

## **Pakistan-China Relations Effects on Middle East Prospect: Themes and Directions**

By

<sup>1</sup>Mohammad Haroon Raisani, <sup>2</sup>Mir Wais Kasi

### **Abstract:**

*Present research was sought to determine the Pakistan-China relationship and its regional impacts over on regional politics, trade features, relationships, socio-economic determinants, and CPEC dynamics on Middle East. The design of present study was descriptive type of research. A (100) respondents were selected in the University of Balochistan (Department of Pakistan Study Centre), in order to evaluated the research questions. The one hundred (100) respondents were selected by using the ANOVA (DMRT) at 0.05 level. The respondents were perceived that the China-Pakistan relations especially in the context of CPEC, strengthen. Non-significant was found in research question dimension at 0.05 alpha level, in this regard the 0.05 alpha level based on 95% confidence Interval for mean value. Henceforth, the research question-1 was irrelevant and extraneous based on perceived perception of the respondents. In addition, similar the non-significant variation between two groups were found. Further, the relationship between the Pakistan and China are strengthen the living example is the CPEC and others development projects. China–Pakistan Economic Corridor, a gate way to Middle East open the new window within term of appropriate physical and institutional infrastructure development, socio-economic development features, business acceleration, trade crescendos, political harmony, job opportunity creation, regional development, industrial expansion and so forth. Both counties had strengthened to develop their regional ties and relationships either quality. Henceforth, the Pakistan-China relationships as higher as the Mount Everest and as deeper as the ocean. Beside that their relationship between two counties have reflects to imitate the huge impacts in the Middle East geo-political facets.*

**Keywords:** Pakistan, CPEC, China, themes, relationships etc.

---

<sup>1</sup>M.Phil. Scholar Area Study Centre University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Mir Wais Kasi Associate Professor, Department of International Relations University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

## **Introduction:**

Formally, in 21 May 1951, the Pakistan and China established the diplomatic relations between two countries. In a while, after the China administration lost its influence in 1949 towards Mainland issue. These sort of activities initially jerk to curve the communist country (China) on its borders as well as Pakistani administration would counterbalance by Indian influence.

As a strategic point of view the Indian authority had accepted China status a year before, in this regard, the Nehru wanted aimed at nearer relationships with the remained and strengthen Chinese government. In addition, aiming to marking closer bilateral ties, the Shaheed Suhrawardy (Pakistani Prime Minister) and Zhou Enlai (Chinese Premier) had signing the friendship treaty between two countries in the year of 1956. With mounting border strains, Pakistani administration and China authority have allied with each other during the Sino-Indian war in 1962. However, after the exact 1 year Chinese started conflicts, fought and skirmishes with India.

Since two countries (Pakistan and China) were recognized their wider range of diplomatic relations, in this regard, Pakistan and China have been uses the regularly exchanges diplomatic relations between two countries' leadership. For instance, the as the prime leader of China Zhou Enlai established wholehearted salutations and welcoming dimension directions during hid travel in Pakistan region. However, Pakistani's envoy in China hasty the forging affair with China while Zhou died in the year of 1976, in this connection a road in the Islamabad was kept and retained the name of "Zhou Enlai " or Zhou Enlai road aiming at diplomatic enclave with China government. However, in this context, the Zhou Enlai is first Chinese leader who had built the road in Pakistan. The Mao Zedong (Chinese leader), had received and met the ZA, Bhutto notwithstanding sickness in 27 May 1976 (People's Daily China, 2015). Li Keqiang's (Chinese Premier) aero plane was accompanied through 6 JF-17 Thunder jets, co-operatively established through the Pakistan and China in the year 22 May 2013

Pakistan-China relations initiated in the mid of 20th century around mid of the twenty century around 1950, however, in this regard, while the Pakistan was among the leading nations toward come obsessed by authorized ambassadorial affairs through China. However, both nations have upright positioned and substantial status based on extreme supportive bilateral liaison regarding the political aspect, social feature, economic viability and so forth. However, in this regard, both nations have frequently switch over the high-level visits and varied diversity of

Packages agreements and promises (BBC News, 2011; Masood, 2008 and China Daily, 2006).

However, the Chinese foreign policy have initially stressed on bilateral relationship with regimentally influential power Pakistan. Political and diplomatic nexus were inevitable to established in the mid of 20th century around 1950, in this regard, the boundary as the broader management concerns decided in the year of 1963, in addition, the military services support initiated in the years of 1966, hence, a strategic coalition was shaped in the year of 1972, and bilateral assistant within term of economic co-operation activated in the year of 1979. The China has turn into major dealer of armament equipment's and was considered as the 3rd main trading partner of the Pakistan (Dawn, 2011; and Anonymous, 2012). However, the China has prearranged the \$60 million loan within favor of Pakistan which was furthermore advanced to deliver the grant after East Pakistan aftermath. Only just, Pakistan and China have decided to liaise the initiatives regarding the improving the Pakistan's nuclear power status as the 8th power so as to propagate the Pakistan military supremacy (BBC, 2012).

Pakistan and China also share to close their armed affairs, in this aspects, a range of diverse weapons by the China was supplied for the Pakistani security forces so as to strengthen the Pakistani security forces ability. Pakistani government assists the China on the matters of Taiwan and Xinjiang, Tibet, whereas the China administration had supports the Pakistan's standpoint on the Kashmir issue. Military collaboration has extended, in this regard, with joint-venture plans has been started about fabricating weapons like manufacturing the fighter jet scheme and guided missile frigates (Dawn, 2017).

Keeping in the view the importance of the friendship and amity prospect, the China and Pakistan has prolonged and robust affiliation. However, in this regard, the long-standing connexions between Pakistan and China have been reciprocally beneficial. A near distinctiveness of opinions and reciprocated interests persist the crosscutting and centre-point of two-sided links. Pakistan has always supported to the China regarding the issue of Sino-Indian War in the 1962. However, the Pakistan has similar moral support to the China and sustained the China's sovereignty within term of Tibet, Taiwan, Xinjiang and human rights issues (Slavic Research Centre, 2012).

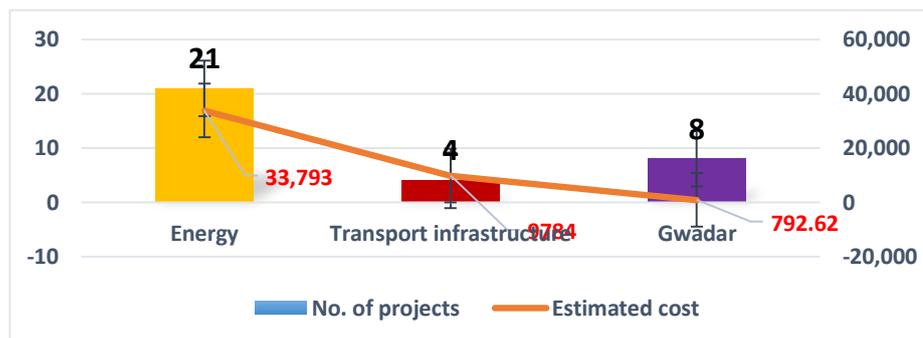
The Chinese administration attention the most of the parts of the water port by Balochistan. The Gwadar port had been re-concentrated by the Chinese administration for the huge investments intention for dual nation's purposes in 1998. In this regard, the China administration try to

effort to construction the port infrastructure in the 2002, however, the port was completed built in 2006 at Gwadar.

Due to the political instability and conflict between state and Taliban elements the expansion of port based at Gwadar was come to an end in the era of Pervez Musharraf (Abrar, 2015). The Asif Ali Zardari (Pakistani President) and Li Keqiang (Chinese Premier) were decided to additional reciprocal connectivity enhancement in the 2013 (Li, 2013). However, in this context, a MoU were signed and incorporated between two governments for the long-term plan about Economic Corridor dynamics (Salam and Nihao, 2017; and Tiezzi, 2014). The M. Hussain (Pakistani President) during has visits China in February 2014, to debate the future plans for an economic corridor (Tiezzi, 2014). In this connection, Pakistani administration in order to discuss CPEC China (The Express Tribune, 2015). The Chinese administration proclaimed that Chinese companies in the energy and infrastructure projects or sectors had finances at 45.6\$ billion in Pakistan as part of CPEC in the November 2014 (The Express Tribune, 2015).

The Chinese administration has been accomplished the 60 % of its energy needs from the Middle East or the Persian Gulf states. However, in this regard the construction of the CPEC or corridor will decrease detachment to these states through quite a number of (thousand) miles. Both the nations are conscripting new strategies, plan, laws and policies in order to help the construction of the corridor or CPEC project. Further, these policies comprising the taxes implementation in the economic zones and subsidized the electricity or energy power projects etc. as shown in figure-1, with estimated cost.

**Figure, 1. Corridor projects estimated cost.**



## **CPEC**

The CPEC will edge to line the China, Pakistan connectivity Central Asian nation's road links along with Khunjerab, most part of the Punjab/Sindh provinces connect the Gwadar. Gwadar areas fill and links with trade and business and working pivot for the China, a bulky amount barter of goods predominantly crude petroleum have been completed from side to side Gwadar seaport route. The investment will be done by the Chinese-based overseas and state-owned port holding companies. At present, more than sixty percent of China's petroleum product has been carried out through ship, like Shanghai. However, in this connection, the Gwadar port has reduced the distance about 16,000 kilometers. The voyage from Persian Gulf route has hazardous and taken a few months. In this regard, the defenseless in contradiction of, awful environment, radical opponents as well as poles apart hazards has the hidden vulnerability (Sumera, 2013; and The Express Tribune, 2013).

The planning to expand on a market immediacy effectively settled by Chinese enterprises, Haier, Huawei in media communications (MCC) (China Mobile-based companies) provided the goods to Pakistan. Building materials, agrarian innovations and many others items recently launched or promoted by the Chinese government. As indicated by the schemes, a key and major components in this regard, established and settled by Chinese enterprises such as special economic zones or industrial parks, perfect infrastructure, delivery of aquatic, adequate source of liveliness of self-service authority programs would be at the priority of the two nations.

Yet, the primary purpose of the plan really lies in horticulture, in optimistic picture of China Pak Eeoc: Corridor as a gigantic modern dynamic, including energy zone and roads. CPEC secures the most prominent, spreads biggest activities regarding the better economic efficiency. For farming prospect, the CPEC arrangement or plan will traces a commitment about keeps the agricultural sustainability from one end to another loops about supply chain, seeds distribution, credit, pesticides, fertilizer and other inputs and so forth. However, the China will also support the entire agricultural sector and development stair like processing amenities, pulse, seed, vegetables, cereal and grain. Coordination's organizations will work an extensive stockpiling, transport framework aimed at agricultural deliver, expressed through arrangement idea. The other regular speculation is normal in data and innovation, arrangement checking plus observation have been worked urban areas from PKK Peshawar to Sindh Karachi, streets as well as occupied commercial centres aimed at peace.

### **Impacts on Middle East:**

The soonest correspondence among Sino and Arab world could followed posterior towards the Ealey period such as the Han Dynasty over and around two thousand back years prior. Meanwhile the aforementioned establishing, the Sino had also been anxious towards grow inviting association aimed at joint the nations for the Arab world in the last month of 1949. When the cold war ultimately ended and the second Gulf War drastically modified political powers in Arab words as well as opened the lot of opportunities and new doors for adjustments and nexus at the worldwide level. China, had quickly emergent economy drivers and effort to try the Middle East capture market.

A few components necessity contemplated through method for foundation: (1) Armed deals toward zone consequence specifically since transformation sequencer which gravely requirements investment; she additionally shows Sino modification since "ideological strategy" en route for "useful and sensible discretion." Profitable variables, instead of belief system, assume a noteworthy job in deciding these deals. (2) China's arms establish just a little extent of weaponries inflowing the Arab world nations, distant not exactly from America previous Russia USSR, United Kingdom and the France. English measurements demonstrate which somewhere in the period of the nineties eighty-four and the eighty-nine (1984-89). In this regard the Iraqi government acquired the three point three billion weapons from Sino, however the five billion purchased from the France, and rest of all or remaining were purchased from the Russian for instance 14 billion. (3) Sino can't overcome contribution or dissemination of armaments.

Right now, USA are maximum stressed over great innovation as well as armaments of bulk obliteration, anxious especially middle otherwise - run rockets in this connection the Sino had presumably wholesaled her arms for the Arabs on key equalization bases. Sino experts had repeated her guarantee did not offer propelled weaponries which Arabs does the situation density and parity of intensity, a few; be that as it may, the last has never trusted the previous' guarantee. Rather, the U.S. over and over blames China for breaking it something normal when arms exporters take part in a serious rivalry.

A universally official understanding is by all accounts the main answer for present matters. That were remained consequently on 5 noteworthy merchants in East (occur, by chance, likewise perpetual individuals from UNO) assembled in France a universal meeting for Middle East peace. The Sino were profit comparative gatherings can touch base concession to t Middle East. Sino legitimate position in this regard, laid on 3 dimensional standards: weapons regulator for the Arab world that

thorough, adjusted, compelling; has help the damaging dangerous weapon so as to kept the world harming control in the save side. The Sino leader clarified, fares to entire nation's locale "without the act of practicing command over some specific nations while loosening up authority over different nations, "all sort of weapons" should overcome the dangerous risk to Middle East safety.

The Sino government had balanced the situation approach en route for supports rheostat as well as demobilization "separation" or "dynamic cooperation" as well as amalgamated twelve noteworthy universal treaties (Wang, 1997). Talks among Sino as well as USA brought about Sino consent with comply with weapon controlled technology MTCR that confines facts abilities offers to Arab world. Be that as it may, the U.S. government keeps on attempting to keep China from joining the informal gathering that decides universal directions over the offer of rockets. To put it plainly, clashes subject among Sino America happen much of the time. These sort of massive activities paid the everlasting impacts.

China comes up short on the huge key restricted welfares the USA and Arab world. Present commence demonstrates rationale of Sino approaches in Kuwait City emergency that were haul enable to the Sino to grow its impact in locale. The Sino location restricts psychological oppression yet rejects sanctions against states as a viable measure to avoid fear monger exercises. Beijing restricts the acts that rebuffs organizations put resources into Middle East specially the Libya and the Islamic republic of Iran, contending that people otherwise associations know how to classified "fear monger," however not a nation or a state.

China played a more dynamic job in advancing harmony meetings subsequently Kuwait warfare, as well as particularly subsequently the situation foundation political affairs through the Jews. Sino administration had negotiators gone to a larger number of gatherings on 1991 about Arab-Israeli issues.

Moscow, the USSR also involved the peace-keeping role and given the preference of Sino due to the fact that in both countries the communism as the prevailed and heavy factors that impact the both counties socially and economically. In this regard the Sino had support the Arabs in the Casablanca meeting. Sino emphatically upheld Oslo agreement about the peace keeper in the Jordanian-Israeli harmony bargain. Great linkages an extraordinary preferred standpoint in advancing the harmony procedure later on.

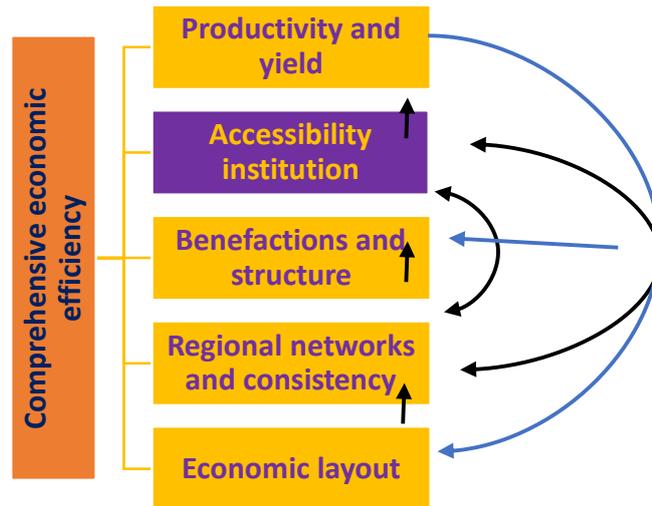
Not at all Sino administration had major concerns through Middle East and the Arab, construction enduring China and the Middle East links probable. A lasting individual from SC, of the UNO the Sino had ending up associated with Arab world legislative issues. Fare of work for Persian Gulf remained probably going increment, however very little venture (the Kuwait war frightened that off for some time). Financial and exchange draws through Middle East nations were additionally grow, yet was remain overdue motorized and more advance nations. 2 variables might entangle Arab-China links: Sino nearer connections by way of Israel in addition Taiwan's authentic associates through Middle East. However, those issues were still remained as retreating the Middle East themselves set up authority kindred through Israel as well as most Middle East had abstained from rankling Arab nations in the years of 1994.

Fundamental issue which limited the linkages that Israel remains and there was still the 2 nation had in the edge of conflict. Particularly subsequently Likud derived towards control in the year of 1996, Sino had worried reading the present development in Arab world and the Middle East region. Nonetheless, there remain reason aimed at hopefulness specified 2 nations had verifiably as well as socially remained on great rapports or not at all genuine reciprocal issues.

### **Theoretical Framework Consideration:**

The present study was approach the China–Pakistan relation about economic efficacy by using the rational choice as the theoretical framework. In this connection, to maximize the benefited aspects and diminish the cost during the strategic interaction and planning. Keeping in the view the importance of companionship between two nations the theoretical framework was framed. The economic relations between Pakistan and China pinpoint to determine the decision makers to adopt or suggest the economy benefit packages and mutual welfare plans for the Beijing and Islamabad. The economic corridor features intermingle vigorously to generate shapes of regional development, as is made explicit in numerous fiscal styles through the related literature (Brunner and Allen 2005). However, the economic proficiency between two countries (ECORYS, 2006) not only create the eternal positive impacts on industries and trade sectors (Henning and Saggau 2012) but also increases the socio-economic circumstance of the masses (Roberts et al. 2012; and ADB, 2013).

**Figure-2: Theoretical framework considerations**



*Source: Author computation*

However, present aforementioned hybrid styles or models, which upkeep on tag on usually the combined features of the nonlinear models such as the new economic geography as well as general equilibrium model. Furthermore, a unified or cohesive styles show the higher presentation in analyzing, observing, and sticking out complex, however, the nonlinear system a precise financial characteristic which are planned underneath the explicit enterprises. Actual significantly, by referencing as well as geo-coding of schmoosed properties had already distant revenue acceleration and poverty distributional special effects that would be netted with hybrid methods. Though, because of their intricacy, such styles or models need wide-ranging expert input and contribution so as to keep them steady as shown in figure-2. However, underneath was deliberately describes the general track of model arrangement and difficulty in a much formalized manner. Basically placed the consolidation of line of work or trade dimensions to access new markets as well as to decrease of restraints to export competitiveness. Better connectivity plus national unity has mutual strengthening the links among system actors within term of value chains

improvement and export diversification or productivity. The comprehensive economic efficiency was the core or basic foci theme in the theoretical framework. The productivity as the yield factor, accessibility institution, benefactions and structure, regional networks and consistency and finally, the economic layout Interlinked and inter-exchangeable directions and trends in present theoretical framework. The longitudinal and sequential dimensions of economic efficiency and activity or trade are the impact of economic corridor investments. However, in this connection, the economic corridors faced the exclusive challenges about controversy and security issues further, each are built on the basis of diverse prospects or proportional benefit. Hence, for the successful development, it is indispensable that, to concentrate the financial resources and policy on mounting the beneficial outcomes.

#### **Significance of the Study:**

Present research was provided the valuable information regarding the Pakistan-China relations and its reflection as impact factor on Middle East. I could throw light on Pakistan-China relations, China and Middle East relations and CPEC dynamics. The Outcomes of the present research was useful to the all concerned for developing strategies for Pakistan-China liaison within term of policy implication and information segment. However, the snag that are experienced by the both countries and suggested for development relationship and cooperation was immense help for economic efficiency by the joint venture programs and future plan for most effectively. In this circumstances, the present research was beneficial with the term of CPEC initiatives as conducted by the two nations. The Research was also pinpoint the liaison mechanism between two counties about on-going projects.

#### **Problem Statement:**

China and Pakistan have relish the role model friendly links and nexus, which have not only constant vicissitudes of managements in the global or regional situation, but, in fact, have also been increasing and attractive even more profounder. However, both nation gazed the insights about incipient regional, world-wide setting plus turn up suitable plan and approach in order to encounter the defies. Theme “Regional Situation and Security” has the imperative aspects and important variables between two countries at timely. Both Pakistan and China are situated in an area that has prodigious topographical significance. Both countries have a huge human resources and rich in natural material resources. Despite the facts that most 7 powerful nuclear nations are positioned in this constituency. Due to the easily accessibility and being adjacent to the region in Central Asian states, the Russia, has its own interests in

this respect. In addition, the prevailed position in this region part and parcel for the states. Relationships between two countries (Pakistan and China) and challenges faced through diverse issue terrorism and other various threats. Whereas there are fairly a complications or problems in the region were existed. Particularly related to the security concern/ issues, Afghanistan problem, still lingering Kashmir issue, terrorism, continuing instability in Central Asia, hegemonic designs, extremist trends, rivalry between two or more states in the region were the status quo that contributes to exacerbating the problems more badly. Therefore, present study was designed in order to explore the of China-Pakistan and Middle East relationships in the framework of Chian-Pak Economic Corridor and its impact on Pakistan.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To explore changing dynamics of China-Pakistan relations in the context of CPEC.
2. To examine the nexus among Pakistan-China and Middle East relationships and its impacts on Pakistan.

### **Research Questions:**

1. How China affirms its growing influence, economy and its soft power image in Middle East.
2. Analysis of Pakistan historic relations with China, Russia and Middle East states will be carried.
3. How do emerging politico-strategic alliances in Middle East affect Pakistan and what measures should Pakistan take to strengthen its eminence amid this growing alliance in its geographical proximity.

### **Methodology:**

A descriptive type of research design was applied in the current study. Through the descriptive survey the (100) respondents were selected and investigated from the University of Balochistan (Department of Pakistan Study Centre). There were one hundred (100) respondents from the University of Balochistan investigated who were involved the educational activities. The analysis done by the SPSS. The information with the shape of data was gathered and sorted out in coding framework in MS Excel 2013. Afterwards the raw data was put into the coding sheet In SPSS. Further, the data and information were arranged and analysis by (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Computer Software. The SD and frequency were calculated based on mean score for execution the basic examination. ANOVA (DMRT) were applied in order to determine the variances between two groups. In this regard, the alpha level was set 0.05 level.

**Results:****Table, 1. Compare the score around China influence**

<i>Research Question-1</i>	Academic staff		Students		Mean Square	F-Value**
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
	.624	.062	.556	.056		

*Note:* \* = Significant at .05 level\*\*

Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) test was used to test the research question-1 that was “how China affirms its growing influence, economy and its soft power image in Middle East”? at 0.05 level. The non-significant was found in research question dimension at 0.05 alpha level. Henceforth, the research question-1 was irrelevant and extraneous based on perceived perception of the respondents as shown in table-1.

**Table, 2. Comparison the score around Pakistan relations with China, Russia and Middle East**

<i>Research Question-2</i>	Academic staff		Students		Mean Square	F-Value* *
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
	1.176	.118	.682	.068		

*Note:* \* = Significant at .05 level\*\*

When assess the research question about “analysis of Pakistan historic relations with China, Russia and Middle East states will be carried?” as revealed in table-2. Similar the non-significant variation between two groups were found. As a result, therefore the research question-3 was acknowledged, further, non-significant variation was observed at 0.05 level.

**Table, 3. Compare score around emerging politico-strategic alliances in Middle East**

<i>Research Question-3</i>	Academic staff		Students		Mean Square	<i>f-value**</i>
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
	1.114	.111	1.122	.112		

*Note: \* = Significant at .05 level\*\**

The research question that “how do emerging politico-strategic alliances in Middle East affect Pakistan and what measures should Pakistan take to strengthen its eminence amid this growing alliance in tis geographical proximity?” was assess at 0.05 alpha level based on 95% confidence Interval for mean value. In this regard, the Likert scaling measuring so that detected the perception differences oscillating from strongly disagree to strongly agree statements prepared for this purpose. Thus, the research question-3 was assessed at 0.05 level or  $f >$  value.

### **Conclusion:**

The friendship between Pakistan and China has everlasting aspect between two nations. Either they are financial, or social, or military or bilateral. In this regard, the Pak-Sino economic relationships became more strengthen and robust like Gwadar Sea pot Project. The project not only create the thousands of jobs for the jobless person but also furnished the regional prosperity and economic development. In this connection, the China has the solid partner of Pakistan in the South East Asia locale. Currently, China had the emerging economic power in the world prospects and China had open form economic doors for Pakistan. South Asia is a standout amongst the most vexed areas of the world. Clashes are the fundamental component of the area, which is exacerbated by the weapons contest among Pakistan and India. South Asia is one of the minimum monetarily coordinated locales on the planet – Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and North Africa all have higher intra-local exchange. Intra-territorial exchange is just 3-5% of the aggregate exchange of the locale, speaking to simply over 1% of local GDP, while this rate is 7% in East Asia. India's exchange with its neighbours is under 3% of its aggregate exchange. The locale's striking highlights are a work in progress, expanding populace, vitality shortage, battling economies, radicalism, militancy, psychological oppression, water shortage, and environmental change. These difficulties immense affect South Asia's economies. In any case, China, with the second

biggest economy on the planet, needs to utilize its financial impact in the area. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is one of the key parts of China's arrangement. The assertion, marked between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Xi Jinping, incorporates \$46 billion in speculations from China. This incorporates \$15.5 billion in coal, wind, sun powered, and hydropower ventures which will build Pakistan's national matrix limit by 10,400 MW. It likewise incorporates a venture to construct a \$44 million fibre-optic link.

**References:**

- Abrar, M. (2015). Between the devil and deep Gwadar waters. *Pakistan Today*. Retrieved 6 December 2015.
- ADB, (2013). *Aid for Trade—An Investment-Benefit Road Map from South Asia*. Manila. Forthcoming.
- Anonymous, (2012). China to Fast-Track Jets for Pakistan. *Thecommongood.net*. Retrieved 13 May 2012.
- BBC News, (17 May 2011). Pakistani PM hails China as his country's 'best friend. *BBC News*. 17 May 2011. Retrieved 17 May 2011.
- BBC, (2012). China says Pakistan nuclear deal 'peaceful. *BBC*. 17 June 2010. Retrieved 13 May 2012.
- Brunner, H., P. and Allen, P. (2005). *Productivity, Competitiveness, and Incomes in Asia*.
- China Daily, (2006). China-Pakistan relations. *China Daily*. Retrieved 14 November 2006.
- Dawn newspaper, (16-03-2017). China, Pakistan agree to further increase military cooperation. *DAWN.COM*. Retrieved 2017-11-17.
- Dawn, (21 May 2011). Pakistan wants China to build it a naval base. *Dawn.com*. Reuters. 21 May 2011. Retrieved 13 May 2012.
- ECORYS, (2006). *Nederland BV. 2006. Study on Strategic Evaluation on Transport Investment Priorities and Structural and Cohesion Funds for the Programming Period 2007–2013. Synthesis Report and Country Report—Latvia*. Rotterdam.
- Henning, C. and Saggau, V. (2012). Networks, Spatial Diffusion of Technological Knowledge, and Regional Economic Growth: An Agent-Based Modelling Approach. *International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development*. 4 (3–4). pp. 204–231.
- Li, Keqiang. (2013). China-Pakistan ties 'unbreakable', economic corridor planned". *Gbtimes.com*. 23 May 2013. Archived from the original *on 2014-03-12*.
- Masood, S. (2008). Pakistan President to Visit China, a Valued Ally. *New York Times*. Retrieved 12 October 2008.
- Roberts, M. et al. (2012). *Evaluating [the People's Republic of] China's Road to Prosperity: A New Economic*.
- Salam, and Nihao. (2017). Pakistan, China sign agreements, MoUs on Economic Corridor Plan, maritime cooperation". *Www.nihao-salam.com*. Retrieved 2017-05-18.
- Slavic Research Centre, (2012). *Eager Eyes Fixed on Eurasia Russia and Its Neighbors in Crisis Russia and Its Neighbors in Crisis*, Edited

- by IWASHITA Akihiro, Slavic Research Centre, p 212" (PDF). Retrieved 13 May 2012.
- Sumera, K. (17th, August, 2013). Boosting trade: Pak-China economic corridor plan gets premier's go-ahead: The Express Tribune, August 17th, 2011, published: August 17, 2013.
- The Express Tribune, (2013 August). Pak-China ties: Gawadar port one part of a larger plan.
- The Express Tribune, (22 April 2015). Politicians hit out at 'unfair' Pakistan-China Economic Corridor. The Express Tribune. 22 April 2015.
- The Express Tribune, (22 April 2015). Politicians hit out at 'unfair' Pakistan-China Economic Corridor. The Express Tribune. 22 April 2015.
- Tiezzi, S (2014). China, Pakistan Flesh out New 'Economic Corridor. The Diplomat. Retrieved 23 April 2015.
- Wang, L. (1997). Whither Arms Control? Contemporary International Relations (Beijing), vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1997.