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پندرہ روزہ

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قیمت 1500 روپے

شماره 03,04

یکم اکتوبر تا 31 اکتوبر ء

جلد نمبر 31

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اسلام آباد

بادبان

چیف ایڈیٹر سہیل رانا
ایگزیکٹو ایڈیٹر شمیم اختر
چیف رپورٹر نوید گلزار

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قانونی مشیر
دشمت حبیب ایڈووکیٹ سپریم کورٹ

نمائندگان
پشاور میاں اکرام اللہ
گوجرانوالہ گوہر انوالہ
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گرافک ڈیزائنر اکرام افضل
رابطہ: بلاک نمبر 6، مزیرو پکٹ اسلام آباد

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About SPAPEV

Saudi public assistance for Pakistan earthquake victims is a Saudi based relief organization, which is formed in Riyadh to ensure the best

carrying out their missionary relief activities in the quake ravaged areas of AJ&K and NWFP from the very first day till now.



utilization of Saudi public donations collected from the Saudi people on the call of Saudi Government to help Oct 8, 2005 earthquake affectees in Pakistan.

Since October 8, 2005 Earthquake, Saudi Public Assistance for Pakistan Earthquake Victims (SPAPEV) is engaged in relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation work in quake hit areas of AJ&K and NWFP here in Pakistan.

Under the supervision of Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz, who is also the General Supervisor of SPAPEV, our mission is to help revive the lives of our Pakistani brethren who were badly affected in the October 8, 2005 devastating earthquake, following the direction of the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz and) الحمد لله, SPAPEV team i

So far, SPAPEV has distributed thousands of trucks of Relief Goods, including:

- 230,000 blankets
- 150,000 quilts
- Tons of dates
- More than 10,000 ordinary tents
- 2,500 special winterized water proof tents
- Medicine worth of 4.0 Million S. Riyals to Health Ministry of Pakistan
- 100,000 Stoves that can be used both for cooking and heating purposes
- 100,000 food packages containing sugar, pulses, Ghee, Oil, rice, flour bags
- And Thousands of polypropylene sheets "Tarpaulin" Amongst the affectees of Pakistan in AJ&K&NWFP

Apart from this, SPAPEV has



also provided a huge quantity of Relief Aid in millions of riyals to different organization including International Islamic Relief Organization, Al-Hubaib Foundation, Al-Khidmat Foundation, Read Foundation, ERRA, National Volunteer Movement (NVM), Government of AJ&K and NWFP, Ministry of Health and many other local and international organizations working in areas for quake victims of Pakistan.

SPAPEV has also provided Two Million US Dollars to UNICEF for

homeless families of Balakot. So far, 2400 houses have already been built and occupied by the people. The work on the remaining 1600 houses is in full swing and hopefully, the keys of these houses would be handed over to the homeless families shortly.

Not only this, SPAPEV has also provided a huge quantity of relief goods worth of millions of Saudi Riyals to NWFP flood affectees.

Continuing the mission to serve the humanity with missionary



the Construction of 08 Health Facilities and other Two Million US Dollars to WFP for Distribution of Wheat Flour among the quake victims of the areas. Besides, distribution of books, uniforms, stationery and other necessary things worth of 0.7 Million US Dollars in total amongst 22,300 Students (girls & boys) reading in 122 schools of Read Foundation that are working in different areas of AJ&K.

Last year, SPAPEV has signed a contract of 16.7 Million US Dollars for the construction of 4000 houses for displaced and

zeal. In the month of November 2007, we, in the presence of Honorable Ministers, Chairman NDMA, His Excellency the Ambassador and other distinguished guests presented another Caravan of Relief Goods of worth 15,00,000 Saudi Riyals to our Flood Affected Brothers in Balochistan Province on the instruction of Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz, Interior Minister of Saudi Arabia and General Supervisor of SPAPEV. This caravan of Relief goods was comprised of:



PAK SAUDI RELATIONS

DAILY POST INTERNATIONAL, ISLAMABAD



as a newly developed country and extended a helping hand to strengthen the newly developed state.

Saudi Arabia has helped Pakistan in many fields since its inception in 1947. Saudi Arabia has provided assistance in form of fuel donation, fuel credit. The most famous example is the Faisal Mosque in Islamabad.

The Kingdom's Ambassador to Pakistan Abdul Aziz bin Ibrahim Al-Ghadeer speaking on the occasion of the Kingdom's National Day once said, "Relations between the Kingdom and Pakistan, which began during the reign of the country's founder King Abdul Aziz and Pakistan's first leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah have reached their peak in the reign of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah."

These relations, he continued, stem from the bonds of religion, common customs and unified culture. "The two countries enjoy exceptional relations and share identical positions on several important Arab, Islamic and international issues," the ambassador said, emphasizing the Kingdom's keenness to enhance the national unity of Pakistan.

Al-Ghadeer said: The Kingdom stands first in the world in terms of the aid it has donated

to Pakistan. Although the United Nations has fixed the percentage of donations to developing countries at no less than 0.07 percent of a country's income, Saudi Arabia donated SR245 billion between 1973 and 1999, which equals 5.5 percent of its average annual production during that period, he said. King Abdullah has said that no incident can affect the relations of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and in every difficult situation the Kingdom will stand with Pakistan.

King Abdullah had said in a meeting with one of the leaders of a political party of Pakistan, "Mosques of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are like brothers and with the passage of time, relations of both countries will get more stability." Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister, Prince Saud Al-Faisal in a meeting held in May with Federal Minister for Interior A. Rehman Malik, said that Saudi Arabia values its durable relations with Pakistan.

Successive Saudi leadership has visited Pakistan from time to time. King Saud visited Pakistan in 1954, King Faisal in 1966 and 1974 and King Khalid in 1976. Similarly, King Fahd, as crown prince, visited Pakistan in 1980 and King Abdullah went to Pakistan as crown prince in 1984, 1997, 1998 and 2003.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula, and Pakistan, the second largest Muslim state after Indonesia, the world's two leading Islamic countries, enjoy excellent relations. Saudi Arabia has always served as the solid foundation for eternal, unflinching and pure bondages of brotherhood and Pakistan is proud of its strong ties with the Kingdom.

Saudi Arabia has been a second home for Pakistanis and they feel blessed to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the Kingdom. Sentiments of brotherhood are rooted in culture, shared values and common faith. Pakistanis have deep respect for the people of Saudi Arabia. This relation and respect is centuries old and is beyond materialistic considerations. Every Pakistani wants to see the Kingdom strong and stable. They see the strength and stability of the Kingdom as their own strength and stability. Close geographical proximity, historic trade ties, religious bond and the economic assistance have created a strong bond of trust between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan on international forums. On the

Kashmir issue, Saudi Arabia has been more supportive of Pakistan than any other country in the world. The Saudi media and the public in general have also been supporting Pakistan on this issue. Similar support has been extended in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) meetings as well.

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, being the founding members of the OIC, attach great importance to the cause of the Ummah. Both the countries have traditionally supported all Islamic causes.

Both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia strongly advocate dialogue among cultures, civilizations and faiths, so as to remove misgivings among the followers of different faiths. Incitement to racial and religious hatred has been identified as a threat to international peace and security. President Asif Ali Zardari said, "It is our firm belief that tolerance for cultural, racial, religious and linguistic diversities is essential for international understanding and friendship. Both the countries will continue to support and participate in all initiatives designed to promote inter-faith and inter-cultural harmony." Saudi Arabia has been among the first countries to acknowledge Pakistan



Kings of Saudi Arabia (1932–present)[edit source | editbeta]

Name	Uthman	Reign start	Reign end	Issue	Family	Image
Ibn Saud ابن سعود	26 November 1876 – 9 November 1953 (aged 76)	22 September 1932	9 November 1953		Saudi	
Saud سعود	12 January 1902 – 23 February 1969 (aged 67)	9 November 1953	2 November 1964 (deposed)	Son of Ibn Saud and Wadiah bint Muhammad bin Agib	Saudi	
Faisal فيصل	April 1906 – 25 March 1975 (aged 69)	2 November 1964	25 March 1975 (abdicated)	Son of Ibn Saud and Tarfa bint Abdulrahman bin Abdulaziz al Sheikh	Saudi	
Khalid خالد	13 February 1913 – 13 June 1982 (aged 69)	25 March 1975	13 June 1982	Son of Ibn Saud and Al Jawahira bint Muhammad bin Jassim	Saudi	
Fahd فهد	16 March 1921 – 1 August 2005 (aged 84)	13 June 1982	1 August 2005	Son of Ibn Saud and Hassa bint Ahmed Al Sudani	Saudi	
Abdullah عبدالله	1 August 1924 (age 89)	1 August 2005	incumbent	Son of Ibn Saud and Fahda bint Ali Al Shuaim	Saudi	

During his first tour to Asia, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah included Pakistan as his final destination. During the visit five agreements/MoU encompassing political, economic, educational and scientific – cum-technical cooperation were inked by Pakistan and Saudi officials in the presence of heads of state of two countries. The two sides also issued a joint statement outlining points of convergence in their political views besides propounding activities they want to jointly undertake in future.

Saudi Arabia remains a major destination for immigration amongst Pakistanis, the number of whom living in Saudi Arabia stands between 900,000 and 1 million. Saudi Arabia is the largest source of petroleum for Pakistan.

It also supplies extensive financial aid to Pakistan and remittance from Pakistani migrants to Saudi Arabia is also a major source of foreign currency.

In recent years, both countries have exchanged high-level delegations and developed plans to expand bilateral cooperation in trade, education, real estate, tourism, information technology, communications and agriculture.

SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

The full scale and scope of Saudi Arabia's humanitarian assistance is difficult to trace. Saudi aid is delivered to more than 80 countries through a range of governmental, semi-governmental, and private mechanisms and channels, both bilateral and multilateral, yet little is reported internationally or even to a national agency within the country.

Historically, a large portion of humanitarian aid has apparently gone to countries in the Arab and Muslim world and to a lesser extent to other Asian and African countries. This pattern is particularly strong with respect to aid raised and delivered by non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations and public relief campaigns which, though set up by official bodies, receive donations from private citizens and businesses. Government aid, on the other hand, is not limited to the Arab and Muslim world and extends to countries or regions deemed strategic partners. In recent years and with increased acknowledgement of the Kingdom's global economic and political importance, Saudi Arabia has started to engage in many regions that do not fit the profile of its traditional aid recipients. Haiti is a good example of this emerging trend.

SAUDI ARABIA'S CONCEPTION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Saudi Arabia follow a clear policy to govern its humanitarian aid and distinguish it from other development and charitable activities. In the current international system, humanitarian assistance is usually defined as "the aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies" (Global Humanitarian Assistance 2010), while long-term aid is considered development aid. In Saudi Arabia, this distinction is less pronounced. Overall, the Kingdom's approach towards humanitarian assistance appears to blend opportunity and reactivity. A recent article in a titled Saudi Arabia as the "Humanitarian Kingdom," stressing that the Kingdom sees humanitarian assistance as a moral obligation based on humanitarian principles. When the Kingdom emerged as the biggest single contributor to the 2010 Haiti Emergency Response Fund with its \$50 million donation, the UN Secretary General's Special Humanitarian Envoy on Aid in the Middle East, Abdulaziz Arrukban, said that Saudi Arabia "stands ready and prepared to support people in need of humanitarian assistance on the basis of core humanitarian principles and regardless of nationality, race or religion".

The Kingdom's recently increasing communication about its humanitarian assistance can also be attributed to a new heightened sense of confidence and national pride in its growing regional and global economic influence. This especially follows the inclusion of Saudi Arabia in influential policy-making institutions such as the Group of 20 (G20) leading industrialized and emerging economies. Humanitarian assistance is an area where this self-perception and influence can be manifested and realized.



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SAUDI ARAB THE LARGEST HUMANITARIAN DONOR IN THE WORLD

Saudi Arabia has emerged as the world's largest donor of humanitarian assistance outside the Western states, traditionally the members of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In many recent natural disasters, the country's contributions far exceeded those of any traditional donors. In 2007, in response to Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh, which killed more than 3,000 people and left millions homeless, Saudi Arabia gave Bangladesh \$158 million for humanitarian purposes, compared to \$20 million from the United States and less from the United Kingdom (Smith 2010). Following the Haiti earthquake in 2010, the Saudi Kingdom made \$50 million available to the Emergency Response Fund, a pooled funding mechanism set up by the United Nations. Saudi pledges for the ongoing response to the floods that ravaged huge swathes of Pakistan in 2010 amount to \$220 million - surpassing the pledges of all European donors taken together (\$209 million) (Saudi Ministry of Interior 2010 and Smith 2010). In 2008, Saudi Arabia provided \$500 million in cash to the World Food Program, the largest contribution in the Program's history.

For development and humanitarian aid to the Arab and Muslim world, Saudi Arabia is the undisputed leader. Between 1975 and 2005, total Saudi aid to developing countries amounted to \$90 billion or 3.7% of its annual gross domestic product (GDP), far higher than the UN 0.7% of GDP target for development assistance and four times the average achieved by OECD-DAC countries. Saudi Arabia also helps finance many key regional development funds and instruments.

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The floods also prompted the Saudi government to move forward an earlier \$100 million pledge for humanitarian aid to UN organizations in Pakistan that Riyadh had made before the disaster (Arab News 2010). The Saudi Development Fund is responsible for negotiating the details of these cash contributions with individual agencies. It is the first instance where the Saudi government mandated the SDF to negotiate such a large contribution with UN organizations. The SDF signed a series of memorandums of understanding with different UN organizations and UN OCHA, signed between June and October 2010. On 22 June 2010, the World Refugee Day, the Saudi Fund for Development pledged \$23.3 million to UNHCR. During this negotiations continued with Islamabad to meet the Fund's requirements for greater transparency, efficiency, and accountability. The SDF sent a delegation to Islamabad that examined the projects and approved only those which were clearly beneficiary-related (i.e. WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR with tents, blankets, food etc), while OCHA, IOM and Habitat, whose projects were considered more of an "enabling environment" type, were left to be negotiated at the capital level.

Taken together, these contributions from public and private Saudi sources amount to approximately \$500 million, thus exceeding many individual Western donor commitments. In the words of one analyst, "at a time when the international community is being criticized for failing to respond quickly enough, Saudi Arabia's aid could prove vital." (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2010).



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