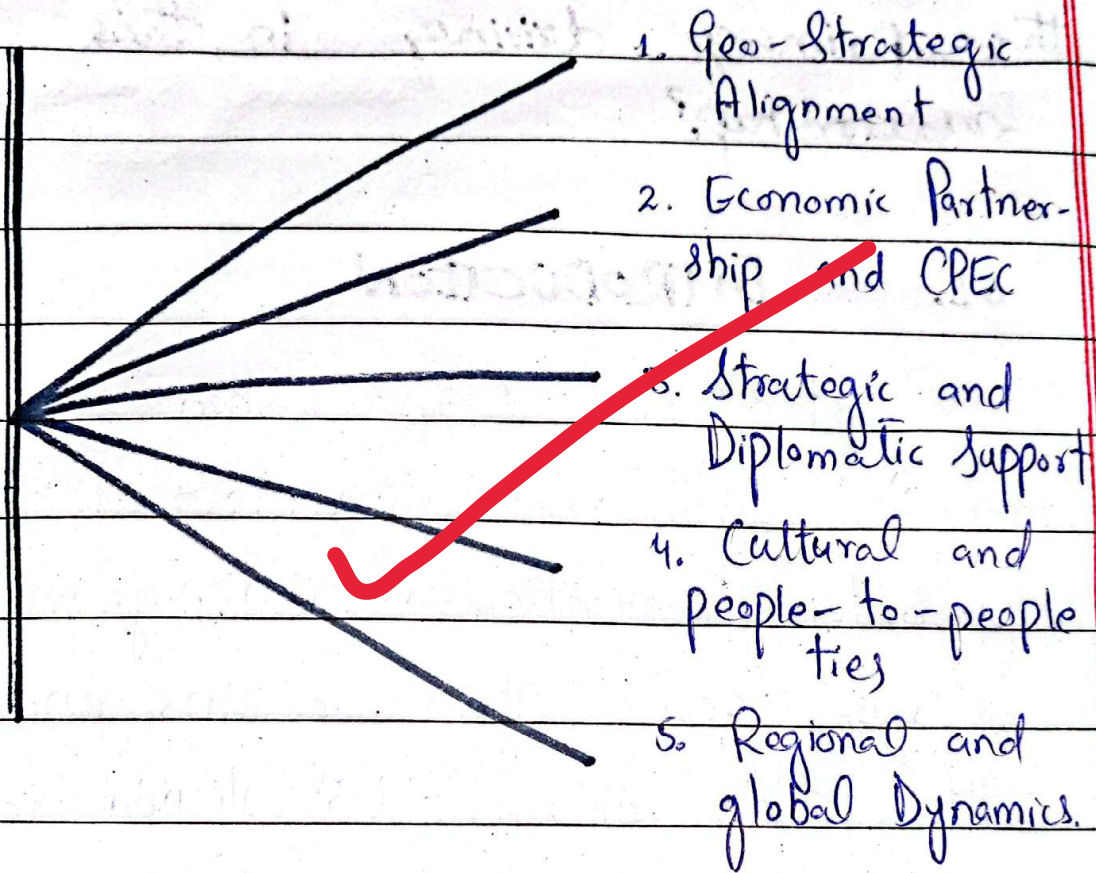


Q. Bilateral relations with China are a pivotal component of Pakistan's Foreign Policy. What are the primary driving in this relationship?

01. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and China share a time-tested and multifaceted relationship, often described as "higher than mountains, deeper than oceans, and sweeter than honey." Established in 1951, their diplomatic ties have evolved into a strategic partnership rooted in mutual trust, economic cooperation, and geopolitical alignment. The bilateral relationship is a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy, shaped by regional security dynamics, economic interests, and cultural affinities.

02. Primary Drivings of Bilateral Relationships of China And Pakistan.



(2.1) Geo-Strategic Alignment

Regional Stability
and Defense
Cooperation

Counter-terrorism
Efforts.

(2.1) (a) Regional Stability And Defense Cooperation

Pakistan and China collaborate closely on defense and security matters to counter regional threats, particularly in South Asia. China supports Pakistan in maintaining strategic stability against India, providing advanced military technology and defense equipment. Besides this, joint military exercises and intelligence-sharing agreements further strengthen their defense ties.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

(2.1) (b) Counterterrorism

Both nations cooperate to combat terrorism, especially in Xinjiang and along Pakistan's borders, ensuring regional peace and security.

2.2 Economic Partnership And CPEC

China-Pakistan
Economic Corridor
(CPEC)

Trade and
Investment

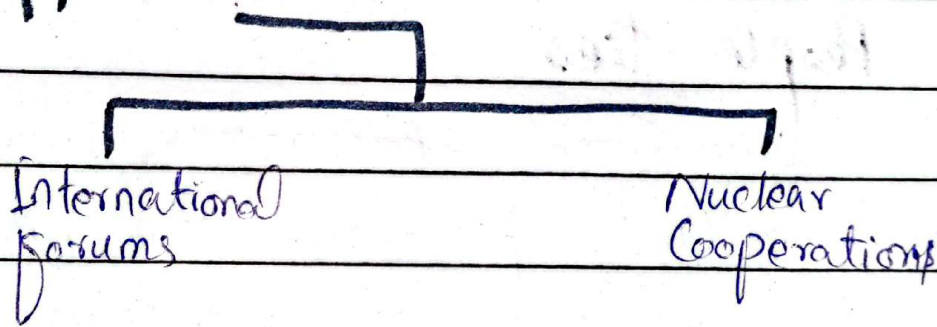
(2.2) (a) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

CPEC, a flagship project under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is a central pillar of their economic partnership. It connects Gwadar Port in Pakistan to China's Xinjiang region, providing China access to the Arabian Sea and boosting Pakistan's infrastructure and energy sectors. Moreover, investments worth over \$60 bn aim to modernize Pakistan's economy, create jobs, and enhance regional connectivity.

(2.2) (b) Trade And Investment

Bilateral trade reached approximately \$27 billion in 2022, with China being Pakistan's largest trading partner. Chinese companies invest in industries such as textiles, agriculture, and energy, fostering economic growth in Pakistan.

(2.3) Strategic And Diplomatic Support



(a) International Forums

China has consistently supported Pakistan's stance on Kashmir and its position in international organizations like the United Nations and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). On the other side, Pakistan

Use specific and self explanatory headings

reciprocates by backing China on issues such as Taiwan, Tibet and the South China Sea.

(b) Nuclear Cooperation

China has played a crucial role in Pakistan's nuclear energy program by providing civilian nuclear technology and reactors, strengthening its energy security.

(2.4) Cultural And People-to-People ties

Educational exchanges, scholarships, and cultural programs have strengthened people-to-people connections. The rising popularity of the Chinese language and increased tourism also promote cultural affinity.

(2.5) Regional And Global Dynamics

Containing
Regional Rivalries

Mutual
Dependence

(a) Containing Regional Rivalries

Both countries collaborate to counterbalance India's regional influence and US strategic presence in Asia. China views Pakistan as a gateway to the Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia, enhancing its global outreach.

(b) Mutual Dependence

Pakistan relies on China for economic aid and defense support, while China values Pakistan's strategic location for securing its trade routes and energy supplies.

Add more arguments

03 CONCLUSION

Pakistan-China relations are a

cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy, shaped by shared strategic, economic, and security interests. Their partnership, anchored in CPEC and defense cooperation, has grown stronger over time. While challenges like security threats and economic dependence exist, the relationship continues to evolve, offering opportunities for regional connectivity and development.