

Introduction

The Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Defence Pact of 2025 represents a historic turning point in bilateral relations. It transcends traditional military cooperation and enters the realm of economic modernization, industrial collaboration, and technological self-reliance. While optimists call it a golden opportunity for Pakistan's industrial revival, critics caution against overdependence and poor implementation. The pact embodies both potential and 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 competitiveness has declined sharply due to weak industrial policies and import dependency. The defence 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 beneficial framework, enhancing geopolitical stability in the Muslim world.

Learning from ^{East} Asian Models

Countries like Japan and South Korea built economic power through selective industrial investment. The Pakistan-Saudi model aims to ~~replace~~ replicate this success — ~~focusing~~ focusing resources 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 expertise, creating a synergy for joint defence production and exports.

Export-led Growth Opportunity for Pakistan

Pakistan's economy needs export-driven growth. Joint production of aircraft, drones, and sensors for global markets will expand Pakistan's export portfolio beyond textiles and agriculture, strengthening its trade balance.

Strategic Autonomy for Saudi Arabia.

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

8. Technology Transfer and Innovation Gains.

Pakistan again access to develop advanced technologies through co-production. Joint R&D on drones, electronic Warfare and ~~Satellite~~ 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 expertise 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. Advancement in Space and AI Technologies

Future Warfare 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 for precision agriculture, port security, and disaster ~~mange~~ management - enhancing both countries resilience to climate change.

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

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

iv 13. Political and Strategic Implications Strengthening of Regional Defence Cooperation.

The pact could become the foundation for a regional defence and dual-use ~~ident~~ industry ecosystem ~~at~~ across the Muslim world, reducing reliance on Western 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 avoid misuse of funds.
- Both nations must prevent political ~~inst~~ instability from undermining long-term projects.
- Success depends on ~~contributions~~ 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 demonstrate Strategic Vision transparency, and Sustained Commitment the ~~fact~~ could serve as model for the entire Muslim world. Proving that economic strength and security independence can evolve together. However, without effective execution, this historic opportunity may become another unfulfilled promise in the annals of Pakistan economic history.

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 spirit of collective action. As the world's second largest emitter and a major financier of global climate programs, the US exit weakens international momentum at a critical juncture. The coming transition from Cop 29 (Baku) to Cop 30 Belém depends heavily on leadership, ~~for~~ finance, and solidarity all of which face uncertainty in the absence of Washington's full commitment.

Implications

1. Leadership Vacuum in Global Governance

The US has historically led in climate diplomacy, technology transfer, and funding. Its withdrawal creates 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 sends signals that global commitment are 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 Fund and Loss and Damage Fund. Its absence slows disbursement and deepens the \$187 - \$359 billion annual adaptation 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, 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 Institutions

Institution like the UNFCCC, GCF, and GEF depend on US funding and diplomacy. Reduced support could shrink their ~~prote~~ project portfolios, weakens ~~monori~~ 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 dominate 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 regions.

11. Increased Geopolitical Distraction

The world's 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 adaptation and reconstruction.

12. Rise of Alternative Climate Leadership

While the U.S. exit is damaging, it opens space new leadership. The EU, China, Gulf States (especially under Saudi Arabia 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 withdrawal climate action has to become economically inevitable. Green energy is now competitive. Over 140 countries have committed to net-zero targets. Thus while US absence slows progress it cannot reverse the direction of the global ~~transition~~ 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 ~~new~~ new architecture of climate cooperation—forged through innovation, regional alliance and public-private collaboration—can still succeed if nations 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 foreign policy in 2025 faces delicate challenges managing renewed engagement with the US while sustaining its time-tested strategic partnership with China. Both countries are global power locked in strategic competition, and Pakistan's survival and progress depend 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 with both Washington and Beijing. The US was Pakistan's key ally during the Cold War and the War on Terror, while China has remained an all-weather friend, providing military, economic and diplomatic support. The launch of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) strengthened Chinese influence. Whereas the US relationship weakened after 2021 due to misused and diverging interests.

3. Recent Development (2025 Scenario)

In 2025, Pakistan has re-engaged re-engaged with Washington on economic diplomacy, counter-terrorism, 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. Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar recently stated that Pakistan's ties with US should not be viewed through the China lens, emphasizing Islamabad independent foreign policy. Hence Pakistan leadership is pursuing 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.
- a. **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.

Kindly increase content

Opportunities for Pakistan.

- 1 Economic Diversification: The US offer trade and technology access, while China provides infrastructure and investment.
- 2 Strategic leverage: Pakistan's position as a bridge between South, Central, and West Asia enhances its geopolitical value.

3. **Regional Mediation Role:** Pakistan can act as bridge between Washington and Beijing promoting dialogue and cooperation in areas like Climate Change Counter-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 Foreign Policy:** Continue emphasizing 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. **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 deliver 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 sovereignty and economic

Independence. By promoting neutrality, economic diversification, and constructive diplomacy, Pakistan can transform its geopolitical position from a

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Passive ally to a regional connector and Strategic mediator, securing Stability and Prosperity amid

Shifting global dynamics

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Give examples from present events to justify answers

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