**Pak-Us Tensed Relations during War on Terror:**

**Pak Collaboration:**

1. Pakistan provided the NATO supply line to US and NATO troops in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a land locked country. 3 ground accesses – through Arabian sea, NDN (Northern Distribution Network) through central Asia but 67% + supplies made through Pakistan.
2. Pak carried out series of military operations in Pakistan. First operation in 2003 against Naik Muhammad in South Waziristan. In 2007- Rah e Raast in Malakand Division. Rah e Nijaat in South Waziristan. Zarb e Azab North e Waziristan (EX Fata).
3. Intelligence Collaboration: 500 Al Qaeda and Taliban Leaders Captured and handed over to US.
4. Pakistan secretly allowed drone strikes on its soil. The then president Musharraf stated in certain cases I allowed drone strikes in tribal areas. UN report states there is an agreement between Washington and Islamabad.

US Collaboration

* US provided aid to Pakistan (military and civilian aid). More than 23 billion dollars from 2001 – 2021, approximately 60% military aid and around 40% civilian aid. For example, Kerry Lugar Bill – 7.5 billion aid from (2010-2014).
* US provided Coalition support Fund – for operations in Tribal Belt of Pakistan.
* Coalition of weapons – JF 18 F16, Cobra helicopter, C-130

**Deterioration of Pak US relations**

1. Empowerment of non-Pashtuns antagonized Islamabad – after 2004 because we have invested in Pashtuns.
2. The increasing presence of RAW in Afghanistan under the supervision of US. RAW used Afghanistan as a launching pad for terrorist attacks in Pakistan.
3. Salala check post incident: 26 Pak soldiers were martyred and in return Pak closed NATO supply line.
4. We forced US to vacate Shamsi Airbase.
5. US stopped military Aid, coalition support fund stooped and Weapons to Pakistan also stopped.
6. Pushed Pak in Grey List of FATF.
7. US Pakistan relations during war on Terror were mostly disposable in nature (short term). The behavior of Washington is driven by the role played by Pakistan in War against terror in Afghanistan. E.g. giving bases, allowing drone attacks etc. but we did against it like forcing US to vacate Shamsi Airbase.
8. Pak-US relations have always been either short term (disposable) or rarely midterm but never been long term.
9. On the other hand, US-India relations have been strategic in nature, comprehensive, multidimensional and long-term. How strategic? US entered into a civil nuclear deal with India in 2007and 2008. 29 billion dollars deal and 8 nuclear reactors were established in India under this deal. This deal facilitated India to enhance its nuclear capacity. How? India is uranium short nation but this deal provided India opportunity to import more and more uranium from US, Canda, Australia, Japan (Civil Nuclear deal signed with these countries). Uranium import capacity increased and uranium refine capacity also increased.
10. US also supporting India to become member of NSP (Nuclear Supplier Group). If this happens, India would permanently block Pak way into the group. India will use more and more uranium not just for electricity generation but also for military purposes to acquire more nuclear bombs.
11. Options with Pakistan are:

* Pak China growing civil nuclear collaboration. Chashma 1, 2, 3, 4 ,5. Nuclear reactors established (340 MW). K2, K3 (1100 MW) each operational. C 5 1100 mw under construction
* Initiate civil nuclear collaboration with Turkey, and if needed with Russia.

1. Weapons US- India strategic partnership.

* Airforce: Pakistan has nan edge over Indian Airforce till recently. How? Primarily because of F16 fighter jets and India has SU-30 fighter jet. Now India has acquired Rafel from France, which can hit a target 300 Km inside Pakistan while staying with in Indian space. India has signed an agreement with US – F16 block 60 (updated version) fighter jets would be built in India. If this happens India would have most leverage over Pakistan Airforce.

1. Options with Pakistan

* Update F16, we have 30 updates and nearly 45 need upgradations.
* The Chinese jet that we already purchased in 2020 which competes Rafel. And Air to Air Missiles that can hit up to 400 kms which can be fired from J10 c.

1. US-India Naval collaboration:

* QUAD partners (Australia, India, Japan and the United States): Joint Exercise every year.
* US has provided Naval Combat helicopters to India.
* US has also provided drones to Indian Navy.
* India purchased war-ships, helicopters and submarines from US.

1. Implications on Pakistan

* Maritime security threats are increasing for Pak due to Us-India alliance. Also threatening CPEC.

1. Options with Pakistan

* Pakistan is getting o war-ships from China, in which 4 would be build in Karachi shipyard. 8 submarines in which 4 will be built in Pakistan.
* Sea king Helicopters acquired from UK.
* Pak-Turkey growing Navy collaboration. Since 2015, Pakistan is increasing its focus on Navy.

1. US-India asymmetric warfare collaboration

* Asymmetric warfare technologies given to India by US
* US provided airborne helicopters to India equipped with stealth technology. It doesn’t come in radar (2019). The chances of surgical strikes in Pak by India can be increased.
* Surgical Strike – Feature 1: Pinpoint accuracy and precision. Feature 2: Least or no collateral damage. Feature 3: Return to the base safely. And it can be done through helicopters by forces of any country or Laser guided attack and conduct any operation and go back.
* So, in short US given 2 things to India: Drone as a surveillance technology and Airborne helicopters which has stealth technology.
* India claimed 5 surgical strikes in Pak in 2016 but Pakistan proved it to be wrong. But now India has this technology which increased the chances.

1. Options with Pakistan:

* Pakistan has an amazing capacity of firing shoulder to air missiles and our soldiers deployed on the border with India has it. But Pakistan must acquire Turkish drones, helicopters from Russia, helicopters from US (already purchased and we have to update cobra helicopters)

**Pak-China geo economic partnership – CPEC**:

* total 60 bn dollars+ investment and 33 bn dollars already arrived in Pakistan. 18000 MW electricity will be generated, already 12000 MW added to the system. For example, 4500 MW wind, Solar- 3000, Coal – 10000 MW in which 7000 added already. Civil nuclear – K2, K3. Hydel Sukki kinari, Kohala and Karrot in Kashmir.
* Investment in transport sector: Network of motorways and highways. E.g. Burhan, Faisalabad, Multan, Sukker, Hyderabad, karachi Ratho dero --Gawadar motorway. ML 1 – Karchi, Lahore-Islamabad- Havelian, Peshawar.
* Gwadar seaport: largest and deeper seaport in Asia Pacific.
* Industrial Sector: 9 special economic zones two each in KP, Baluchistan and Punjab and 1 each in Sindh, GB and AJK. The minimum 2400+ industries will be established. Allama Iqbal economic zone Faisalabad – 400 industries will be established, Rashakai economic zone Mardan – 230 industries will be established, Gwadar economic zone – 230 industries will be established, Dabejee in Sindh 230 industries will be established.
* Investment in Agriculture sector: addition of more cultivated land. More expansion of irrigation system. E.g. Drip irrigation system, sprinklers – low usage of water. Seed development program specially hybrid seeds. Focus on vegetables, fisheries, livestock, fruits and crops. China aims to produce agricultural products amounting at least 100 billion dollars from Pakistan buy 2040.

**Benefits for China:**

* China needs a shorter access/path to middle east, south Asia and Africa. Distance would cut by 12000Km as compare to sea route. Timely access and lesser transport cost etc.
* Western-China region which is a land locked region will be developed because it would access the Arabian sea through Pakistan.
* China would cater its agricultural demands from Pakistan.

**Benefits for Pakistan:**

* Pakistan would become a transit corridor. How? China, central Asian republics, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan and Middle east etc., would trade with each other through Pakistan. This idea will be materialized when railway projects like ML1 are built. This will lead to revival of economy of Pakistan. Dubai stabilized due to its seaport. We can get much more benefits from Gwadar as compare to   
  Dubai.
* Industrialization in Pakistan: 2400 + industries mean doubling the current industrial capacity. Leading to more exports and comparatively less imports. Means decline in trade deficit. Jobs opportunity.
* Agricultural sector will expand: crops, fruit, vegetables, livestock, fisheries production will be increased and China is interested in importing agricultural products from Pakistan. (About 100 bn dollars)

**Threats to CPEC:**

* Security situation Afghanistan.
* Terrorist attacks of TTP, BLA and ISKP etc. in Pakistan specially in Baluchistan and KP (attacks on Chinese and CPEC projects), governed by RAW.
* Political instability of Pakistan.

**CPEC phase-2 🡪 Covert it from YouTube.**