

No. 2(4)/2011-Admn-I
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Commerce



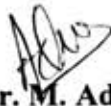
Islamabad, the 6th May, 2013

CIRCULAR

Subject:- **2013-2014 TRAINING PROGRAM FOR OVERSEAS FELLOWS AT IDE
ADVANCED SCHOOL (IDEAS).**

The Institute of Development Economies Advanced School ,Japan has offered the nominations of **two suitable officers (Alternate & Principal)** scheduled to be held from **September,2013 to March, 2014** in Japan. The nominees should fulfilled the following criteria:-

- i. Be public officials working for the government or public institutions in developing countries. Their work should be related to economic assistance of socio-economic development.
 - ii. Have more than 3-year working experience.
 - iii. Be 25 years of age or younger as of 1st October,2013.
 - iv. Be a master's or higher degree or equivalent experience.
 - v. Have sufficient English ability to participate in University-Level work. A TOEFL score of at least 550(CBT213,ibt79) is highly recommended(Competence in the Japanese language is not required).
 - vi. Applicants should be persons who can be recommended by their current governmental organization.
2. The Overseas Fellows Training Program 2013/2014 Application Form, other relevant details & information of the training program (consisting of **1 to 15** pages) may be made available on the Ministry of Commerce's website: **www.commerce.gov.pk** whereas the information about the program can be downloaded from IDEAS 'Website: **www.ide.go.jp**. Specimen of surety bond, undertaking & FTC Performa may also be downloaded from EAD's Website: **www.ead.gov.pk** under "Foreign Trainings >Forms"
3. It is therefore requested that nominations duly approved/endorsed by the respective heads of wings may kindly be communicated to the undersigned latest by **17-05-2013** for onward submission to EAD, Islamabad.


(Dr. M. Adnan)
Deputy Secretary (Admn-I)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS & STATISTICS
(ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DIVISION)

No I(37) J-II/2013

Islamabad, the April 29, 2013

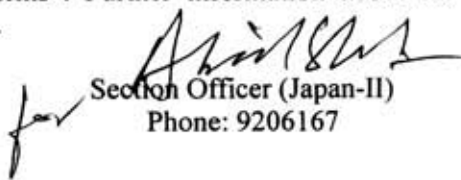
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: **2013-2014 TRAINING PROGRAM FOR OVERSEAS FELLOWS AT IDE
ADVANCED SCHOOL (IDEAS)**

The undersigned is directed to state that the Institute of Development Economics Advanced School Japan has offered the subject training course scheduled to be held in Japan from **September 2013 to March 2014**. All concerned ministries/departments are requested to send nominations of suitable officers (principal and alternate) who fulfill the following criteria to the undersigned by **03-06-2012** alongwith three (3) copies of enclosed application forms.

- Be public officials working for the government or public institutions in developing countries. Their work should be related to economic assistance of socio-economic development.
- Have more than three years working experience.
- Be 35 years of age or younger as of October 1, 2013.
- Be a master's or higher degree or have equivalent experience.
- Have sufficient English ability to participate in University-Level work. A TOEFL score of at least 550 (CBT213, ibt79) is highly recommended (Competence in the Japanese language is not required).
- Applicants should be persons who can be recommended by their current governmental organization.

2. Specimen of surety bond, undertaking and FTC Performa can be downloaded from EAD's Website www.ead.gov.pk under "Foreign Trainings> Forms". Further information about the program can be downloaded from IDEAS' Website www.ide.go.jp.


Section Officer (Japan-II)
Phone: 9206167

1. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Islamabad.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Production, Islamabad.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Industries, Islamabad.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad.
5. Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
6. Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
7. Addl. Chief Secretary, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
8. Addl. Chief Secretary, Planning & Development Department, Government of KPK, Peshawar.
9. Addl. Chief Secretary, Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
10. Addl. Chief Secretary, Planning and Development Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, Gilgit.
11. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev), Planning & Development Department, Government of AJK, Muzaffarabad.
12. Additional Chief Secretary, FATA Secretariat, Peshawar.
13. DS (Admin), Economic Affairs Division, Islamabad.

Copy with the request to send their nominations through their controlling Ministries /Divisions/ Departments.

1. Sr. Joint Secretary (Training), Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
2. Joint Secretary (E), Prime Minister's Secretariat (Public), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

CC.

1. Joint Secretary (Admn), EAD.
2. Section Officer (UN-III), EAD.
3. System Administration (Computer Center), EAD.

Application and Selection

Admission Requirements:

- (1) Applicants should be public officials working for the government or public institutions in developing countries. Their work should be related to economic assistance or socio-economic development,
 - (2) Applicants should have more than three years working experience,
 - (3) Applicants should be 35 years of age or younger as of October 1, 2013 in principle,
 - (4) Applicants should hold a master's degree, or have equivalent experiences, regardless of field. Priority will be given to those applicants who have not been awarded any scholarship for a Master's degree in a foreign country,
 - (5) Applicants should have sufficient English ability to participate in university-level work. A TOEFL score of at least PBT550(CBT213, iBT79) is highly recommended,
 - (6) Applicants should be persons who can be recommended by their current governmental organization,
 - (7) Applicants need to accept our Terms and Conditions if accepted by IDEAS. (Signed documents need to be submitted to IDEAS when a fellow accepts our invitation.)
- *Fellows cannot accompany their family to Japan during the IDEAS program.

Note: IDEAS retains the right to select countries and organizations of the applicants.

Training Period:

The program starts in late September, 2013 and continues until the middle of March, 2014. Successful fellows will be granted a postgraduate diploma from the School.

Allowances & Services:

Fellows will be provided with:

- (1) A round trip economy-class air ticket,
- (2) A monthly stipend determined in accordance with IDE regulations,
- (3) Free tuition for course work,
- (4) Free textbooks and audio visual equipment for study purposes,
- (5) An individual locker, desk and computer with Internet access,
- (6) Access to the IDE/JETRO library.

Accommodation Facilities:

Overseas fellows are required to stay at designated accommodation facilities, which are suitable for international guests.

How to Apply:

Applicants should submit the documents listed below to the IDEAS Administration Office *before June 14, 2013* through your office. IDEAS will inform you of the result *in the middle of July, 2013*.

Application documents to be submitted:

- (1) Prescribed application form.
 - (2) An Essay written on the following topic. The essay should be around 500 words.
-Please introduce about yourself and write what you intend to learn at IDEAS and how you wish to utilize the knowledge for your career goals. *
 - (3) A summary of the following article: Krugman (1997) "In Praise of Cheap Labor" should be around 200 words. * <http://web.mit.edu/krugman/www/smokey.html>
 - (4) A recommendation letter written by current employer. (It should be in the sealed envelope. Please also refer to the attached document.)
 - (5) Evidence of competence in English (e.g. TOEFL or alternative test score record), if available. (Submission of such evidence can be of your merit in the selection process)
 - (6) Transcript and certificate of bachelor's and master's degree.
 - (7) Health record written in English issued by a medical institution.
 - (8) Two recent photographs of applicant (30mmX40mm) including one attached to your application form. (Should be taken within 6 months. Please write down your name at the back.)
 - (9) Photocopy of passport
- * Essays should be written in English and typed on A4 size paper. There is no fixed format.
* It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. Applicants would be disqualified from the selection process if the summary (3) includes any copied sentences.

Submission:

Applicants are advised to submit the application documents to IDEAS counterpart agencies in your country in hand or by post. (Applicants themselves don't have to submit them to Japan.) Such counterpart agencies in turn will gather together the documents and send them to Japan on applicants' behalf.

Applicants are also requested to submit by an e-mail the application documents, except the sealed letter of reference, in electric files (i.e., PDF files) to goideas@ide.go.jp. This will help us to expedite the selection process. However, the electric submission is supplementary, and applicants are still required to submit the original copy of application documents in the way as above prescribed.

More information about IDEAS;

<http://www.ide.go.jp> (Please find "IDE Advanced School")

For further details about the program, please contact;

IDE Advanced School (IDEAS), IDE-JETRO Attention: Tomoko Tsuyuki (Ms)

3-2-2 Wakaba, Mihama-ku,

Chiba-shi, Chiba 261-8545, Japan

Phone: +81-43-299-9562 Fax: +81-43-299-9728 E-mail: goideas@ide.go.jp

Summary writing

Read the following article Krugman (1997) and summarize it in approximately 200 words.

Note: It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. You are disqualified from the selection process if your summary includes any copied sentences.

Krugman, Paul (1997) "In Praise of Cheap Labor: Bad jobs at bad wages are better than no jobs at all." *Slate magazine*. March 21, 1997.

(<http://web.mit.edu/krugman/www/smokey.html>. Retrieved on April 27, 2012)

For many years a huge Manila garbage dump known as Smokey Mountain was a favorite media symbol of Third World poverty. Several thousand men, women, and children lived on that dump--enduring the stench, the flies, and the toxic waste in order to make a living combing the garbage for scrap metal and other recyclables. And they lived there voluntarily, because the \$10 or so a squatter family could clear in a day was better than the alternatives.

The squatters are gone now, forcibly removed by Philippine police last year as a cosmetic move in advance of a Pacific Rim summit. But I found myself thinking about Smokey Mountain recently, after reading my latest batch of hate mail.

The occasion was an op-ed piece I had written for the *New York Times*, in which I had pointed out that while wages and working conditions in the new export industries of the Third World are appalling, they are a big improvement over the "previous, less visible rural poverty." I guess I should have expected that this comment would generate letters along the lines of, "Well, if you lose your comfortable position as an American professor you can always find another job--as long as you are 12 years old and willing to work for 40 cents an hour."

Such moral outrage is common among the opponents of globalization--of the transfer of technology and capital from high-wage to low-wage countries and the resulting growth of labor-intensive Third World exports. These critics take it as a given that anyone with a good word for this process is naive or corrupt and, in either case, a de facto agent of global capital in its oppression of workers here and abroad.

But matters are not that simple, and the moral lines are not that clear. In fact, let me make a counter-accusation: The lofty moral tone of the opponents of globalization is possible only because they have chosen not to think their position

through. While fat-cat capitalists might benefit from globalization, the biggest beneficiaries are, yes, Third World workers.

After all, global poverty is not something recently invented for the benefit of multinational corporations. Let's turn the clock back to the Third World as it was only two decades ago (and still is, in many countries). In those days, although the rapid economic growth of a handful of small Asian nations had started to attract attention, developing countries like Indonesia or Bangladesh were still mainly what they had always been: exporters of raw materials, importers of manufactures. Inefficient manufacturing sectors served their domestic markets, sheltered behind import quotas, but generated few jobs. Meanwhile, population pressure pushed desperate peasants into cultivating ever more marginal land or seeking a livelihood in any way possible--such as homesteading on a mountain of garbage.

Given this lack of other opportunities, you could hire workers in Jakarta or Manila for a pittance. But in the mid-'70s, cheap labor was not enough to allow a developing country to compete in world markets for manufactured goods. The entrenched advantages of advanced nations--their infrastructure and technical know-how, the vastly larger size of their markets and their proximity to suppliers of key components, their political stability and the subtle-but-crucial social adaptations that are necessary to operate an efficient economy--seemed to outweigh even a tenfold or twentyfold disparity in wage rates.

And then something changed. Some combination of factors that we still don't fully understand--lower tariff barriers, improved telecommunications, cheaper air transport--reduced the disadvantages of producing in developing countries. (Other things being the same, it is still better to produce in the First World--stories of companies that moved production to Mexico or East Asia, then moved back after experiencing the disadvantages of the Third World environment, are common.) In a substantial number of industries, low wages allowed developing countries to break into world markets. And so countries that had previously made a living selling jute or coffee started producing shirts and sneakers instead.

Workers in those shirt and sneaker factories are, inevitably, paid very little and expected to endure terrible working conditions. I say "inevitably" because their employers are not in business for their (or their workers') health; they pay as little as possible, and that minimum is determined by the other opportunities available to workers. And these are still extremely poor countries, where living on a garbage heap is attractive compared with the alternatives.

And yet, wherever the new export industries have grown, there has been measurable improvement in the lives of ordinary people. Partly this is because a growing industry must offer a somewhat higher wage than workers could get elsewhere in order to get them to move. More importantly, however, the growth of manufacturing--and of the penumbra of other jobs that the new export sector creates--has a ripple effect throughout the economy. The pressure on the land becomes less intense, so rural wages rise; the pool of unemployed urban dwellers always anxious for work shrinks, so factories start to compete with each other for workers, and urban wages also begin to rise. Where the process has gone on long enough--say, in South Korea or Taiwan--average wages start to approach what an American teen-ager can earn at McDonald's. And eventually people are no longer eager to live on garbage dumps. (Smokey Mountain persisted because the Philippines, until recently, did not share in the export-led growth of its neighbors. Jobs that pay better than scavenging are still few and far between.)

The benefits of export-led economic growth to the mass of people in the newly industrializing economies are not a matter of conjecture. A country like Indonesia is still so poor that progress can be measured in terms of how much the average person gets to eat; since 1970, per capita intake has risen from less than 2,100 to more than 2,800 calories a day. A shocking one-third of young children are still malnourished--but in 1975, the fraction was more than half. Similar improvements can be seen throughout the Pacific Rim, and even in places like Bangladesh. These improvements have not taken place because well-meaning people in the West have done anything to help--foreign aid, never large, has lately shrunk to virtually nothing. Nor is it the result of the benign policies of national governments, which are as callous and corrupt as ever. It is the indirect and unintended result of the actions of soulless multinationals and rapacious local entrepreneurs, whose only concern was to take advantage of the profit opportunities offered by cheap labor. It is not an edifying spectacle; but no matter how base the motives of those involved, the result has been to move hundreds of millions of people from abject poverty to something still awful but nonetheless significantly better.

Why, then, the outrage of my correspondents? Why does the image of an Indonesian sewing sneakers for 60 cents an hour evoke so much more feeling than the image of another Indonesian earning the equivalent of 30 cents an hour trying to feed his family on a tiny plot of land--or of a Filipino scavenging on a garbage heap?

The main answer, I think, is a sort of fastidiousness. Unlike the starving subsistence farmer, the women and children in the sneaker factory are working at slave wages *for our benefit*--and this makes us feel unclean. And so there are self-righteous

demands for international labor standards: We should not, the opponents of globalization insist, be willing to buy those sneakers and shirts unless the people who make them receive decent wages and work under decent conditions.

This sounds only fair--but is it? Let's think through the consequences.

First of all, even if we could assure the workers in Third World export industries of higher wages and better working conditions, this would do nothing for the peasants, day laborers, scavengers, and so on who make up the bulk of these countries' populations. At best, forcing developing countries to adhere to our labor standards would create a privileged labor aristocracy, leaving the poor majority no better off.

And it might not even do that. The advantages of established First World industries are still formidable. The only reason developing countries have been able to compete with those industries is their ability to offer employers cheap labor. Deny them that ability, and you might well deny them the prospect of continuing industrial growth, even reverse the growth that has been achieved. And since export-oriented growth, for all its injustice, has been a huge boon for the workers in those nations, anything that curtails that growth is very much against their interests. A policy of good jobs in principle, but no jobs in practice, might assuage our consciences, but it is no favor to its alleged beneficiaries.

You may say that the wretched of the earth should not be forced to serve as hewers of wood, drawers of water, and sewers of sneakers for the affluent. But what is the alternative? Should they be helped with foreign aid? Maybe--although the historical record of regions like southern Italy suggests that such aid has a tendency to promote perpetual dependence. Anyway, there isn't the slightest prospect of significant aid materializing. Should their own governments provide more social justice? Of course--but they won't, or at least not because we tell them to. And as long as you have no realistic alternative to industrialization based on low wages, to oppose it means that you are willing to deny desperately poor people the best chance they have of progress for the sake of what amounts to an aesthetic standard--that is, the fact that you don't like the idea of workers being paid a pittance to supply rich Westerners with fashion items.

In short, my correspondents are not entitled to their self-righteousness. They have not thought the matter through. And when the hopes of hundreds of millions are at stake, thinking things through is not just good intellectual practice. It is a moral duty.



IDE ADVANCED SCHOOL

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES-Japan External Trade Organization,
JETRO

3-2-2 Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba, 261-8545 JAPAN

TEL: +81-43-299-9562 FAX: +81-43-299-9728

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR IDEAS PROGRAM OVERSEAS FELLOWS

Article 1. Services to be Provided

The Institute of Developing Economies Advanced School (hereafter "IDEAS") shall provide the following services to persons invited to participate as overseas fellows (hereafter "Fellows") in the Overseas Fellows IDE Advanced School Program (hereafter "Program"):

- (1) Arrangement of one round-trip economy-class airline ticket from the nearest international airport in which the invitee resides to Narita, Japan.
- (2) Monthly stipend of 320,000 yen for the duration of six months. (Fellows shall stay in designated accommodations. All the expenses, including accommodation, transportation, telephone, cellular and fax communication, meals, packing, etc., shall be paid directly by the Fellows from their monthly stipend.)
- (3) Tuition and other costs of course work, including textbooks and photocopying for study purposes.
- (4) Arrangement of field trips and related coordination, including interpretation and transportation, in connection with Program events.
- (5) An individual locker, desk and web-connected computer.
- (6) Access to the IDE/JETRO library.
- (7) Overseas travelers' personal accident insurance.
※Medical expense due to accidental injuries, diseases, and unintentional damage to the third party will be covered by the insurance, but expenses related to previous illness will not be covered.

Article 2. Additional Activities

The Fellows are required to attend IDEAS classes and school activities, or perform other tasks in keeping with their position as Fellows.

Article 3. Invitation and Acceptance

- (1) Invitation to participate in the Program shall be made by a letter of invitation from IDEAS.
- (2) The invitee shall indicate their acceptance of the invitation by returning a signed copy of the Letter of Acceptance.
- (3) IDEAS Secretariat will reserve round-trip economy class airplane tickets after receiving the participant's Letter of Acceptance.
- (4) Any cost incurred by the Fellow's last minute cancellation or withdrawal from this program during the stay in Japan, and the compensation to the accommodation facility for damages caused through intent or negligence on the part of the Fellow shall be borne by the Fellow.

Article 4. Waiver of Liability

IDEAS assumes no responsibility or liability for any injury, damage, additional expense, accidental delay or other irregularities suffered by the invitee or any third party other than those which may be caused by the willful or negligent acts or omissions on the part of IDEAS; and IDEAS shall not be responsible or liable for consequences of natural calamities, labor strikes, acts of God, war or other factors beyond IDEAS' reasonable control.

Article 5. General Obligations

Fellows shall not engage in the following:

- (1) Any act that damages the position or reputation of IDEAS.
- (2) Any act that defames the name of IDE or IDEAS.
- (3) Provision of secrets or other confidential information of IDEAS, or anyone related to IDEAS, to a third person.

Article 6. Cancellation of Participation

IDEAS may cancel a Fellow's participation in the Program at any time for reasons including:

- (1) A Fellow requests said cancellation for personal reasons.
- (2) A Fellow violates any provision of these Terms and Condition.
- (3) IDEAS judges that it would be difficult or inappropriate for the Fellow to continue participating in the Program for matters of personal health or other reasons, including cheating, deception or inappropriate behavior.

Article 7. Additional Obligations

- (1) Fellows shall submit necessary documents when requested by IDEAS Secretariat for administrative reasons. (eg. their boarding pass stubs to IDEAS as soon as possible upon arriving in Japan, and returning to the Fellow's home country.)
- (2) While staying in Japan during the Program, Fellows shall not bring family members to Japan, as per IDEAS' regulations.
- (3) Fellows shall not leave Japan or return home temporarily during the Program, except with the prior written request to IDEAS of leaving Japan on behalf of the dispatched organization/boss in case of an emergency.
- (4) Fellows shall inform IDEAS of any change of address or employment between the time of their acceptance of IDEAS' invitation to participate in the Program and the conclusion of the Program.

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES
ADVANCED SCHOOL (IDEAS) JETRO
3-2-2 WAKABA, MIHAMA-KU, CHIBA-SHI, CHIBA 261-8545 JAPAN
TEL +81-43-299-9562 FAX +81-43-299-9728
E-MAIL goideas@ide.go.jp

Overseas Fellows Training Program 2013/2014
Application Form

(Period of Training: September 25, 2013 – March 14, 2014)

PERSONAL DETAILS

<Please attach your passport photocopy>

NAME:

First	Middle	Last

*Please write down your name as written on your passport.

*Please write Chinese characters if applicable.

DATE OF BIRTH: Day____ Month____ Year____	Age:____ (as of October 1, 2013)
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SEX: [] Male [] Female	MARITAL STATUS: [] Single [] Married
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NATIONALITY:

PLACE OF BIRTH (<u>city/country</u>):

PASSPORT INFORMATION

Passport Number:
Date of Issue: Day____ Month____ Year____
Date of Expiration: Day____ Month____ Year____
Place to apply for visa to stay in Japan (<u>city/country</u>) if accepted as a fellow:

Current position:

Current division:

Name of the office:

Office address:

TEL: FAX:

(Please include country and area code)

E-MAIL:

Home address:

TEL: FAX:

MOBILE (If any):

(Please include country and area code)

Name and title of the representative (the top) of your organization:

Number of employee:

Date of establishment:

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Employer	Position	Period	
		From Month/Year	To Month/Year

ACADEMIC HISTORY

*College education and above only. Please attach transcript and certificate of bachelor's and master's degree. (photocopy is accepted)

Institution	Major Field	Degree/Diploma	Period	
			From Month/Year	To Month/Year

PREVIOUS VISITS TO JAPAN / FAMILY IN JAPAN

*Please list all visits to Japan. If many, write down number of visits for each purpose.

Purpose	Sponsoring Organization (if any)	Period	
		From Day/Month/Year	To Day/Month/Year

* Please list all family members in Japan, if any.

Relationship	Name	Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)	Nationality	Place of Employment/School	Status of Residence

LANGUAGE SKILL

Native Language:

English Proficiency:

(Please attach evidence of English proficiency such as TOEFL or IELTS score.)

Other Language and Proficiency:

OTHER INFORMATION

Religion:

Diet Restrictions (in detail):

Smoker/ Nonsmoker:

REFERENCES

The applicant is required to submit a letter of recommendation from your current employer. Please provide name, position, organization and e-mail addresses of the referees.

Name:

Position:

Organization:

E-mail:

ESSAY

You are requested to write an essay. The essay should be written on the following topic. It should be around 500 words in English and typed on A4 size paper (no fixed format).

1. Please write what you intend to learn at IDEAS and how you wish to utilize the knowledge for your career goals.

SUMMARY WRITING

You are requested to write a summary of the following article: Krugman (1997) "In Praise of Cheap Labor" <http://web.mit.edu/krugman/www/smokey.html>.

1. The summary should be around 200 words in English and typed on A4 size paper. There is no fixed format.
2. It is considered as plagiarism to copy any sentences from the original text. You are disqualified from the selection process if your summary includes any copied sentences.

I declare that the statements made on this form are correct.

Signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

Letter of Reference

To whom it may concern:

Please print or type a letter of reference for the applicant (no fixed format) and return it to the applicant in a sealed envelope. The applicant will submit the application form together with the envelope.

Please include the following information in due order.

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

2. INFORMATION OF APPLICANT

- (1) How long and in what capacity have you known the applicant?
- (2) Duty assigned to the applicant at work
- (3) Please evaluate the applicant's background experiences, accomplishments, and capacity for analytical thinking.
- (4) In what ways do you expect the applicant will be able to contribute to the program?
- (5) Do you believe the applicant has sufficient English language skills to complete the postgraduate diploma course given in English?
- (6) Please mention that the applicant will intend to engage in the duty after returning the country.

3. NAME OF REFEREE

4. POSITION AND ORGANIZATION

5. ADDRESS

6. SIGNATURE

7. DATE (Day/Month/Year)

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Tatsufumi YAMAGATA
Secretary-General
IDE Advanced School
IDE-JETRO