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Q. No: 02

India - Middle East Europe  
Economic Corridor (IMEEEEC):

### 1- Geographical Scope:

India - middle East Europe Economic corridor is a proposed economic corridor connecting India, the middle East, and Europe, covering a vast region with diverse economic landscapes.

### 2- Potential Benefits:

- Enhances trade routes, promoting economic growth.
- Strengthens diplomatic ties between participating nations.

### 3- Challenges:

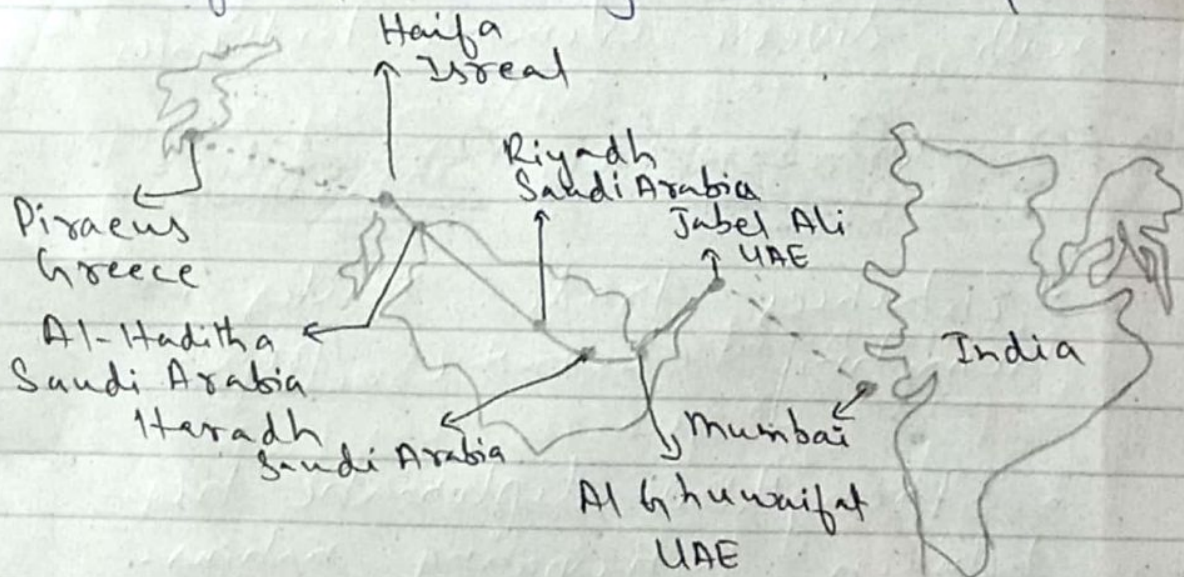


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- Geopolitical complexities may hinder seamless cooperation.
- Infrastructure development challenges may slow progress.

#### 4- Future Prospects

- Success depends on effective collaboration and overcoming geopolitical hurdles.
- Positive outcomes could boost regional stability and development.



## Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) By China



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## 1- Global Impact:

BRI Spans Asia, Europe, and Africa creating a vast network of infrastructure project.

## 2- Economic Influence:

BRI enhances China's economic dominance by creating trade routes and infrastructure investments.

## 3- Concerns:

- Debt-trap diplomacy raises concerns among participating countries:

- Environmental and Social Impacts require careful consideration.

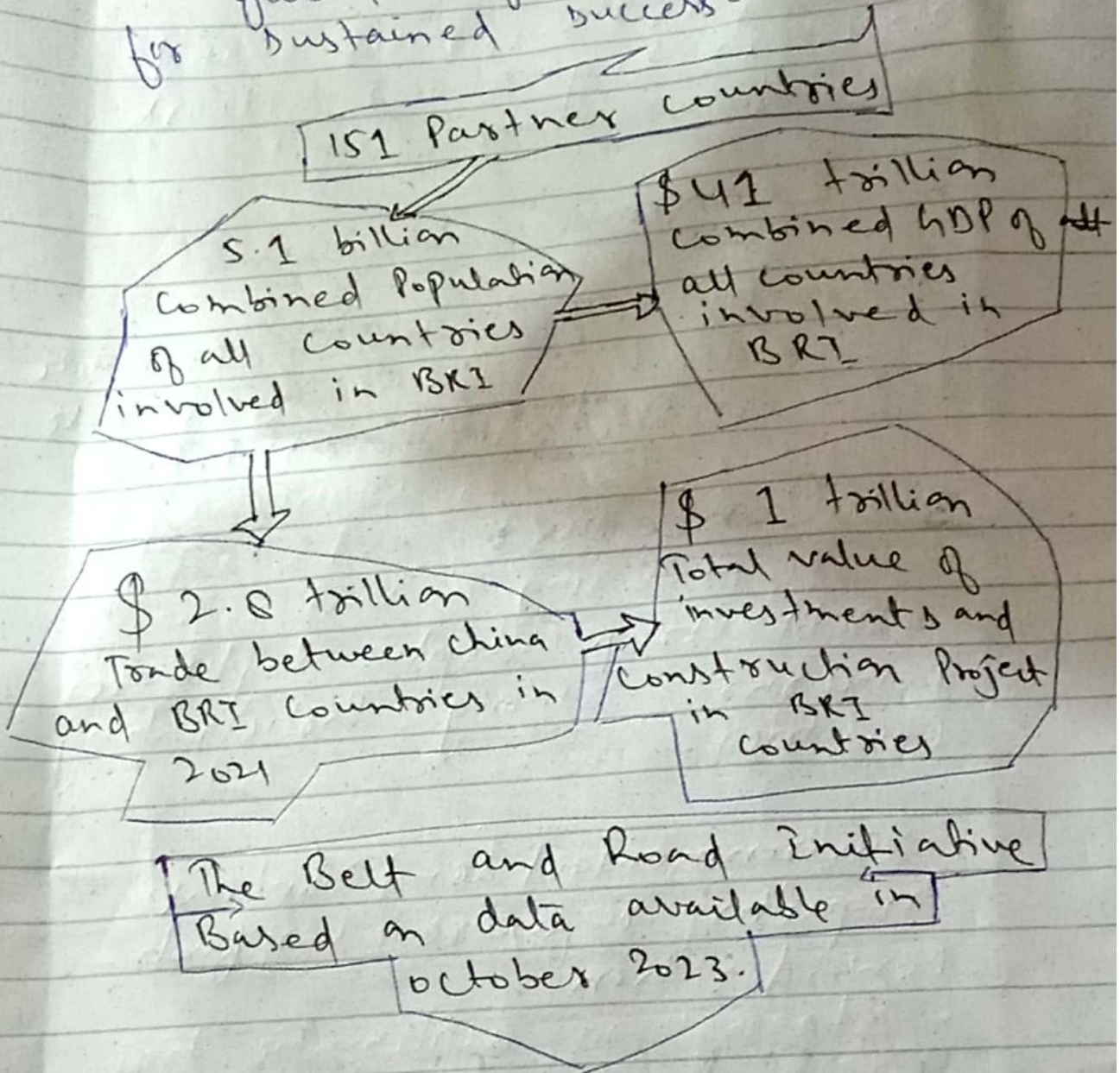
## 4- Future Challenges:

- ongoing geopolitical tensions may affect project continuity



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- Adapting to (chall) changing global dynamics is crucial for sustained success.



## Income Breakdown of BRI members Countries (2023)



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	BRI countries	non BRI countries
High income	42%	58%
upper middle income	72%	28%
lower middle income	91%	9%
Low income	96%	4%

Source: CSIS China Power Project; World Bank;  
Belt and Road Portal

## Comparisons

### 1- Scale

BRI has broader global reach, while India-Middle East, Europe Economic Corridor focuses on specific regions.

### 2- Economic Models

IMEEC emphasizes collaborative economic growth, contrasting with some aspects of BRI's debt-driven approach.



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### 3. Geopolitical Implications:

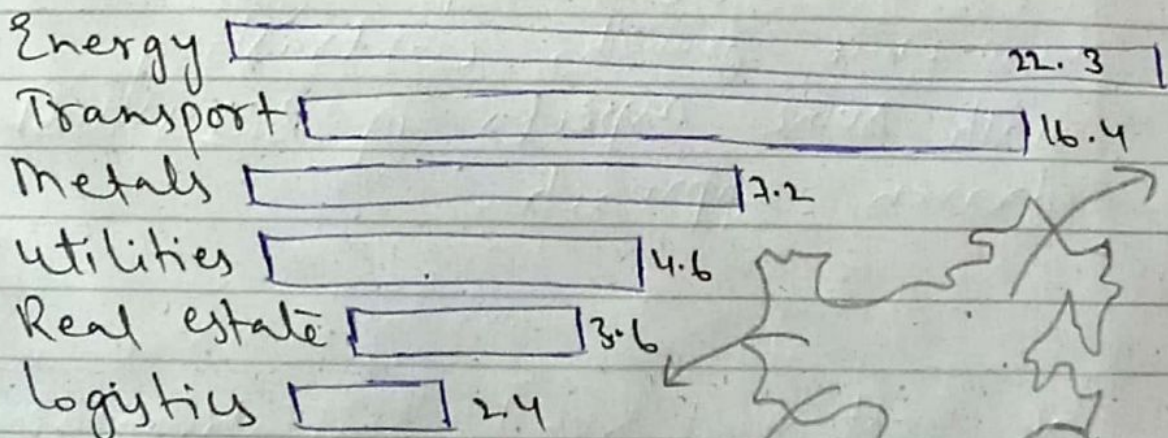
Both projects face geopolitical challenges, requiring adept diplomacy for success.

### 4. Sustainability:

Ensuring environmental and social sustainability is essential for long-term viability in both cases.

## The Focus of China's Belt And Road Initiative

Total Chinese investment in the Belt and Road Initiative in 2021, by sector (in billion U.S. dollar)





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Chemicals  1.5

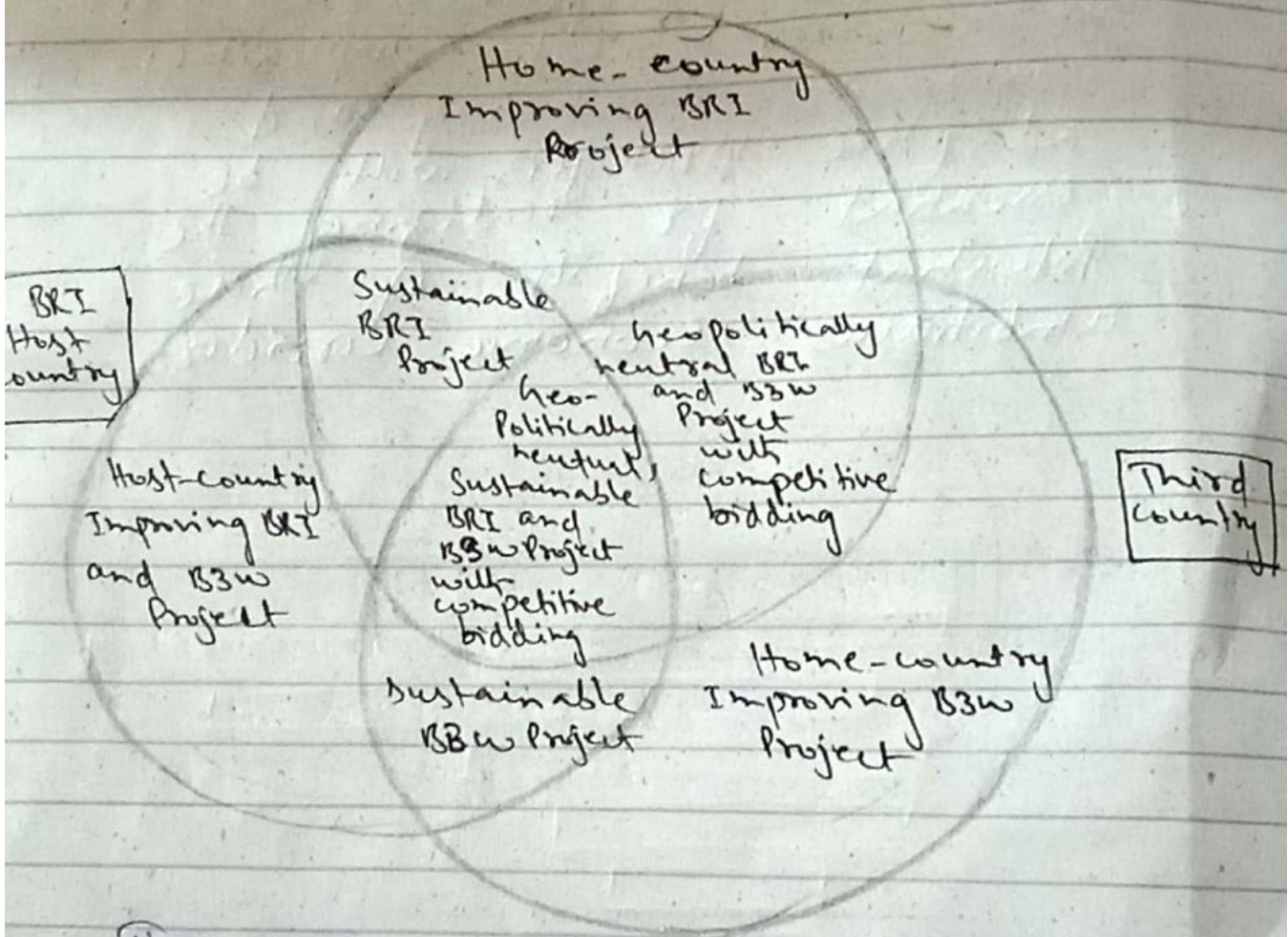
Other  2.8

'others' include health, technology, agriculture etc

Source (Green Finance and Development)

Center

China



The Belt and Road Initiative and International Business



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## Conclusion

The India Middle East Europe economic corridor and BRI Project Present unique opportunities and challenges. IMEEEC's (Project) focused regional approach contrasts with BRI's global scale, and each Project's success depends on effectively addressing geopolitical, economic and environmental complexities. Continuous monitoring and adaptive strategies will be essential for realizing the potential benefits of these ambitious economic corridors.



Q. No. 03

## Introduction

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) stands as a testament to the dynamic collaboration between China and Pakistan, embarking on a transformative journey over the past decade. As both nations celebrate this milestone, it becomes imperative to critically evaluate the successes and failures that have defined the project's trajectory. Designed as a comprehensive initiative encompassing infrastructure development, economic cooperation, and strategic partnerships, CPEC holds promises of economic revitalization and enhanced connectivity. However, these promises lie challenges, ranging from concerns about transparency and regional disparities to security issues. This exploration delves into the multifaceted dimensions of CPEC.



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## Economic Impact:

Success: CPEC has attracted significant foreign direct investment, leading to the development of infrastructure and energy projects, which can potentially stimulate economic growth.

Failure: Some critics argue that the economic benefits are not evenly distributed across regions, potentially exacerbating regional disparities.

## Infrastructure Development

Success: The construction of highways, energy projects, and the Gwadar Port has enhanced Pakistan's connectivity and trade potential.

Failure: Concerns have been raised about the transparency of project contracts and the



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Possibility of debt-related challenges for Pakistan.

## Energy Sector:

Success: CPEC has contributed to addressing Pakistan's energy deficit by investing in various power projects aiding in power generation and distribution.

Failure: Delays and complications in project implementation have led to setbacks, impacting the timely availability of energy resources.

## Gwadar Port:

Success: Gwadar Port's development is seen as a strategic achievement, enhancing maritime trade and potentially transforming the region into a key economic hub.



## Failure:

Environmental concerns, along with the need for effective utilization, pose challenges to realizing the full potential of Gwadar port.

## Debt and Financial

### Implication:

### Success:

CPEC has injected capital into Pakistan's economy, supporting various projects crucial for long-term development.

### Failure:

The growing debt burden and concerns about the terms of financial agreements have raised questions about the sustainability of the economic benefits.

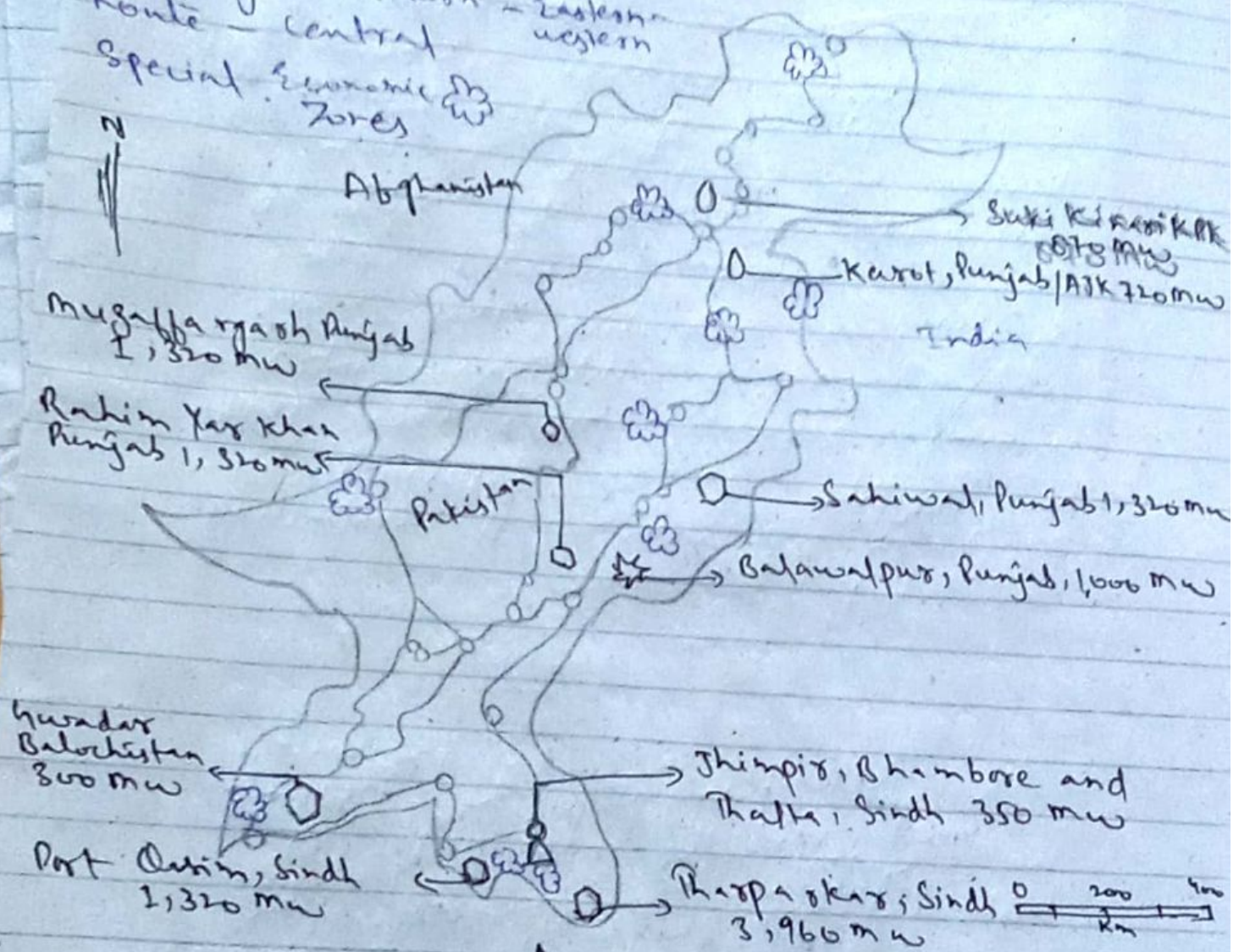


# Major Project of China - Pakistan Economic Corridor

Power Project: Coal, Hydro, Wind

Highway - Northern - Eastern - western  
Route - Central

Special Economic Zones

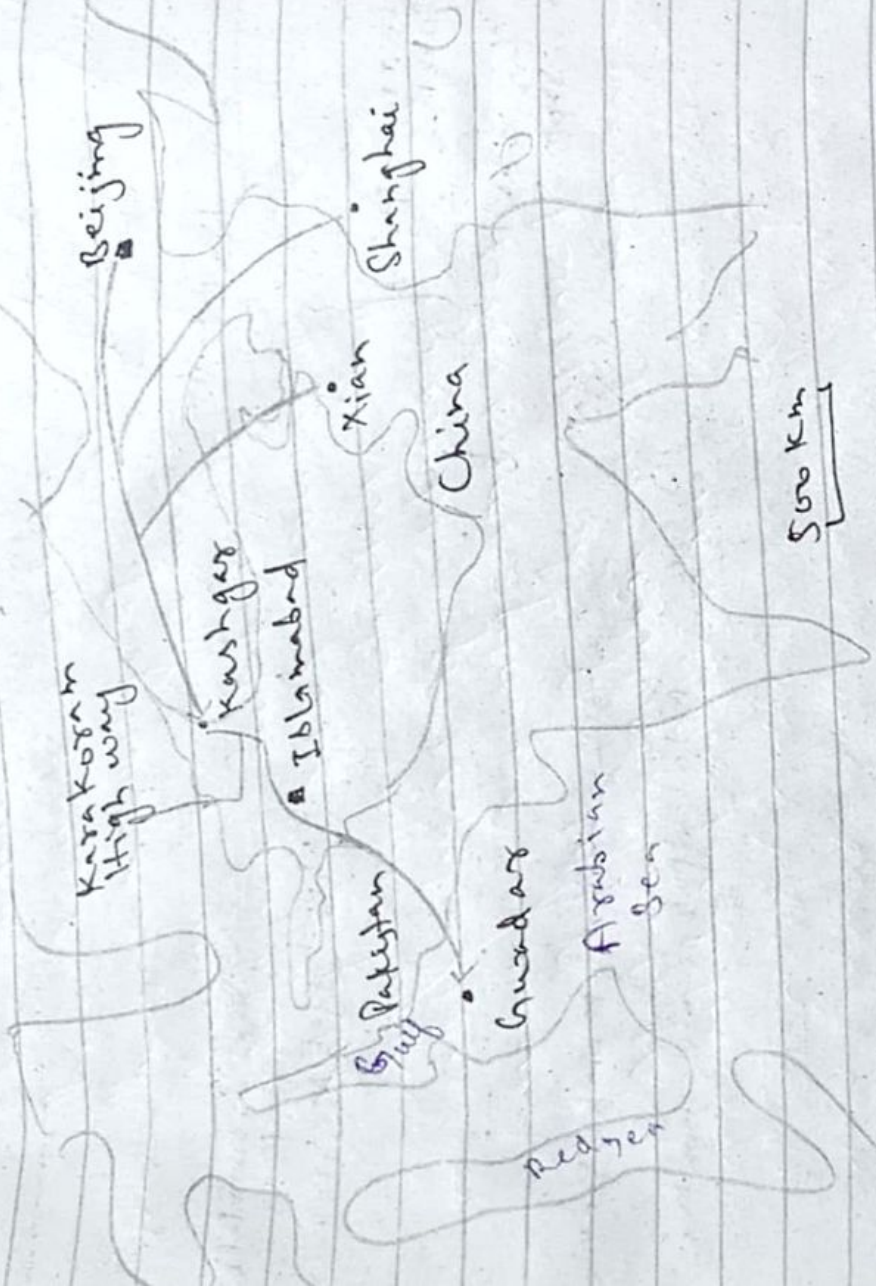


Map Showing Major Project of China - Pakistan Economic



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\$46 billion investment  
in the China Pakistan  
Economic Corridor (CPEC)



The Package includes improved  
road, rail and pipeline links  
between the Arabian Sea  
and China's north west.

China - Pakistan Economic Corridor  
CPEC - future booming



Q. No: 06

## Navigating Cross-Border Threats: An In-Depth Analysis of Pak-Afghan Relations

### Introduction:

"The true measure of the depth of Pak-Afghan relations lies in our shared challenges and opportunities," reflects the complex tapestry of a bilateral relationship undergoing a significant test. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and the Islamic State's (ISKP) Pakistan territory for attacking Afghanistan analysis delves into the challenges these threats present a decision surrounding the intricate Afghan by Islamabad consequences to repatriation refugees -

Security



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## Refugee Repatriation:

"As we confront security challenges, we must also navigate the humanitarian dimensions of the refugee crisis, acknowledging the complexity of Islamabad's decision to repatriate Afghan refugees. Rooted in the need to mitigate risks associated with cross-border activities, this move adds layers of intricacy, intertwining security imperatives with the plight of the displaced Afghan population and impacting bilateral relations."

## Historical Context:

"As we navigate the present, we carry the weight of historical ties," recognizing the historical context becomes imperative. Periods of cooperation and discord shape the complexities of Pakistan-Afghan relations today, influencing diplomatic strategies in response



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to evolving security threats.

## Strategic Diplomacy:

"Fostering stability demands a delicate balance between security measures and diplomatic initiatives", encapsulates the essence of addressing the root causes of extremism. Strategic diplomacy, both bilaterally and regionally, becomes indispensable for forging a sustainable path forward.

## International Dimensions:

"The global stage offers collaborative solutions to transnational threats", emphasizes the role of the international community in strengthening collaboration, sharing intelligence and fostering regional initiatives are essential elements for achieving stability and security in South Asia.