

## China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): A Sequel of Pakistan-China Substantial Alliance

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### Abstract

*A true friendship is one that can withstand the toughest tests of time. It should be strong enough to deal with any thick and thin situations regardless of the consequences. This stands true for Pakistan-China Relations. The anthem 'Pak Chin Dosti....wang woye' has always been on the lips of every Pakistani, who consider their Chinese neighbors as their true brothers. Every aspect of the relationship between the two countries be it strategic, diplomatic, commercial or political have always stood strong and never wavered for even a bit. Both the countries have carried out multi-dimensional cooperation in various fields for the past 60 years.*

*China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a whole new world of infrastructure projects that are presently being carried out worth of \$46 billion projects all over Pakistan. This study is exploring that CPEC is a sequel to further join Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries by means of a highway linking Kashgar to Khunjerab and Gwadar. Referring to the system as a 'step towards boosting economic activities in the region' and sovereignty, the Pakistani premier confirmed that the plan upon its execution would unite Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries.*

**Keywords:** CPEC, Substantial Alliance, Economic Perk, Sovereignty.

### Introduction

China and Pakistan have developed a well-built friendship based on impartiality, brotherhood and overall cooperation which cannot be weathered at any cost and in any situation. Both the countries have

carried out multi-dimensional cooperation in various fields for the past 60 years. In April 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in Pakistan to commence projects valued at \$46 billion, a figure that would far exceed U.S. spending in Pakistan and highlights China's economic ambitions in Asia (Dawn, Xi Jinping's warm welcome in Pakistan, 2015).

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor is a whole new world of infrastructure projects that are presently being carried out all over Pakistan (Chohan, 2017). Primarily worth of \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects was improved to \$55 billion and then further as well to reach an overall worth of \$62 billion (Siddiqui, 2017). CPEC is projected to speedily renovate Pakistani infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones (T. Khan 2015) .

According to the plan, a key element in this scheme is the creation of industrial parks, or special economic zones that would be done with the provision of water, faultless infrastructure, sufficient supply of energy and the capacity of self-service power (Hussain, 2017). A large complex of highways and railways are to be built under the umbrella of CPEC that will run through the length and breadth of Pakistan. Inefficiencies stemming from Pakistan's mostly decrepit transportation network are estimated by the government to cause a loss of 3.55% of the country's annual GDP (Kiani, Transport policy: need of the day, 2017). Over \$33 billion worth of energy projects are to be carried out by private consortia to help eradicate this problem (Malik, 2015). Over 10,400MW of energy generating competence is to be brought online by the end of 2018. This will be done in line with the Early Harvest Projects as part of the initial CPEC initiative (Times, 2015).

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, connecting the port of Gwadar to the Chinese western province namely Xinjiang, is anticipated to completely change the economic and development scenario for not just Pakistan and Balochistan but extending its wings for the entire world trade as well. Being termed as the fate changer, CPEC is in the phase of fast implementation, despite all the negative views, surrounding it, raised by vested interests. the Corridor in fact would be China's major overindulge on fiscal expansion of any another country till date (Elahi, 2018). The CPEC mission is planned to achieve execution in a span of 15 years and is stretched over four phases.

Initiating with the early harvest schemes following into those projects which will be conducted in a much longer time, it is imperative that for direct optimal exploitation of all its settlements and developments, increase in all related expertise and knowledge of our traders, engineers, investors, technicians, and all related contributor is extremely essential. Power produced by recently constructed resources will attain 19.785 million KW, and optical fiber Cable line will achieve 2084km point. The Corridor is a valued prospect for our country to understand its real tactical and economic prospective, hence is consider as a Game Changer for our country as well as the entire region. The paybacks of the project will become visible progressively and they certainly call for strength and will power both on the part of Pakistan and China to attain their foreseeable goals in the preeminent achievable approach.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Traditionally, China has preferred having strong mutual links with Pakistan. This was apparent at the point of Soviet-Afghan War, when Pakistan was supported by China whereas US joint front to overpower Soviet's imperialistic objectives (Khalil, 2018). With respect to the source of funding, the Chinese officials stated that different resources and facets will be applied in this regard and both countries will work out mutually to enhance collaboration for joint funding support. (Dawn, 2015).

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China while appreciating Pakistan's dependable and staunch support on issues concerning China's core interests, reiterated its support and solidarity for the dominion, autonomy and territorial honor of Pakistan (Iqbal, 2015).

On 13 November 2016, CPEC became partially operational when Chinese shipment was transported overland to Gwadar Port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and West Asia (Ramachandran, 2016). Referring to the system as a 'step towards boosting economic activities in the region' the Pakistani premier confirmed that the plan

upon its execution would unite Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries. The project worth \$46 billion Chinese investment has none else example of such gigantic mutual cooperation of Pakistan with China in its international history. An investment of this stature has never ever been made in Pakistan. In this regard, the CPEC, upon its completion will in fact become a dream come true (Elahi, 2018).

## **VENTURES OF THE CPEC**

CPEC projects corresponds to a wide-ranging developmental venture between Pakistan and China spanning over a period of 15 years from 2015 till 2030. The details of the project include the linkage of Gwadar Port with the Chinese province of Xinjiang via a network of railways, highways, oil and gas pipelines, plus an optical fibre line.

Chinese President Xi Jinping's in his statements divided the CPEC into four segments. Those include

1. Energy
2. Infrastructure
3. Gwadar
4. Industrial cooperation

(Ahmad & Mi, 2017)

The importat ventures being carried out in Gwadar include

- Development of port infrastructure
- An airport
- An expressway
- A hospital
- Water treatment facility

(Mangi, 2016)

It should be noted that intentional energy collaboration between China and Pakistan had already been established quite before the idea of the commencement of the CPEC. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the founding of energy collaboration was signed between the two countries in December 2010. In 2011, both countries agreed on additional development projects related to energy, coal and gas. A cooperative program was carried out in 2012 to overcome energy shortages in Pakistan. 2013 onwards, collaborative work was ongoing for the feasibility check of the CPEC venture. In 2014, a consensus was reached by both countries on collaboration on projects related to nuclear energy, electricity, renewable energy and coal. Agreement was

reached for the setting of an exploring team to promote cooperation for the commencement of CPEC (Yuan, 2015). The access strip passing through Pakistan is paving the way for the redesigning of novel global coalitions plus trade and industry blocks. Pakistan along with China has taken a step towards success and prosperity with peace, moreover has left the preference to the counterpart countries to be trade partners for prosperity or be trade partners for enmity (Rafiq, 2017). In 2016 onwards, the Chinese enterprises will provide approximately US\$7 billion annually till 2021. This amount exceeds the earlier evidence of US\$5.5 billion foreign direct investment (FDI) in Pakistan in the year 2007(China's Spending in US\$ for the Various Projects under the CPEC). In total, 51 Memorandum of Understanding were stamped in diverse areas between China and Pakistan during the signing of CPEC Accord in April 2015.

### **TIME DIMENSION OF CPEC PROJECTS**

The initial segment of the CPEC relies on the "Early Harvest" proposal of the Corridor, which was to be completed by December 2017. Its completion will bring about revolutionary change by resolve the issues of energy/power and infrastructure areas. In the early harvest phase, the road linkages would also be concluded to connect not just the provinces of the country but the whole region as well (Pakistan, 2017).

The Second Phase 2020 following the early harvest is the one in which the CPEC envisions the following:

- Building of optical fibre link network between China and Pakistan (Tribune, 2016).
- Textile garments industrial ventures in Pakistan (Khawar, 2017).
- Several projects in the power area yielding energy from varied sources including nuclear, hydro, solar, wind and coal energy (News, 2015).
- Expansion of coal mining ventures, manufacture of dams and the setting up of nuclear reactors (Hali S. M., 2017).
- Development a system of highways, railway tracks plus oil and gas lines (Dawn, Railway tracks to be built, upgraded as part of CPEC project, 2015).
- Contracts have been signed to build a latest airport, completely operational hospital, Eastbay Expressway, a training institute,

water treatment, development of free-zone and export dealing zones, port associated industries, plants, and naval works (Hali S. M., 2017).

The Third Phase 2025 following stage of CPEC involved the up gradation projects to Pakistan's railway network, as well as reconstruction of the complete Main Line 1 that connect Karachi to Peshawar; this solitary railway line presently caters to 70 % of traffic of Pakistan Railways. Additionally, improvement and extension works will be carried out for the Main Line 2 and 3 as well (Observer, 2017 ). The Fourth/ Long Term Phase 2030 Projects spanning over a longer period of time under CPEC include the assembly of more than 600 kilometre in length Khunjerab Railway track starting from Havelian on to the Khunjerab Pass following to the Chinese border, further extending into Kashgar, Xinjiang. The railway line will be almost comparable Karakoram Highway, and is anticipated to be accomplished by 2030 (Mughal, 2017).

Stable security conditions in Pakistan will allow China to implement superior control in these areas and also to guarantee security in its own country. This being the reason of China eager to invest enormous amounts of capital into the CPEC venture—supported on the judgment of enhancing defense via economic progression (Khan, 2018). Pakistan will take full advantage of the encouraging situation shaped by the widespread consent on the Vision 2025, mounting monetary and communal sustainability that will lead to a new phase of vigorous progression (Forum, 2017). Furthermore adopting the different ways like export dispensation to ascertain a regional collaboration and growth representation supported by corresponding rewards and shared reimbursements (Corridor C.-P. E., CPEC opens new avenues of value-addition in textile sector, 2018).

The regional dynamics have become complicated due to ever progressing links between the US and India. The significance related to OBOR /NSR Project, is most valued not just for Pakistan and China, in fact, also for several nations situated along the historical Silk Road, predominantly the blocked-in region of the Central Asia. China's initiative to the New Silk Road is multi-faceted and multi aspect. Additionally, it is the most striving of all NSR approaches. OBOR is the arrangement of a land-routed Silk Road Economic Belt and a naval 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. A total of US\$100 billion has been

deployed by China: out of which US\$40 billion of the funds are for Silk Road in the Central Asia, US\$50 billion for an innovative Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), plus US\$10 billion for the BRICS-led New Development Bank (BOUSSICHAS & GUILLAUMONT, 2015) Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, the CPEC official stated that it is obligatory for Pakistan to move alongside China's rate on functional and operational aspects of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). In case Pakistan fails to do so, China has the option to decide on some other pathway as well some other strategic partner (Kiani, 2015).

Finally, China's power as a growing economic country, can exert substantive support to Pakistan in the decisions of the international financial institutions. Such support can motivate Pakistan and help it struggle its way out of its financial anguish, consequently getting desired foreign investment (Gillani, 2011).

## **THE PERK OF CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)**

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is under intense media scrutiny ever since its initiation in 2013. The matter is worth exploring the range of proportions of the project, plus the affect that it will have on the local as well as universal settings. In addition, concerns arise regarding the status of attentiveness of the Pakistan Government and the extent to which it is ready to equalize the tempo of the progression steps being taken by the Chinese Government.

Pakistan has been dynamically supported by China who offered support and backing in matters regarding their interior safety and founding of a strengthened nuclear façade. In this regard China has enthusiastically chosen to deal numerous security plus nuclear agreements mutually with Pakistan (Burr, 2004). Both these nations share stronger ambassadorial connections as compared to Pakistan; with which the relations are still ambiguous.

## **CHALLENGES FACED BY THE CPEC**

The foremost challenge faced by the CPEC is the security of its workers. Rebellions in the tribal regions, uprising in Baluchistan plus, violent acts in Karachi, are understood to be reasons of apprehension. To

overcome this issue in the best possible way, a specialized branch of Pakistan Army has been formed to guarantee the safety of the Chinese personnel functioning on the CPEC project (Gishkori, 2015). From the beginning of the project, India has had strong doubts about CPEC. It even formally protested against it. It called upon the Chinese ambassador in India and expressed deep concerns regarding the involvement of the Kashmir region in the CPEC projects, as India held claims over Kashmir (Kurele, 2015).

Initially the political situation in Pakistan as well was not so welcoming towards the initiative of CPEC. There were concerns expressed regarding the route and priorities set for the CPEC. Where it is true that there were some genuine concerns, but most others were just the followers who created chaos and havoc instead of trying to understand the logic of CPEC and the benefits attached with it. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assumed a modification in the CPEC path whereas the Baloch people showed apprehension regarding heap migration of inhabitants from other cities and areas, due to increase in opportunities that would eventually deprive the local people from benefiting more from the venture. It is most significant that Pakistan matches China's momentum of building and completion of the venture or else it may delay the overall timeline of the project and generate hurdles in the execution plan for the CPEC.

## **PAKISTAN'S GLOBAL LOCUS**

It has enhanced its standing position by seven notches in the prominent Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum (WEF), moving away of the lowest 20. The Global Competitiveness Report for the year 2017-2018, which evaluated supremacy in 137 nations of the world, placed Pakistan at 115th which is 22 positions from the. This situation is much better in contrast to 16th from the lowest end the previous year, when Pakistan was placed at 122 (Rana, 2017).

**Table 1: Pakistan's Competitive Ranking For Selected Years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
2014	133
2016	126
2017	122
2018	115

Source: Tradingeconomics.com



One cause for this progression is Pakistan's stability is due to the infrastructure "pillar" present in the report, according to which Pakistan is positioned 110th.

**Table 2: Overall Infrastructure Ranking**

Country	Overall Ranking	Infrastructure Ranking
China	27	46
Pakistan	115	110

Source: Forbes.com

## **CHINA'S PAYOFF**

There have been mixed reactions from different states regarding the initiation of CPEC leading to close relations between China and Pakistan. Many countries were not welcoming towards the project and had inhibitions regarding it. The US has a comparable scheme known as the 'Pivot to Asia', that is intended at counteracting China's financial and military development in the Asia-Pacific region. It is common opinion that Pakistan's associations with the U.S. have and continue to decline with regards to the CPEC. U.S. sponsors have withdrawn \$71.9 million during the last few months, which clearly shows the discomfort level of the US investors. Russia, China, and Pakistan appear similarly concerned regarding the achievement of tranquility, steadiness and economic stability in the South Asian region by dissolving the Afghan war (Khan N. A., 2018).

The high level officials of Turkey have shown considerable interest in the CPEC, emphasizing on the fact that Turkey is closely following the developments of CPEC and looked forward to joining the CPEC project in the near future. It is well known fact that Turkey is a connecting bridge between Europe and China, particularly when talking about logistics. Pakistan and Asian region is deficient in energy. Hence it can utilize Central Asia's vast gas and oil possessions to facilitate in cutting down its energy shortages. The Gwadar Port will be linked to Central Asia for trade operations and power shipping. As the Central Asia will become accessible for two-pronged trade, the European markets will also be within easy reach of South Asian nations. CPEC will link China to the whole world in addition to having a momentous affect on the regional economies of China and Pakistan. CPEC has attracted global notice because to its major input towards

developing power and infrastructure expansion leading to improvement in the economy of Pakistan. It offers Pakistan an immense prospect to accelerate the progression of industrialization. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a key initiative taken by the Government of Pakistan to alter itself and become a nation with rising economic opportunities leading to being a hub of commerce, business, and industrialization in the area (Iqbal, 2017).

The worthiness of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is realized by the governments and peoples of both sides, commencing from Xinjiang, China in Kashgar, and ending at the southern coastal cities in Pakistan namely Karachi and Gwadar, through the Khunjerab Pass and numerous additional areas, for strengthening China-Pakistan relations in the areas of economy, friendship and cooperation leading to the establishment of the joint future of the two nations. Two-sided investments have also been increasing, in addition to China becoming the largest foundation of foreign capital investment in Pakistan. Economic and scientific cooperation at an international level is growing in momentum, extending into various other areas and getting at an escalated height. Moreover communal exchanges among people of both countries have also been growing, in addition to bilateral linkages keeping up at a considerable pace. By balancing their relevant proportional benefits as well as intensifying cooperation in all areas backed up by the Corridor, Pakistan and China are likely to take their profitable cooperation relations to an extraordinary level (LUMS, 2017).

The monetary power has extensively improved with enhanced infrastructure, consequently leading the way to superior living standards of the common people. Kashgar, a main urban town of Xinjiang which has been opened to the external world, has gotten on board for swift financially viable and social progress. The transportation and communications network has been getting better all the way from Kashgar to Khunjerab Pass, offering indispensable back up for China-Pakistan commerce and trade exchanges through land (Guardian, 2017). Pakistan, set apart by its plentiful natural assets and an enormous local market, has great prospective to become an “Asian Tiger” (Abrar, 2017). An open agreement on the Vision 2025 was achieved, which looks to connect the advantage of unique strategic setting of Pakistan at junction of Central Asia, South Asia and China for better socio- economic collaboration and expansion by strengthened

regional linkages. (Iqbal, *A Corridor of Power*, 2018). The power/energy, communications/infrastructure, management and domination insufficiencies need to be properly addressed in addition to unstable district trade and industry and social growth, and outside region vulnerabilities, to evade any potential confronts coming up to CPEC (Rana, 2017).

## **CPEC FUTURE GOALS**

2020- By this time the CPEC should have taken the opening silhouette, key holdups to Pakistan's financial and communal growth should have been dealt with, while boosting the financially viable expansion in favor of both China and Pakistan (M. Ali 2017). By 2025- the CPEC outlay endeavors to be essentially completed, the industrial organization roughly finished, key financial tasks brought utilized in the best possible way, the people's living standards working alongside the CPEC considerably enhanced, local fiscal expansion more objective, and absolute goals of Vision 2025 accomplished (Kiani, 2017). By 2030, the CPEC structure attempts to be exclusively conducted, the extensive system for stable profitable escalation in position, the CPEC's function in motivating financially viable development in Central Asia and South Asia utilized to its highest advantage, and South Asia shall nurture into a worldwide economic region with comprehensive authority (Daily, 2017). The governments of China and Pakistan will be the spokespersons, conniver and advisors for the CPEC mission. In view of the trade and industry of China and Pakistan, marketable assignments associated with the CPEC ought to be managed in a market favored manner; important profitable key road and rail network tasks could take on the mutual public and private joint venture; and noncommercial schemes with reference to people's source of revenue should take into consideration several contributors and should be executed by means of fair and just competition (News, 2017). The development and construction of the CPEC will look to adopt positive points from the most modern presumptions as regards and accomplishments of other worldwide corridors. China and Pakistan, both would like to receive intellectual feedback from other countries and states in terms of CPEC. In addition, international institutes plus other states would be most welcome to join the CPEC venture as collaborators (Dawn, 2017).

Through the CPEC, China and Pakistan will look to improve information associations and encourage realistic collaboration through production and function of local communication systems broadcast & television networks in addition to intensification of information and communiqué infrastructure in both China and Pakistan (Tribune B. U., 2017).

Both countries will look to combine forces in significant areas, develop the efficiency of collaboration and make every effort to attain the management, organization and height of financial growth (Kamal & Malik, 2017).

Expansion of the teamwork in industrialization, promotion of Pakistan's industries from accumulating imported components and elements to local manufacture of components. Diverse Chinese firms and enterprises will be encouraged to penetrate into the Pakistan market in order to recover the growth of energy proficient mechanization in Pakistan (Tribune P. , 2017 ).

- Increase in the investigations and expansion of resources/natural assets, along with introduction of mutual ventures to contribute in the searching and expansion of mineral wealth followed by the establishment of mineral dispensation sectors and industries (Corridor C.-P. E., CPEC one of the top regional cooperation projects in the world: Ahsan, 2018).
- Conduction of consistent information exchange on direct basis so as to utilize it to full advantage along the CPEC route as well as enhancing the trade progression (Hafeez, 2018).

China and Pakistan will look to fully utilize their personal comparative strengths to build up agricultural system structure contained within the CPEC diameter in addition to playing important roles in agricultural workforce guidance/training, technological swaps and mutual cooperation (Abrar, CPEC to transform Pakistan into 'Asian Tiger' by 2030, 2018). Improvements of the tourism municipal service network in inter border regions, with specific emphasis on the areas of civic information, suitable transportation, defense and safety in addition to supplementary services assisting the public (Ali, Haider, Ali, Ali, & Ming, 2017).

Furthermore, allocating the overseas currency to local banks via credit supported tenders in order to sustain the funding for projects

that are a part of CPEC. Encouraging the arrangement of commerce dealings in local currencies (RMB and Rupees) such as to decrease the requirement for third partner currency. (Aazim, 2017).

Moreover, giving confidence to the financial organizations of both the countries to enhance the financing opportunities, together with the credit from global syndicate of banks, for the completion of assignments and tasks along the CPEC route. This will be followed by establishing and developing a trans border credit network, that will endorse monetary services for instance export credit, project funding, consortium loan, commerce finance, investment banking, trans-border RMB dealings, pecuniary market, assets supervision, e-banking, and economic lease (Corridor C.-P. E., CPEC's Long Term Plan (LTP) 2017-2030, 2017).

Efforts have being made by China since many years to re-establish its misplaced credit. From the time of Mao, China has developed a strategy of cosmopolitanism in addition to making it the main significant mainstay of its entire course of action (Mueller, 2017). Furthermore, China continued its neutrality in global interactions instead focusing on the gradual fiscal growth in addition to building financially viable linkages globally. CPEC will transform Pakistan into a significant economic pivot in addition to boosting the self- assurance of financiers not just from China but from additional countries from around the world. CPEC will also endow Pakistan with telecommunications along with power/energy network and system to beat the power disaster situation (Kazmi, 2018).

Futuristically speaking, opportunities are probable to offer a transport means to landlocked states such as, Afghanistan plus Central Asia to bond these states with the global settings via the Arabian Sea (Anwar, 2011). CPEC will provide huge employment opportunities and prospects in various disciplines and genres for the numerous projects need to be completed (Ashraf, 2017).

## **SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

Most economic experts consider it as a fate changer for the geopolitical situation of South Asia. The value is almost semi amount of loan taken by Pakistan ever since 1947 and is even larger than the entire FDI acknowledged by Pakistan from all resources in the last 60 years. CPEC approach allows the two nations to expand their range and

capacity in areas of regional linkages and financial progression. CPEC's venture has not been generally accepted by the local neighborhood, particularly India. It would reduce Pakistan's monetary reliance on the Western pecuniary organizations and investors. Contemporary network of highways and railways will be constructed. Industrialization will be revitalized. Novel industrial sectors will be developed. The initial phase is expected to be concluded by 2018, subsequent by 2020, and the last stage by 2030. Local Market as well as the financial setting of the country is demonstrating encouraging stance and its ranking has been improved by worldwide evaluation agencies. FDI has risen by 15 percent as the most recent statistics have revealed. The economy on the whole appears affirmative.

Reinforcing the fragile associations between Pakistan's local trade and its exports will enhance exports as well as financial outlay, and encourage modernization in goods and services. Consequently, country's GDP would greatly improve and have a cumulative impact on taxes as well making room for amplified outflow on communal zones for instance health, education, and fundamental facilities. In spite of uncertainties, reservations, and, misapprehensions, CPEC has been demonstrating advancement and evolution with every passing day by means of unyielding dedication and devotion committed by both nations. It will encompass infrastructural improvements to Pakistan's outmoded railway network, road system, oil and gas pipelines, sea and air ports in addition to electricity generation, along with the sustainability of Pakistan's defense milieu. Economic implications related to CPEC are quite high. It will provide a momentum to fiscal escalation as well as progress.

Pakistan's persistent power/energy shortages must be brought to an end. At present some areas of the country experience power breakages of around 18 hours per day. Energy/power ventures within the CPEC intend to alleviate this via substantial investments; EUR 13.65 billion of financial input in various power projects have been finalized. The major energy as well as infrastructure projects will carry on until 2030 for their completion. The financial input will be supportive for the development of an improved education system, healthcare, as well as skill marker systems of the state. The shipment cost of a 40 feet container will be lessened to \$1000 from \$2,500. This would result in 50-65 % decline in shipment costs. The delivery from the Middle Eastern countries as well as to them would too achieve

significant settlements in shipping overheads as well as time. These costs would trim down to \$200-250 for every 40 feet container as soon as CPEC route happens to functioning, plus the time required to arrive at the target would be only 2-3 days. The US along with India is certainly not comfortable on the initiation of CPEC. India with Iran is constructing the Chabahar seaport close to the Gwadar naval port (Hassan, 2017). The initiation of CPEC has made it crystal clear to all the regional states as well as most important global powers regarding the mindset of Pakistan and China to reinforce their tactical affiliation even more. CPEC practically grants China with a tactical circumvent for defeating the US measures to restrict the increase of its authority and power within South Asia as well as the Indian Ocean expanse. The mega projects envelop vast financially viable as well as tactical compensations for both the countries. Moreover, the US eyes the CPEC with unease as it will weaken its strategy to restrain China.

Due to these causes, both the countries are likely to use explicit as well as concealed ways to highlight misinformation regarding CPEC with the intention to build up unconstructive communal judgment within Pakistan. What is required at this vital stage is strength of national unanimity to counter any negative activities. National unison in addition to political integrity in the nation can be reinforced only on the foundation of value for the establishment by the diverse organs of the constituency, the growth of representative organizations of the country, domination of law, along with the stipulation of societal and financial impartiality to the common people. Pakistan along with China has taken a step towards success and prosperity with peace, moreover has left the preference to the counterpart countries to be trade partners for prosperity or be trade partners for enmity.

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