Introduction

The Pakistan - Saudi Arabia Defence Pact of 2025 represents a historic truning point in ~~biterat~~ bilateral relations. It transcends traditional military cooperation and enters the realm of economic ~~modal~~ modernization, industrial callaboration, and techonological self reliance. While optimists call it a golden opporunity for Pakistan's industrial revival, critics caution against overdependence and poor implementation. The pact embodies both potential and ~~against~~ peril — and its value lies in how effectively both nations translate vision into reality.

Causes Behind the Pact.

Pakistan's Economic Decline and Need for industrial Revival.

Pakistan's economic competitives has ~~delic~~ delinced sharply due to weak industrial policies and ~~impact~~ import dependency. The defense pact offers an avenue to rebuild its industrial base through co-production and technology transfer — a crucial step toward economic revival.

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and Economic Diversification

Saudi Arabia Vision 2030 seeks to reduce reliance on oil and create a knowledge-based economy. The pact align perfectly with this by enabling the localization of over 50% of Saudi military spending.

Convergence of Strategic interests.

Both nations shares long-standing military ties and common regional security interests. The pact. Consolidates this alliance into a structured and ~~mutual~~ mutually benefical framework. enhancing geopolitical stability in the Muslims world.

Learning from East Asian Models

Countries like Japan and South ~~Keo~~ Korea bulit economic power through selective industrial investment. The Pakistan-Saudi model aims to ~~replace~~ replicate this sucess — ~~foucing~~ focuing recources on defence and high-tech industries to achieve global competitiveness.

II. Economic and Strategic

Launch of the Military-industrial Vector (MIV)

The pact introduces the Military Industrial Vector (MIV) - an innovation concept merging defence, technology, and economics. It combines Saudi financial strength with Pakistan's technical expersite, creating a synergy for joint defence production and exports.

Export-led Growth Opportunity for Pakistan

Pakistan's economy need exports-driven growth. Joint production of aircraft, drones and sensors for global markets will expand Pakistan's export protfolio beyond textiles and agriculture Strengthening it trade balance.

Strategic Autonomy for Saudi Arabia.

By partnering with Pakistan, Saudi Arabia reduces dependence on Western arms suppliers The ~~devas~~ development of indigenous defense capacity seves its strategic independence and aligns with regional security ambitions.

8. Techology Tranfer and innovation Gains.

Pakistan again access to ~~develop~~ advanced technologies through co-production Joint R and D on drones, electronic warface and ~~Satellit~~ Satellite Systems can enhance Pakistan's innovation ecosystem a long-missing component in its industrial framework.

9. Creation of Maintenance, Repair, and overhaul (MRO) Facilities.

Setting up MRO creation in Saudi Arabia will utilize Pakistan's aviation expersite while building Riyadh's Capacity as a regional hub for aircraft servicing, ~~operati~~ generating revenue and skilled development.

III Scientific, Technological and Civilian Dimensions.

10. Advacement in Space and AI Technologies

Future warface ~~dependency~~ depends on artificial intelligence, data analytics and space capabilities Pakistan's Satellites imaging and Saudi investment in space programs together can lead to a regional autonomous Command and control network – Similar to Europe IRTS.

11. Dual-Use Civilian Benefits

Technologies developed under this pact will have Civilian applications – including flood ~~monor~~ monitoring ~~per~~ precision agriculture, port security; and disaster ~~manger~~ management – enhancing both countries resilience to climate change.

12. Establisment of a Joint Innovation and R&D Fund.

The proposed Pak-Saudi Innovation fund will finance research in next- ~~generated~~ generation defense technologies Co-ownership of intellectual property equal benefits and long-term Cooperation.

IV Political and Strategic Implications

13. Strengthening of Regional Defence Cooperation.

The pact could become the foundation for a regional defence and dual-use ~~ident~~ industry ecosystem ~~acr~~ across the Muslim World, reducing reliance on Westren defence market and promoting intra-regional security cooperation.

14. **Geopolitical Leverage and Global Credibility**

Through this collaboration, both ~~sides~~ states enhance their strategic weight in global affairs. Pakistan gains credibility as a ~~tendency~~ technology-production nation, and Saudi Arabia emerges as a key player in the defence industry.

Critical Evaluation:

While the pact offers immense promise several challenges persist:

- Pakistan must ensure transparent ~~government~~ ~~goverance~~ governance and industrial discipline to aviod misuse of funds.
- Both nations must prevent political ~~insb~~ instability from undermining long-term projects.
- Sucess depends on ~~contribution~~ continuous R and D investment and human capital development.
- Overemphasis on defence exports could distort economic priorities if not balanced with civilian industrialization.

In conclusion If both domonstrate strategic vision transparency, and sustained commitment the pact could serve as model for the entire Muslim world proving that economic strength and security indenpendenee can evolve together. However, without effective execution, this historic opporunity may become another unfulfilled promise in the annals of Pakistan economic history.

(Q5)

Introduction:

The Paris Climate Agreement adopted 2015 Symbolized global unity against the existential threat of climate change. However, the repeated withdrawal of the United States under Donald Trump has Shaken this ~~Slipt~~ Spirit of Collective action. As the world second largest emitter and a major financier of global climate Programs, the US. exit weakens ~~intent~~ international momentum at a critical juncture. The ~~comi~~ coming transition from Cop 29 (Baku) to Cop 30 Belum depends heavily on leadership, ~~fina~~ finance, and Solidarity all of which face uncertainty in the absence of Washington's full commitment.

Implications

1. Leadership Vaccum in Global Goverance

The US has historically led in climate diploy diplomacy, technology transfer, and funding. It withdraw Create a leadership void at a time when collective action is most needed. No other single nation yet commands equivalent geopolitical influence to fill that Space.

2. Undermining the Paris Agreement Credibility

The Paris Agreement depends on voluntary National Determined Contributions (NDCs) When a major power exists, it ~~sing~~ Signals that global commitment are ~~negotiation~~ negotiable. This undermines the moral and diplomatic authority of the accord.

3. Financing Crisis for Climate Funds

The U.S fund contributes heavily to funds like the Green Climate GCF and loss and Damage Fund. It absence slow disbursement and ~~depenets~~ deepens the \$187 - \$359 billion annual adaption finance gap (UNEP, 2024). Developing countries Suffer the most.

4. Setback to COP29 Achievement

COP29 (Baku) operationalized major Climate mechanisms — including Article 6 on Carbon market and the loss and Damage Fund. Without U.S participation, mobilizing the newly agreed $300 billion/year pledge arduous, delaying Baku to Belem Roadmap.

5. Reduced Pressure on other Major Emitters

The U.S withdrawal weakens the global peer-pressured System. Countries like China, India and Russia may delay emission cuts, citing fairness ~~issue~~ issue, thereby slowing collective climate action.

6. Rise of fragmented Climate coalitions

In the absence of unified U.S leadership, the world risk fragmented Climate blocs — such as EU-led initiative: Asian green compact and Climate facilities which lack coordinated global impact.

Weakening of Multilateral Climate ~~institions~~ institutions

Institution like the UNFCCC, GCF, and GEF depend on US funding and diplomacy Reduced support could shrink their ~~prote~~ project portfolios, weakens ~~monon~~ monitoring systems, and limited their global outreach.

Shift Toward Private and Regional Financing

Without U.S federal participation the burden shifts to private investors, regional banks (ADB, AfDB and middle power. while this diversification may encourage innovation, it also risks inconsistency and insufficient scale.

Europe's Strained Capacity to lead Alone.

The European Union already a climate leader, cannot singlehandedly fill the financial and diplomatic gap left by the US Rising energy costs, internal political division and economic slowdown its capacity.

10. **Slower Technological Transition.**

U.S companies dominates green innovation— in electric vehicles, carbon capture and renewable energy. Without ~~capacity~~ policy support from Washington, global deployment of green technologies will slow, especially in developing ~~AA~~ regions.

11. **Increased Geopolitical Distraction**

The worlds geopolitical focus has shifted defence and conflict with global military spending reaching 2.7 trillion 2024 and projected to rise to 6.6 trillion by 2035. This reallocation resources away from climate adaption and reconstruction.

12. **Rise of Alternative Climate Leadership**

While the U.S ~~exist~~ exit is damaging, it opens space new leadership. The EU, China Gulf States (especially under Saudi Aarbra Vision 2030) and developing alliance like the African Climate Facility are now emerging as major climate actors.

Resilience of Global Climate Momentum

Despite the US withdrawl climate action has to become economically inevitable. Green energy is now competitives; over 140 countries have committed to net-zero targets. Thus while US absence slow progress it cannot reserve the direction of the global ~~tradit~~ transition.

Conclusion

The withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Climate Agreement represents a major diplomatic and financial setback, but the end of global climate action. The world has entered a stage where climate responsibility is shared, not centralized. The ~~non~~ new architecture of climate cooperation – forged through innovation, regional alliance and public-private collaboration – can still succeed if nation act collectively and decisively. The absence of a traditional leader may delay progress, but also forces a more democratic multi-centered, and resilient global climate order to emerge.

Introduction

Pakistan's foregin Policy in 2025 faces adelicate challenges managing renewed engagement with the US while Sutaining its time-tested ~~strag~~ Strategic partnership with China. Both countries are global power locked in strategic competition, and Pakistan's Survival and Progress dependen on maintaining equilibrium between the two without appearing to side with either.

Background: Pakistan's Ties with the US and China.

Historically, Pakistan enjoyed close relations ~~without~~ With both Washington and Bejing. The US was Pakistan's Key ally during the Cold War and the War on terror, while China has remained an all-Weather friends Providing military, economics and diplomatic support. The launch of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) under the Belt and Road initiative (BRI) Strengthened chinese influenced Whereas the U.S relationship weakened after 2021 due to misused and diversing interests

3. Recent Development (2025 Scenario)

In 2025, Pakistan has ~~re-enaged~~ re-engaged with Washington on economic ~~et~~ diplomacy, counter-terrorim, and trade. The US aims to rebuild ties beyond military cooperation. Simultaneously, Pakistan and China have expanded cooperation through CPEC-Phase II, focusing on mining, renewable energy and technology. Foregin Minister Ishaq Dar recently stated that Pakistan's ties with US should not be viewed through the China lens, emphasing Islambad independent foreign policy. Hence Pakistan leadership is pursing a multi-vector approach - balancing both powers to serve its national interest.

4. Challenges in Balancing Relations.

1 **US-China** Rivalry: The intensifying strategic competition puts pressure on Pakistan to pick sides.

2 Economic Dependency on China: Heavy Chinese loans and ~~loans~~ projects could reduce Pakistan's autonomy.

3 Trust Deficit with the US: Washington remains cautious due to past concerns about Pakistan's autonomy regional policies.

4 Regional Pressures: India's growing partnership with the US and China's ties with Iran complicate Pakistan's diplomacy.

5 Internal instability: Political polarization and economic fragility weaken Pakistan's bargaining position.

Opportunities for Pakistan.

1 Economic Diversification: The US offer trade and technology access, while China provides ~~infrastucture~~ infrastructure and investment.

2 Strategic leverage: Pakistan's position as a bridge between South, Central, and West Aisa enhances it geopolitical value.

3. Regional Mediation Role: Pakistan can act as bridge between Washington and Bejing promoting dialogue and cooperation in areas like Climate change Counter- ~~tor~~ terrorism.

4. Industrial Growth: CPEC 2.0 and US investment in green energy and digital economy can stimulate local employment.

6. Strategies to Maintain Balance:

1. **Purse Independent Forign Policy:** Continue emphasing that relations with the US and China are not mutually exclusive.
2. **Economic Regional Cooperation:** Expand trade with both powers and reduce reliance on debt financing.
3. ~~Kron~~ **Engage in Regional Cooperation:** Strengthen ties with Middle Eastern and ASEAN States to reduce dependency on either bloc.
4. **Strengthen Domestic Capacity:** Political stability institutional reforms and transparent ~~government~~ governance will attract investment from both partners.

5. **Diplomatic Neutrality:** Avoid statements or actions that overtly align Pakistan with one side of the US-China rivalry.

6. **Enhance Soft Power:** Promote Pakistan's role in peacebuilding, climate cooperation and connectivity.

Risk and limitations

- Over-reliance on either side could damage the other relationships
- Failure to delivers CPEC reforms may frustrate China, while limited governance reforms could deter US investors
- Any regional crisis (Kashmir, Afghanistan) could test Pakistan neutrality and diplomatic agility.

8. Conclusion

In 2025, Pakistan stands at a crossroads between two competing global powers. the optimal strategy lies in strategic balancing engaging both the United States and China while preserving national soverignty and economic independence. By promoting neutrality, economic diversification, and constructive diplomacy, Pakistan can transform its geopolitical position from a passive ally to a regional connector and strategic mediator, securing stability and prosperity amid shifting global dynamics.