauling the entire power- and heat generating sector. With the Climate Action Plan, the German Government has set the long term target to reach greenhouse gas neutrality by the middle of the century.

Although already quite clean, the remaining coal-fired power

plants are to be closed as soon as possible. A comprehensive plan to expand the renewable energy sector is being implemented. Private households will have to replace outdated heating systems with new models which are both cleaner and more effective. In the automotive sector, Germany is looking forward to implementing new technologies.

As a leading industrialised nation and the EU member with the strongest economy in Europe, Germany is strongly committed to promoting the necessary steps to reach the internationally agreed goals of the Paris Agreement 2015 worldwide. Hundreds of programmes are supported in developing countries.

In Pakistan, Germany supports projects focussed on glacier monitoring and reforestation, in order to promote resilience against natural disaster impacts and to assist the Pakistani Government to deliver their "National Determined Contribution". "Tackling Climate Change" is an important element in all fields of our development cooperation, specially within the energy sector where Germany supports programmes promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency with a volume of nearly 230 million Euros.

Germany is strongly committed to promoting the necessary steps to reach the internationally agreed goals of the Paris Agreement 2015 worldwide.



GIZ: GERMAN COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN

We create prospects – for people and with people

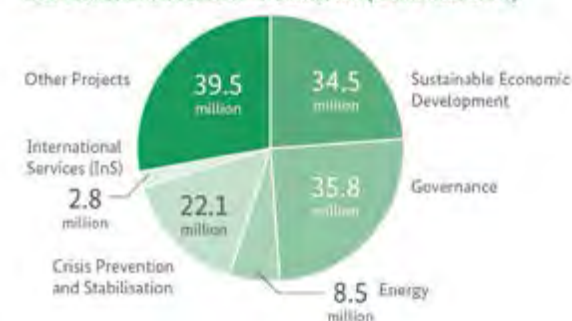


Pakistan is striving to overcome several challenges and align itself with the sustainable development goals. The "Pakistan Vision 2025" document clearly spells out the promotion of better education, improved health and social standards along with providing better governance structures in the country. Working on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH's activities prioritize areas such as sustainable economic development, good governance, and energy.

GIZ supports the Government of Pakistan, through its various interventions in the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) sector, in policy-level-reforms and in the implementation of a private sector lead-and-demand driven training system to achieve better employability prospects. GIZ also supports the provincial and local governments in promoting an efficient, transparent and participatory approach to governance in the provinces and the newly merged areas (formerly FATA). Through its support in the area of social protection and social health protection for people working in the informal economy and their families, GIZ is working to support the implementation of Prime Minister's health programme.

GIZ also promotes the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency through financing options and technical support. Through its interventions in the area of refugee management, GIZ is carrying out activities that promote peaceful coexistence of Afghan refugees and the local Pakistani population. In the area of labour standards, particularly for the textile sector, GIZ is carrying out activities which have improved the sustainability standards, mainly through capacity building of stakeholders from several relevant ministries.

GIZ Pakistan's Sectorial Breakdown (143.2 Mio EUR)



Sustainable economic development through improved employable skills learning and gender inclusiveness



Solar system intervention to promote renewable energy solution

ACHIEVED RESULTS 2015 – 2018

GOVERNANCE

- In the former FATA region, **50** Community Based Organisations (CBO) were established.
- About **469** police officers and prosecutors were trained in investigations, forensics and pedagogy skills.
- More than **1,836** CBO members were trained in community management, communications, leadership, monitoring and auditing.
- More than **58,800** Afghan refugees benefitted from GIZ measures in Pakistan.
- About **94,700** people participated in municipal, regional or national political consensus-building or decision-making processes.
- More than **850,000** citizens gained access to improved state administrative services.
- About **156,000** people in host communities and displaced persons benefitted from GIZ's supportive measures.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- About **480,600** people participated in short-term vocational training measures.
- Almost **2.5 billion** litres of water were saved thanks to GIZ's capacity development activities with 15 Pakistani textile companies.
- More than **13,100** people benefitted from improved working conditions.
- Almost **19 million** people benefitted from an enhanced health insurance coverage.
- Over **17,600** people participated in long-term vocational training measures.

ENERGY

- Over **414** MW of renewable energy were generated.
- More than **16,800** people gained access to modern energy supply.
- About **123,800** MWh of electrical energy were generated.
- Over **123,000** MWh of thermal power were saved.

OTHER SECTORS

- More than **15 million** students received a better school education.
- More than **4,500** women were attended in childbirth by trained medical personnel.



PROSPECTS FOR A BETTER LIFE

BY WOLFGANG MÖLLERS

KfW Director, Pakistan



KfW is one of Germany's leading banks. It carries out German Financial Cooperation with developing and emerging countries on behalf of the German Government. KfW has been contributing to Pakistan's development since May 1961. German financial support in the energy, sustainable economic development and governance sectors is being provided in form of grants and soft loans.

Sustainable results

German contributions to Pakistan's energy sector have brought sustainable results in the development of hydropower. To boost the overall economic development, KfW co-financed transmission lines, grid stations and large hydropower projects like Tarbela and Ghazi Barotha. Together with its European partners, KfW is currently involved in the construction of two hydropower plants, Keyal Khwar in KPK and Harpo in Gilgit-Baltistan. In addition, KfW is financing the rehabilitation of the hydropower plant Warsak.

After having financed many important grid stations, KfW just inaugurated the new Ghazi Road sub-station in Lahore. Near Karachi, Gharo sub-station will be constructed. In the northern parts of Pakistan solutions are being developed for the people who do not have any access to electricity.

Improving lives

For access to finance, KfW's support helped establish the Bank of Khyber, the NRSP Microfinance Bank and the Pakistan Microfinance Investment Company. PMIC

refinances the Microfinance Industry. It provides financial/institutional services to help individuals and enterprises to get access to finance. Enhancing employment and income opportunities improve the lives of the poor.

Long-standing record in the health sector

KfW has a long-standing record in the health sector. KfW focusses on social health protection and reproductive health in the northern part of Pakistan. At national level, KfW is promoting the development of blood banks all over the country. In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, three hospitals were constructed. Polio and immunisation programmes nationwide are top priority as well.

Better public services

KfW supports the north-west region of Pakistan. Its projects are aimed at noticeable improvements in public services. KfW supports the Government of Pakistan with financing of roads, bridges, health centres, schools and off-grid energy solutions.

Contributing to Pakistan's development since 1961, KfW supports the Government of Pakistan with financing of roads, bridges, health centres, schools and off-grid energy solutions.

BGR IN PAKISTAN: 10 YEARS OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

BY EVELYN SCHUERMANN, DANIEL WEGGENMANN AND ANNETTE LISY



BGR Team Pakistan

The German Governmental Cooperation supports disaster risk management efforts in one of the world's most at-risk countries of climate and natural disasters, our partner country Pakistan.

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) has been working in Pakistan for the last 10 years, supporting governmental technical authorities, decision-makers and civil society in evaluating the occurrence probability of hazards with its negative impacts (losses) and discussing mitigation opportunities.

To safeguard the population and foster the future development of the country, the present situation calls for a preventive approach to disaster risk reduction by decision-makers in all tiers of society.

Typically, the occurring natural disasters are caused by hydro-meteorological extremes, natural events like earthquakes as well as other hazards such as landslides, resulting from a combination of extreme weather and geologically preassigned hazards that are heavily accelerated by extended land use in potentially endangered areas.

The engagement of BGR in Pakistan with Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PDMA KP) as well as numerous stakeholders in the last 10 years resulted in tools and approaches to foster and support disaster risk reduction strategies. The decision-

makers were trained in how to address global climate change in Pakistan and how to adapt to the consequences. Tools like landslide inventories, maps of potential landslide areas (Landslide Susceptibility Maps in Mansehra and Torghar Districts) and a risk exposure assessment were developed. These tools provide essential information for a risk-sensitive spatial planning strategy to minimise negative consequences of disasters and to adapt to changing climate conditions.

Using new instruments, e.g. risk-sensitive spatial planning, Pakistan will be able to address and manage future challenges.

The German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports the vision of Pakistan for a disaster resilient future.

The engagement of BGR in Pakistan with Geological Survey of Pakistan and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the last 10 years resulted in tools and approaches to foster and support Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

MICRO PROJECTS SCHEME

BY SHAZIA SHAIKH

DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION DEPARTMENT, GERMAN
CONSULATE GENERAL, KARACHI



Micro Projects are a part of our support programme for the local communities in Sindh and Balochistan. With the help of this scheme, the German Consulate General aspires to improve the social and economic situation of less privileged groups by providing financial support for specific projects.

The focus of these projects is mainly on improving the health and education sector or providing basic communal amenities as well as social facilities like clean drinking water, renewable energy etc. All the projects supported by us have to be self-sustainable in the long run.

The following picture collage will provide an insight into the projects supported by us in 2018.

Renovation and construction work at St. Michael Primary School in Mirpurkhas

Funds were provided to St. Michael Primary School in Mirpurkhas for renovation and construction work of their school as well for the purchase of school furniture, so that the kids could study in a decent and comfortable environment. The school is located in the lowest income area of Mirpurkhas and serves children from underprivileged families in the vicinity of the school.



Provision of school furniture for St. Michael School in Quetta

St. Michael School, run by the Apostolic Vicariate of Quetta, provides quality education to underprivileged kids in Quetta. Currently they have 244 students.

The German Consulate General helped them upgrade the class room furniture.



Tree planting

To emphasize the importance of green surroundings and its positive effects on the environment and the global climate, the German Consul-General in Karachi H.E. Eugen Wollfarth planted trees at the University of Karachi (KU).



Furniture for Rexroth School, Karachi



The Georg Ludwig Rexroth School was established in 1993 by a trust to provide sound, English language intermediate education to children.

New furniture for the school was bought with the help of the funding provided by the German Consulate General.

Bicycles for the Lyari Girls Cafe



In 2018, the girls of one of the most deprived areas of Karachi launched the 'Girls Cycling Club'. The German Consulate General provided them with 16 bicycles to promote this healthy initiative and helped the young girls take a first step towards women empowerment.

SADA Foundation



Since 1997, SADA Welfare Foundation has been providing blood and its components to more than 500,000 patients through

their blood bank at the National Institute of Child Health.

The German Consulate provided funding for an agitator and a plasma freezer, which freezes plasma at -80 degrees.

Adara-e-Behood-e-Umar Rasida (ABURO), Quetta



ABURO is a shelter home for poor, abandoned and needy women and old people in Quetta. The German Consulate helped the organisation furnish their facilities and provide a comfortable living space to destitute women/old people.

Educational Institute Charity (EIC), Karachi - provision of uniforms, mattresses and bed sheets



EIC is a shelter home for children run by three German nuns who have been working in this field for many years with full devotion.

The German Consulate General provided school uniforms for the school kids.

Furthermore, new mattresses and bed sheets were also purchased for the shelter home.





Johannes Paul Raether, Karachi Trader [6.1.6.0].
Photo Credit: Vasl Artists' Association/Alber Khan



© Eric Lichtenscheidt

THE GOETHE-INSTITUT SERVING GERMAN-PAKISTANI CULTURAL COOPERATION



BY STEFAN WINKLER

Director, Goethe-Institut Pakistan

It is amazing to see how the cultural scene in Pakistan has flourished in recent years. The successful launch of two biennales in Karachi and Lahore and the spread of literature and theatre festivals are bearing witness to this development.

The biggest success for the Goethe-Institut in 2018 was the tour of jazz musician **Wolfgang Haffner**, who confirmed afterwards that he “had hardly experienced such a euphoric audience!” We also presented *Tubes & Wires* and, with Alliance Française, the baroque ensemble *Stradivaria*. November witnessed an ifa exhibition of works by the German expressionist Otto Dix: “War and Social Criticism” reflected his experiences of World War I.

Johannes Paul Raether (photo), artist-in-residence 2018/19 in collaboration with Vasl Artists’ Association, showed his performance at the beach, illustrating issues of environment and economic linkages. Acclaimed choreographer **Meg Stuart** performed *Violet* at NAPA in February 2019. Renowned writer **Stefan Weidner** came to the Adab Festival in Karachi. During the NAPA Festival we showed “The Year of the Fish” by *Theatre Karlsruhe*, “Oh My Sweet Land” by Syrian-German performer **Corinne Jaber**, and the German-Pakistani co-production “The Playlist”.

Pioneer video artist **Marcel Odenbach** was on show at the Alliance Française with “Tranquil Motions”, giving an overview of 30 years of his powerful influence on shaping this genre. We started

with our *Sunday Matinées* – film screenings at the legendary Capri Cinema, with a selection of feature and short films, forthcoming are the premieres of “After Sabeen” in memory of Sabeen Mahmud and “Closer to God” about the musician Ustad Saami. The support for young filmmakers is one of our aims; we launched the next “*Film Talents – Voices from Pakistan and Afghanistan*” training programme.

Arrival City – an exhibition and symposium on urban planning and migration (Architecture Biennale Venice 2016) was on show at the Commune Artist Colony, including the Karachi Chapter by Marvi Mazhar “*Seeking Home* – The Afghan Narrative of Displacement, Identity and Integration”.

DigiKara is a project on creative industries, in collaboration with Karachi University. Students are trained in topics like design and digital thinking, gaming and VR, and will be given incentives to transform their creative ideas into business models.

In autumn, the exhibition “*Is it Possible to Live Outside of Language?*”, curated by Aziz Sohail, will be on show at IVS. The largest arts event is the second *Karachi Biennale*, tackling ecological topics, with six participants from Germany. *Cyminology* and *Lisbeth Quartett*, both women-lead jazz quartets are invited to Pakistan. Cymin is going to sing Persian verses by Rumi.

Subscribe to our newsletter and don’t miss an event:
www.goethe.de/pakistan

DAAD FACILITATING EXCHANGE IN CLIMATE STUDIES



BY INGE IQBAL

Resident Director, The DAAD Information Center Islamabad

Climate change is the biggest global challenge of the 21st century. Under the heading “Fridays for Future”, students all over Germany protest every Friday in order to recall the climate targets adopted with the Paris Agreement. Premonitions of catastrophies that Germany might face in the future are already visible: 2018 was the hottest summer in Bavaria that has ever been documented, and former fertile, high-producing agricultural areas of Germany now belong to its driest regions. Considering the increased number of extreme weather events and rising temperatures, similar effects of climate change and global warming can also be observed in Pakistan. Both countries try to find ways to address the issues that they face or might face in future years due to the changing climate.

Germany is one of the most popular destinations for students and researchers who would like to work on the topic of climate change – for very good reasons: German climate research is regarded as one of the best worldwide. In Germany, universities, non-university research institutes as well as businesses take part in climate research. Several approaches to research look at interrelations between social changes and climate change. For this reason, not only nature sciences but also social sciences and economics play a big role in German climate research. Many of these joint projects are funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and resources available through these

partnerships add to the excellently equipped teaching and research facilities at the universities.

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), being a registered association and comprising most German institutions of higher education, promotes international academic exchange, organises study and support research, and is the largest funding organisation for the international exchange of students and researchers in the world. Within Pakistan, the DAAD Information Center Islamabad is the central gateway for students and researchers interested in going to Germany. In line with our concept “Change by Exchange”, we aim to increase the academic exchange and collaboration between Pakistan and Germany in order that both countries may learn and profit from each other’s competence and expertise. We believe that exchange supports mutual understanding, and that international cooperation plays a big part in enhancing political and social progress. Our goal is to attract even more students and researchers from both countries to discover the opportunities and perspectives of the other side.

For more information, please view our website, or contact us via e-mail or phone. Applicants, who may need advice, may contact her directly.
<http://ic.daad.de/islamabad/en/info@daad.org.pk>



Zahra presenting her work to CCP-fellows at the intercultural workshop in Stuttgart
© ifa/CCP



Photo: Allie Suwanrumpha
© ifa

SUSTAINABLE FASHION – PROTECTING CULTURES, PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Zahra Amber knew little about the deleterious impact of the fashion industry: how workers were treated and the way it was polluting the environment. It was her work with the indigenous Kalash community that made her realise that fashion had to change. Applying for the Cross Culture Programme hosted by ifa, the German Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, was the first step on Zahra's path towards eco-friendly fashion, as she tells us below:

I spent six months living with an indigenous community in Kalash, a region in Northern Pakistan. I was deeply impressed by their organic lifestyle and love for Mother Earth. The women use traditional back strap weaving techniques to create contemporary designs using eco-friendly materials such as organic wool and natural dyes. Working with them made me realise that this community needed an outlet to generate an income and improve its standard of living. The stories of Kalash textiles needed to be shared with a larger audience.

From then on, my focus was entirely on eco-friendly craftsmanship. I learnt that the fashion industry is the second biggest polluter in the world, responsible for 10 per cent of total global emissions. *I believed that if fashion is one of the biggest polluters, it could also be one of the biggest solutions.*

I realised green issues are high on the agenda in Europe, so I decided to apply for ifa's Cross Cultural Programme (CCP). I wanted to gain professional experience and expand my international network in the field of sustainable fashion in Germany. My CCP fellowship brought me to ABURY,

an ethical Berlin enterprise that works with several artisan clusters.

During my three-month placement with ABURY, I learnt about the European fashion market and the growth of conscious fashion. I also had the opportunity to collaborate with inspiring students at ESMOD Fashion School in Berlin. We worked on how to bring sustainable opportunities to artisan communities while protecting the environment. My focus was on preserving culture through crafts; sustainable and ethical practices in the handicrafts sector; and potential future collaborations. Ina Budde, lecturer in Sustainability in Fashion and CEO of Design for Circularity, also introduced me to the founders of ethical fashion labels in Berlin, including SICA, FOLK DAYS and JOYTI-Fare Works.

On my return to Pakistan, my experience facilitated by the CCP fellowship inspired me to found Namyr – an ethical fashion and textile production platform for artisans from indigenous communities. Namyr provides an online marketplace for local craftswomen to sell their products while also promoting and preserving their culture and traditional knowledge. Namyr is also a member of the Cultural Intellectual Property Rights Initiative – a worldwide movement that supports the recognition of cultural IP rights and offers legal support to craftspeople who are the custodians of traditional knowledge and cultural expression.

RECYCLING AND ARTISANSHIP MIGHT GET EXCITING



BY VOLKER ALBUS

Curator of the ifa design exhibition Pure Gold – Upcycled! Upgraded!

It is in the nature of things that products that are even most remotely associated with the ideas of “recycling” will be almost exclusively seen in ecological and economic terms – and as a consequence usually evaluated positively. This is justified simply by the fact that the materials used were declared to be worthless trash and then became valuable in the course of the recycling process, thus gaining immensely in value.

As a result, various recycling procedures with many different kinds of trash have become established especially in those areas of production where the aim is to replace valuable raw materials with appropriate alternatives that save resources. As a rule, these applications obey quite profane rules – the cheapest price, suitability for mass production, the same (or better) durability and resistance to wear and tear: basically and in the main economic and physical criteria. Design, by contrast, plays only a marginal role (if any) in these production processes, as the goal is not so much to find the right material for a genuine design idea, but rather to determine the optimum types of product for the materials we gain from recycling.

Apart from a profound knowledge of all the physical and aesthetic qualities that define the product that has been thrown out or found, three things are necessary in order

to achieve the desired goal. First of all, real needs must be known. Secondly, there has to be a creative design idea as to how these needs may be met with the available means (used or as cheap as possible). Thirdly, artisanal know-how is needed in order to quickly and affordably put the idea into practice.

On this basis, it is possible to do much more than make simple substitutes for everyday products. Embracing and committing to tried and tested traditional artisanal skills and then using these well can ideally lead to remarkable new creations in architecture, design, art, and fashion, going far beyond all the usual requirements of simple everyday products mostly made with little thought, such as kitchenware, rucksacks, and smaller items of furniture.

Whereas recycling industries that focus on technology require immense amounts of capital, organisation and technical infrastructure, the added value based on aesthetics can be achieved in the very smallest perfectly working manufacturing outfits. Ultimately, what matters is to build on the skills of artisans and their knowledge of materials in so-called archaic societies, adapting them to the new masses of raw materials, expanding them where necessary, and varying them according to specific product needs. And this might get very exciting.



GERMAN LANGUAGE AT THE GOETHE-INSTITUT PAKISTAN



BY IRFAN SAMAD KHAN

The author is the head of the language department at the Goethe-Institut Pakistan and has been teaching German for over 20 years.

The Goethe-Institut is a non-profit German cultural association operational worldwide with 159 institutes, promoting German language abroad and offering German language courses and exams in Pakistan. At the Goethe-Institut Pakistan, you can learn German from the beginner to the advanced level through our progressively structured courses.

The following German language courses synchronised with the CEFR are offered at the Goethe-Institut Pakistan on regular basis: A1, A2 (beginner level) B1, B2 (intermediate level) C1 (advance level, not regularly offered).

Apart from our regular courses, we also offer weekend classes, summer courses for young learners and online courses.

German language as a second foreign language in Pakistan

In recent years we have observed a new trend in Pakistan. Although we know that English plays an enormous role in our society, more and more people are learning a second foreign language because they realise that the knowledge of languages enhances opportunities in their professional lives. The Goethe-Institut Pakistan has been serving this interest for more than 60 years, but in the last few years an increasing number of students are coming to our institute in Karachi to learn German. The Goethe-Institut is constantly expanding its collaborations with universities and schools, and is delivering lectures

at different universities to meet the growing interest in German language. Students are getting acquainted with German language by showing them the development of Germany in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences, fine arts, inventions and technologies etc. The Goethe-Institut Pakistan has established a setup of modern language teaching with interactive methodology.

The presence of the Goethe-Institut is visible in many locations in Pakistan, whether at universities or schools offering German, especially those that are the part of the PASCH-Network Schools: Partners for the Future. The raising awareness about Germany has also made the language more and more popular. The learning atmosphere at the Goethe-Institut Pakistan is friendly and caters the needs of the language learner. German literature had a great impact on the people who are fond of reading. Several German writers have received the Nobel Prize, among them Hermann Hesse, Thomas Mann, Heinrich Böll and Herta Müller.

Besides students who want to pursue their higher education in Germany, many people are interested in learning German because they want to get acquainted with German culture through literature, fine arts, movies etc. On the other hand, one finds some similarities between German and Urdu in terms of the grammatical structures.

Information regarding registration and examinations is available at our website: www.goethe.de/pakistan.



PASCH students at youth camp in Nepal

UNDERSTANDING THE PASCH INITIATIVE

BY PASCH-COORDINATION OFFICE

Goethe-Institut, Pakistan

PASCH is a global network of about 1,800 schools that has a mission of promoting the learning of the German language. The acronym stands for "Schools: Partners for the Future". This is a collaborative initiative of the Federal Foreign Office, the Central Agency for Schools Abroad (ZfA), the Goethe-Institut (GI), the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Educational Exchange Service of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany (PAD).

In Pakistan, PASCH has been active since 2009 and the Goethe-Institut is the main organiser of these projects. Seven schools in Karachi, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshawar are members of the PASCH network. Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of German learners and now there are more than 5,000 students in these PASCH schools.

Keeping the needs of young German learners and teachers in mind, interactive classrooms with equipment are provided to schools as part of the PASCH programme. One of the major motivations for students to gravitate towards German language is the opportunity to participate in German youth camps. Young learners who do well in class have a chance to be selected for fully-funded scholarships for a language camp in Germany or to a regional camp in Nepal or Sri Lanka. Such camps prove to be a once-in-a-lifetime experience for young German learners.

German language teachers are also sent to seminars and language courses to Germany as part of PASCH's initiative to



PASCH students at cultural evening in Duderstadt

enhance their teaching, language and methodical skills.

Students from PASCH schools participated in youth camps in Germany and Nepal during the summer of this year and came back with wonderful memories of their experiences.

The highlight of this year will be the music workshop and concert for young German learners and PASCH students of the German music group Erfindenker in Pakistan. Students will compose a song in the workshop and present it on stage with the group at the concert. We are very excited about their performance!

Another big event this year is our national youth camp in the North of Pakistan for PASCH students. We have invited a German instructor who will be doing an exciting workshop – Light painting and Stopmotion – during the camp.

Our annual PASCH German Spelling Bee competition will be held in the months of September and October with the final taking place in Lahore in November.

Like every year PASCH students will enthusiastically participate again in the German Consulate Football Cup Tournament. We, at the Goethe-Institut, are looking forward to yet another year of fun-filled activities and new learning experiences.



2010 August summer flood Mohenjo-Daro



Encroachment Mohenjo-Daro

SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS



BY PROF. DR. MICHAEL JANSEN

Professor emeritus Conservation and History of Urbanity RWTH University of Technology Aachen, Germany

Environmental protection in relation to historic/archaeological sites is two-fold: it deals with the protection of tangible physical remains on the one hand and with the protection of the intangible socio-cultural aspects on the other. Regarding the tangible heritage, UNESCO passed, in 1972, the Convention for the safeguarding of tangible heritage. The Operation Guideline (OG) of the Convention foresees the protection of the property that is deemed as environment-friendly, 'Buffer Zone'.

In addition, the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) developed in 2009 the 'Heritage Impact Assessment Report' (HIA) to regularly monitor the changing environmental conditions that could potentially impact the 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV) of the heritage property negatively. Therefore, a Heritage Impact Assessment Report must be regularly submitted by each state party to the World Heritage Secretariat in Paris.

Pakistan is home to thousands of historic/archaeological sites covering all eras of human history from the early stone-age up to the present. In 2014, the German Consulate General presented to the Minister of Culture, Government of Sindh, a digital data bank on the cultural property of Sindh which had been compiled over more than two years by experts from the German RWTH Aachen University and from the Heritage Foundation, Karachi.



2010 UNESCO/ICOMOS Mission to Makli after floods

Due to their 'Outstanding Universal Value', six cultural properties have been listed so far on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Another 26 are on the 'Tentative List'.

Two of them are in Sindh; Mohenjo-Daro, the largest bronze-age city of the world and Makli, the largest necropolis. The other provinces host two sites representing the Gandhara Culture (Taxila and Takht I Bahi) and two (Fort and Shalimar Gardens and Rothas Fort) from the Muslim period.

Most of them have serious problems with regards to environmental aspects. The Shalimar Gardens in Lahore had been endangered by the execution of the Orange Line

Metro Train Project (OLMTP). In its recommendation 2018, the World Heritage Committee requested 'close monitoring and implementation of vibration control, noise, air pollution and visual mitigation measures directed by the order of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan and suggested various studies during the operational phase of Orange Line.'

Mohenjo-Daro is endangered by village encroachment. Recent research has proven that the horizontal extent under the present alluvial surface is more than 200% larger than expected so far. Therefore, some villages might be within the new 'Buffer Zone'.

In addition, the summer floods of the adjacent Indus are latently dangerous for Lower Sindh. Once the banks breach,



2010 August summer flood Mohenjo-Daro

The cultural heritage of Pakistan is in dire need of a controlled environment. The treasure of thousands of monuments is part of identity and pride which has to be respected and taken care of.



Prof. M. Jansen together with Madame Bukova, Secretary General UNESCO, July 2010, UNESCO, Paris



people from the villages might have to use the hilly site as a refuge from the floods.

In 2010, the World Heritage site Makli was occupied by hundreds of refugees from nearby villages.

The cultural heritage of Pakistan urgently needs a controlled environment, not only physically but also mentally by each and everyone. The treasure of thousands of monuments is part of the identity and pride which should be respected and taken care of. A positive environment is the necessary precondition for a sustainable future of the society.



© picture alliance Hendrik Schmidt / dpa-ZentralbildZB

100 YEARS OF BAUHAUS



BY TARIQ ALEXANDER KAISER

Principal Architect at TAQ Associates

Walter Gropius, an architect from Berlin, founded the Bauhaus Art School in 1919. Germany is celebrating its centenary with the slogan “Die Welt neu denken”: re-thinking the world.

The Bauhaus, since its inception, has shaped the philosophy of design, art and architecture. So much so, that the school came under political pressure to conform to the then current artistic expression of acceptable politico-philosophical norms. The Bauhaus had to shift locations and was ultimately shut down. The teachers and the avant-garde fled to continue their work outside Germany. The 14 years of existence of the Bauhaus, and the export of its thinkers transformed artistic and design thinking throughout the world.

The core principles of the school were:

- To question received knowledge.
- To experiment with new ways of teaching.
- To engage both students and masters in artistic production through craft.
- To blur the separation between craftsmen and artists.
- To make art reachable to all in everyday life.

These principles were to be the core or root for all the creative effort; they revolutionised the way disciplines of design and art were taught throughout the world. The philosophy lives on in the works and objects created by the ‘Bauhäusler’ (the individuals connected with the Bauhaus). The enthusiasm, energy and exuberance show in these designed objects. They express the idealism that was created by the gathering of those incredibly talented individuals; Walter Gropius, Lyonel Feininger, Paul Klee and Wassily



Kandinsky and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to name a few.

This gathering and nurturing of creative energy still has impact today. It has significance not only in the art, architecture, furniture, and objects/ideas/thinking that were then created. The importance of the Bauhaus lies in the questions that it dared to raise and execute with clarity and idealism – mostly without compromise.

Its relevance lies in the fact that it considered conventions and then broke free from the prevalent norms. Its value lies in the precedence set for the world and us today.

#GREENIT: RAISING AWARENESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AN INITIATIVE BY THE EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ISLAMABAD

During the summer of 2019, several heat records were broken all over Europe. While temperatures above 40 degrees are by no means unusual in Pakistan, they are definitely extraordinary for Germany. The increasing frequency of climatological records can be interpreted as a consequence of global warming. Everyone knows that climate change does not stop at national borders. That’s why it is everybody’s responsibility to adjust one’s behaviour to protect the environment. The German Embassy in Islamabad has launched a communication campaign called #GREENit to raise awareness about the need for environmental protection. The purpose of this campaign is to encourage people to not only find ways in their daily life to contribute to a safe environment but also to support the local government in their “green” activities.

Initially, we focussed on interacting with the Embassy’s friends and followers on its social media platforms. But during the Islamabad Euro Village event in April 2019, we also asked the visitors of the German Embassy stall to write down their ideas for saving the environment. Many good ideas were brought up during this event.

Additionally, the Embassy organised a garbage collection and recycling drive at Aabpara Market in May 2019 to sensitise people about waste separation. Many volunteers joined us to clean up the Market. For the recycling of the garbage, we cooperated with a professional recycling company. Our youngest volunteer was only six years old and she fervently helped us to pick up the refuse. Since then, other garbage collection activities have followed, also within the diplomatic community.

On August 14 of this year, the ban of plastic bags came into effect in Islamabad. The German Embassy is a fervent supporter of this



initiative. In fact, we have been using and distributing cloth bags with our Embassy logo for a long time! We seized the opportunity of the plastic bag ban to distribute our cloth bags in Islamabad.

Environmental protection can also be reflected in cultural activities. This is why we announced a wall art competition called “Paint to Protect”. We asked art faculties of universities to encourage their staff and students to send us their paintings which focus on environmental protection. The winners of this competition got the chance to paint their artwork on the outer wall of the German Embassy. The next time you visit the diplomatic enclave, you should definitely have a look at it!



THE DECLINING MANGROVE FOREST OF INDUS DELTA



BY PROF. DR. S.M. SAIFULLAH

Department of Botany, University of Karachi, DAAD Alumni

I was awarded a Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship in 1974-1975 to carry out my postdoctoral studies on the effects of heavy metal pollution on marine phytoplankton. My studies took place at the Marine Station of Biologische Anstalt Helgoland located some 70 kilometers off the coast of Cuxhaven. Before heading to the island, I took German language courses at the Goethe-Institute in Staufen, funded by DAAD.

After returning to the University of Karachi from Helgoland, I started doing research along the same lines, but soon I realised that the mangroves of the Indus Delta were more challenging. I therefore started a series of studies on the mangroves of the area, including their phytosociological attributes, distribution and dispersion pattern, effects of global warming and sea intrusion, marine pollution, associated algal flora, assessment of insect herbivory, isolation and evaluation of important organic compounds and their management and conservation. My post-doctoral research experience and interaction with visiting scientists at Helgoland helped me considerably in the pursuit of those studies.

Mangroves are marine flowering plants which grow in coastal zones of tropical and subtropical regions and provide ecosystem services worldwide to the tune of \$1.6 billion annually and also play a very significant role in mitigating climate change effects. The mangroves of the Indus Delta

are spread along about the 300 kilometers long coastline of Sindh. They are of great economic importance to Pakistan in terms of sustaining shrimp fishery worth millions of dollars, protecting shores from erosion and tsunamis, serving as a sink of hazardous materials of industrial effluents and global warming gases.

A few decades ago, the mangrove forest of the Delta covered an area of about 260,000 hectares ranked as the fifth largest mangrove forest of the world. Presently, the mangrove cover has been reduced to about 80,000 hectares i.e. only one third of the original figure and now ranks only 15th on the list. Diversity of species has also decreased to 50% from eight to four species. This drastic decline may be accounted for by several anthropogenic stresses including a drastic cut in Indus River water flowing into the delta, over-exploitation of mangrove resources by the timber mafia, seawater intrusion, subsidence and pollution of the delta. The Indus River used to flow with full capacity (150 MAF) into the Delta through creeks but the supply has continuously decreased and now hardly any water goes downstream. As a result, the open seawater has entered into the empty creeks and has intruded far inland. According to an estimate, more than a million acres of fertile land of Sindh has been lost to the sea, costing a loss of as much as two billion dollars annually (World Bank Report 2019). The overwhelming harvesting of trees is also adding to the misery.



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