

Question # 1 :-

IMEEC as a competitor to BRI :-

Introduction :- India-Middle East Europe economic corridor is an economic corridor between various countries. It is introduced by India and US in G20 summit along with the collaboration of several other countries. President Joe Biden pushed this project by being an investor of a developed country. It is an economic development through economic integrity by connecting Asia to Arabian Gulf and Europe. It will make the trade 40% faster.

Two Corridors :

Eastern corridor

Connecting India to Arabian Gulf

Northern corridor

Connecting Arabian Gulf to Europe

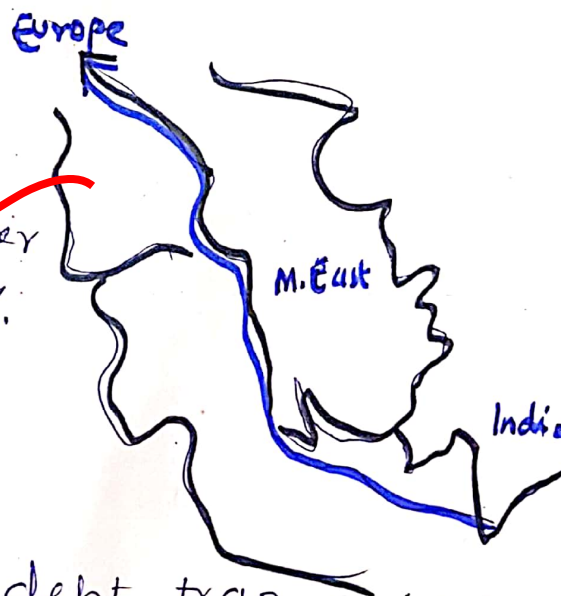
Ship to Rail transit network will supplement existing maritime and Road transport routes to and from between India, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Europe.

IMEEC V/S BRI :-

IMEEC countries will be able to trade. It not only lower the cost of trade to 40% but also the Infrastructure projects will also create a big difference.

BRI is considered as a debt trap project as it provides loan to complete the infrastructural projects.

IMEEC also gives an other options for the country having not so good relations with China and its allies.



Implications of IMEEC on several countries :-

This corridor will pose a direct threat for Pakistan, Turkiye and China

First and foremost it is a major setback for China's BRI which was signed in 2013 and in recent days it has completed a decade of its CPEC project. It is the project in the South Bloc which provide avenues for other countries. BRI project also connect various continents through the route.

As for Pakistan, which is also an important part of CPEC project. As this project is introduced in sidelined project of G20 sum by India; which is the neighbouring enemy of Pakistan. The route for trade is going to be used by both the blocs, which act as a threat China as well as Pakistan.

lastly, Turkiye also withdrew from CPEC and stated that an corridor is not possible without the inclusion of Turkiye.

Conclusion :

As China's development in the form of its big economy poses a threat to India and US, and by being rival the race is not limited to few areas, the competition rises with time in almost everything.

Research Analyst says that BRI and IMEEC are more or less the same thing but making the North and South Bloc. due to the countries it is projected. The objectives are same, China's BRI is threat for US & India's IMEEC and vice versa.

→ A DECADE OF CPEC : SUCCESSES OR FAILURE .

Introduction :-

Pakistan and China celebrated 10th Anniversary of CPEC. There is no doubt that China support Pakistan to develop its infrastructure. However, It also possess various challenges for both the countries over the past decade.

⇒ SUCCESSSES :-

- Employment opportunities (more than 100 SMEs benefited directly from CPEC)
- Gawadar port is completed which opened various avenues of connectivity and business.
- The free economic zone at Gawadar is attracting investors.
- Transportation and infrastructure improved.
- CPEC assisted Pakistan in managing the energy sector.
- Chinese companies invested in social and environmental project
- Shorten trade route

⇒ Challenges of the Project :-

- NO chain of command
- The institutional framework is complicated making the business environment unfriendly.
- The security issues were increasing day by day making it difficult for the investors.
- Debt trap strategy
- Corruption
- politician instability delayed the projects.
- Resurgence of terrorism

Conclusion :-

CPEC need a new framework of security, with focus on enhanced role of policy. The visit of Chinese leader signals a chip-up moment for Pakistan as China reassured Pakistan of progress on the CPEC.