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Assessing the Economic and Strategic Significance of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

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Abstract

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a cornerstone of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), designed to enhance economic integration and connectivity within the region. CPEC has significantly influenced Pakistan's economic landscape and regional politics, fostering infrastructure development, energy collaboration, industrial growth, and socio-political cooperation. This study employs a narrative review methodology, synthesizing data from academic texts, governmental reports, and policy briefs to comprehensively assess CPEC's impact and challenges. The findings highlight substantial enhancements in trade connectivity, long-term energy solutions, and industrial diversification. Nonetheless, critical challenges persist, including financial sustainability, security concerns, and environmental impacts. Policy recommendations emphasize debt management, environmental conservation, stakeholder inclusion, and transparent governance to ensure equitable and sustainable development. CPEC serves as a pivotal example of how strategic international collaborations can bolster regional stability and prosperity, offering insights for future global economic initiatives.

Keywords: China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, Belt and Road Initiative, Regional Connectivity, Economic Development

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1. INTRODUCTION

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a large-scale infrastructure and economic initiative that aims to strengthen the strategic and economic ties between China and Pakistan (Hussain et al., 2023; Rizvi, 2014). This corridor represents more than just an economic partnership; it also embodies the geopolitical significance of regional cooperation. As a flagship project under China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative, CPEC includes the development of roads, railways, pipelines, and energy infrastructure, connecting China's western Xinjiang province to Pakistan's Gwadar Port (Gholizadeh et al., 2020; Ghaffar & Khan, 2024). Beyond the physical infrastructure, the project aims to bring about economic transformation, regional connectivity, and diplomatic engagement in a region marked by political and economic complexities. CPEC's significance stems from its potential to reshape the regional economic and political landscape. By addressing Pakistan's longstanding infrastructure and energy deficits, the project is expected to stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and attract foreign investment. The initiative provides Pakistan with enhanced connectivity to the Asian and global markets, enabling the country to diversify its economic partnerships beyond its traditional Western allies (Wasi, 2023; Jahanzaib & Khan, 2024). For China, CPEC plays a crucial role in its global economic expansion, offering a strategic trade route through the Indian Ocean and reducing its reliance on traditional maritime trade routes like the Malacca Strait. Furthermore, the corridor solidifies China's economic leadership in South Asia, demonstrating how OBOR can foster regional integration and development.

One of the key economic benefits of CPEC is its potential to strengthen Pakistan's industrial sector through the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs), which are expected to attract both domestic and international investors. These SEZs are designed to boost manufacturing, technology transfer, and industrial output, leading to greater economic self-sufficiency and competitiveness. Additionally, the development of energy projects, including coal, hydropower, and renewable energy plants, is crucial in addressing Pakistan's chronic energy shortages, thereby supporting sustainable industrial growth. The

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transportation networks built under CPEC will further enhance regional trade by linking Pakistan with China, Central Asia, and the Middle East, fostering greater economic interdependence. Despite its vast potential, CPEC faces several challenges and criticisms that raise concerns about its long-term sustainability. One of the most debated issues is Pakistan's growing debt burden, as a significant portion of CPEC investments are financed through Chinese loans. Critics argue that repayment obligations could strain Pakistan's economy, potentially leading to economic dependency on China. Environmental concerns have also been raised regarding the impact of large-scale construction and energy projects on local ecosystems, particularly in sensitive regions such as Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. Additionally, concerns about the equitable distribution of benefits remain, as some regions of Pakistan may not receive proportional advantages from the project, leading to internal disparities and socio-political tensions (Abbasi, 2021).

From a geopolitical standpoint, CPEC has strategic implications for the balance of power in South Asia, particularly in China-India relations. India has expressed strong opposition to the corridor, primarily due to its route passing through Gilgit-Baltistan, a region that India considers part of the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. India views CPEC as a challenge to its regional influence and a strategic move by China to expand its presence in South Asia. This has further heightened tensions between the two countries, complicating regional diplomatic dynamics. Additionally, the United States and other Western nations have expressed concerns over China's growing influence in Pakistan and its potential use of Gwadar Port for military purposes, raising broader strategic concerns in the Indo-Pacific region. Another critical aspect of CPEC is security. The corridor passes through regions that have experienced political instability and security threats, particularly Balochistan, where insurgency and separatist movements pose risks to project implementation. The Pakistani government has taken measures to enhance security for CPEC-related projects, including the deployment of a special security division comprising thousands of personnel to protect Chinese workers and infrastructure. However, persistent security threats remain a challenge, requiring ongoing diplomatic and military cooperation between China and Pakistan to ensure the safety and continuity of the project. CPEC is also expected to have long-term socio-economic impacts on Pakistan's workforce, education, and technology sectors. The transfer of knowledge and expertise from Chinese firms involved in the project could help enhance Pakistan's technical and managerial capabilities. However, ensuring that local businesses and workers benefit equitably from CPEC projects remains an important policy challenge. Strengthening education and vocational training programs tailored to CPEC-related industries could help maximize local employment opportunities, reducing dependency on foreign expertise. While CPEC presents opportunities for economic growth, regional integration, and global connectivity, its success largely depends on effective governance, financial sustainability, and strategic risk management. The project offers Pakistan a unique opportunity to modernize its infrastructure, expand trade networks, and strengthen industrial productivity, but addressing concerns related to debt, environmental impact, security, and equitable distribution of benefits will be essential in realizing its full potential. Given the complexities involved, CPEC serves as a compelling case study of how economic development and diplomacy intersect in the 21st century, highlighting both the opportunities and challenges of large-scale international infrastructure initiatives (Oulay, 2021; Muhammadi et al., 2022; Shahzad et al., 2023; Sayyay & Phommason, 2023). Extensive research has been conducted on the economic and political dimensions of CPEC, but this study adopts a more holistic perspective, examining its impact across infrastructure, energy, industry, society, culture, and the environment. Unlike most analyses that focus solely on economic indicators or geopolitical narratives, this study integrates insights from multiple disciplines to provide a broader, more comprehensive understanding of CPEC. By bridging policy research and academic discourse, the study aims to offer practical recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and international collaborators. This research first presents an in-depth analysis of CPEC's transformative potential, emphasizing its role in fostering regional connectivity and economic integration. The corridor is positioned as a catalyst for development, creating new trade opportunities and strengthening economic ties between China, Pakistan, and the broader South Asian and Central Asian regions. The study also explores how CPEC contributes to industrial modernization, digital transformation, and employment generation, helping to drive long-term economic progress. In addition to highlighting CPEC's benefits, this study critically examines the challenges and risks associated with such a large-scale initiative. Issues such as debt sustainability, environmental concerns, equitable distribution of economic benefits, and regional security threats are assessed to provide valuable insights for policymakers and international collaborators. Understanding these complexities is essential for mitigating risks and ensuring the long-term success of CPEC. Lastly, the study contributes to the broader understanding of how mega-infrastructure projects influence global economic and political landscapes. By analyzing CPEC's economic, strategic, and diplomatic implications, the findings offer insights that can inform other OBOR-related initiatives worldwide. This research provides a framework for evaluating the broader impact of transnational infrastructure projects, making it a useful reference for future development initiatives under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There has been extensive academic and policy research on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) due to its potential to reshape economic, geopolitical, and social dynamics (Kuszevska & Nitz-Makowska, 2021; Cooper, 2022; Abb, 2023). This section consolidates previous research on CPEC, focusing on its economic, political, and socio-cultural impacts. Each aspect is critically analyzed to assess the advantages and challenges associated with the project. Scholars widely recognize CPEC's economic benefits, particularly its contributions to infrastructure development, energy capacity expansion, and enhanced trade connectivity in Pakistan. Investments in transportation networks and energy projects have significantly

bolstered economic growth by addressing longstanding infrastructural deficits (Skhirtladze & Nurboja, 2019; Ahiawodzi, 2019; Porro & Gia, 2021; Tila & Cera, 2021; Tolulo & Rana, 2022; Audi, 2024; Baydur, 2024; Farhadi & Zhao, 2024). The development of key infrastructure projects such as the Karachi-Lahore Motorway and Gwadar Port has streamlined logistics, reduced transportation costs, and unlocked new business opportunities (Khan et al., 2024; Khan & Raza, 2023). These improvements have also contributed to employment generation, directly creating thousands of jobs in construction and engineering sectors while indirectly benefiting small businesses and service industries that support CPEC-related activities. In addition to its economic impact, CPEC plays a crucial role in Pakistan's geopolitical positioning. By strengthening ties with China, Pakistan has sought to diversify its economic alliances and reduce dependency on Western economies. CPEC also positions Pakistan as a regional trade hub, facilitating connections between China, Central Asia, and the Middle East. However, these geopolitical realignments come with challenges, particularly regarding regional security concerns and strategic rivalries, especially with India, which opposes the project due to its route passing through Gilgit-Baltistan, a disputed territory.

Beyond economics and geopolitics, CPEC has also had social and cultural implications. The project has influenced urbanization trends, workforce development, and regional migration as labor demand increases in major infrastructure zones. However, concerns remain regarding land displacement, environmental sustainability, and equitable distribution of benefits, particularly for local communities in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring that CPEC's benefits are inclusive and sustainable. By synthesizing existing research, this analysis provides a comprehensive overview of CPEC's transformative effects, acknowledging both its potential and the complexities that come with a mega-infrastructure initiative of this scale. Energy projects under CPEC have drawn significant attention due to their potential to address Pakistan's chronic power shortages and enhance energy cooperation between China and Pakistan. Bensadi (2024) highlights the importance of collaboration in the energy sector, emphasizing how joint efforts have contributed to significant power generation capacity. Through investments in hydropower, coal-fired power plants, and renewable energy projects, CPEC has added thousands of megawatts to Pakistan's national grid, helping to alleviate longstanding electricity deficits. One of the most notable initiatives is the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Power Park, which demonstrates CPEC's commitment to incorporating renewable energy solutions alongside traditional power generation methods.

Despite these achievements, concerns have been raised regarding the financial risks associated with CPEC's energy projects. Sial et al. (2023) warn that many of these projects are financed through loans, increasing Pakistan's debt burden and raising questions about the long-term financial sustainability of these investments. Critics argue that while CPEC has improved energy infrastructure, its benefits are not equitably distributed across the country. Mega-projects often focus on urban centers and industrial zones, leaving rural areas and underdeveloped regions with limited direct advantages. This pattern has exacerbated regional inequalities, emphasizing the need for targeted policies to ensure equitable economic development across all provinces. To maximize CPEC's impact, a more inclusive development approach is necessary. Policymakers must focus on expanding infrastructure development to marginalized areas, ensuring that job opportunities, energy access, and economic benefits are shared more evenly. Sustainable policies and responsible financial planning will be crucial in addressing debt concerns while fostering long-term economic stability. The success of CPEC's energy projects depends not only on power generation but also on ensuring that the benefits reach all segments of society, contributing to inclusive and balanced growth across Pakistan (Ullah et al., 2024).

CPEC represents a strategic partnership between China and Pakistan, significantly influencing the geopolitical balance of power in South Asia. By providing China with direct access to the Arabian Sea via Gwadar Port, CPEC reduces its dependence on the Malacca Strait, a crucial maritime chokepoint (Gao & Zen, 2023). This shift strengthens China's strategic position in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and enhances its maritime security, reinforcing its role as a dominant economic and military force in the region. For Pakistan, CPEC presents an opportunity to strengthen its global political standing by deepening its alliance with China, expanding its economic partnerships, and enhancing its strategic influence in the region (Muhammadi et al., 2022). However, this growing alliance has led to increased tensions with India, which views CPEC as a challenge to its regional influence and sovereignty. A key point of contention is the corridor's route through Gilgit-Baltistan, a disputed territory, raising concerns about territorial integrity and regional security. Beyond the China-India rivalry, CPEC has also drawn interest from Afghanistan and Central Asian states, which see the corridor as a potential gateway to global trade and economic connectivity (Ali, 2022; Ali & Zulfiqar, 2018). This has led to discussions about whether CPEC can serve as a platform for regional integration rather than merely intensifying competition and geopolitical rivalries. If properly managed, CPEC could play a role in fostering economic cooperation between South and Central Asia, creating new trade networks and enhancing regional stability. However, its success in achieving this depends on diplomatic engagement, security cooperation, and economic inclusivity.

CPEC's impact extends beyond infrastructure and economic growth; it also influences healthcare, education, and cultural exchanges. Educational initiatives, such as the Confucius Institute, have facilitated Mandarin language learning and cross-cultural understanding in Pakistan, strengthening bilateral relations (Asif, 2022). These cultural initiatives promote greater people-to-people engagement, fostering mutual understanding between Chinese and Pakistani communities. In the healthcare sector, CPEC has contributed to the development of medical infrastructure, such as the Pak-China Friendship Hospital in Gwadar, which aims to provide improved healthcare services in underserved regions. Despite these advancements, CPEC has faced criticism regarding its socio-environmental impact. Concerns have been raised about environmental degradation,

displacement of local communities, and lack of stakeholder consultation. Large-scale construction projects often lead to deforestation, destruction of wildlife habitats, and pollution of natural water sources (Kolawole & Iyiola, 2023). These environmental concerns highlight the need for sustainable development strategies, including eco-friendly infrastructure projects, enhanced regulatory oversight, and community-driven conservation efforts. Addressing these issues will be critical in ensuring that CPEC's benefits are both long-lasting and environmentally responsible. From an economic perspective, the challenge lies in balancing infrastructure expansion with sustainable and equitable growth. CPEC has the potential to facilitate regional economic integration, but it must be managed carefully due to existing geopolitical tensions. On a societal level, progress has been made in areas such as education and healthcare, yet challenges such as pollution, displacement, and social inequality must be addressed to ensure that CPEC-driven development is inclusive and beneficial for all segments of society. Moving forward, a multi-faceted approach that prioritizes economic sustainability, geopolitical diplomacy, and social equity will be essential in maximizing the long-term success of the corridor.

3. METHODS

This research employs a narrative review method to provide a comprehensive analysis of the various impacts of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The narrative review approach is particularly suitable for synthesizing diverse perspectives from a wide range of sources, including academic literature, government reports, policy briefs, and think tank analyses. Unlike a systematic review, which focuses on quantitative data and strictly defined methodologies, a narrative review allows for the integration of both qualitative and quantitative insights, making it particularly useful for studying complex, multi-dimensional topics like CPEC. A variety of sources were consulted, including government publications, research institutions, and internationally recognized think tanks. Keywords such as "Belt and Road Initiative," "infrastructure development," "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor," and "geopolitical implications" were used to identify relevant sources. The selection criteria prioritized data relevance, credibility, and recency, ensuring that the analysis included the latest developments and ongoing debates surrounding CPEC. To maintain academic rigor, sources were chosen from reputable authors, research institutions, and organizations with expertise in global infrastructure projects and economic cooperation. Once the data was collected, the narrative review method was applied to analyze and interpret the findings. The data was categorized into key themes, including infrastructure development, energy collaboration, economic growth, socio-cultural effects, and geopolitical implications. This thematic organization allowed for a comparative analysis of different sources, identifying patterns, contradictions, and emerging trends. Each source was carefully evaluated based on its methodological rigor, contribution to the research topic, and overall reliability. The findings were then synthesized into a cohesive narrative, presenting a balanced view of both the opportunities and challenges associated with CPEC. The narrative review method offers significant advantages for exploring a topic as complex as CPEC. Its flexibility enables the incorporation of diverse perspectives, allowing for a multi-dimensional understanding of the economic, social, and political factors shaping the project. Additionally, this approach facilitates the integration of new insights and contextual information, providing a holistic view of CPEC's regional and global significance. However, the method also has certain limitations. One potential concern is interpretation bias, as findings are synthesized rather than statistically validated. Unlike meta-analyses, which rely on precise numerical data, narrative reviews involve qualitative assessments that may be influenced by subjective interpretation. To mitigate potential biases, steps were taken to ensure transparency and objectivity in the data selection and analysis process. The findings were cross-referenced with multiple sources, and a clear record of data collection and interpretation was maintained. This ensured that the final analysis remained balanced, credible, and reflective of diverse viewpoints. By adopting a narrative review approach, this study provides a comprehensive examination of CPEC's impact, contributing to the broader discussion on regional connectivity, economic growth, and geopolitical strategy. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and stakeholders, helping to inform future infrastructure development and international cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study highlights the wide-ranging impact of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) across multiple sectors, including industrial development, energy collaboration, and socio-political transformations. A significant portion of CPEC's investments has been directed toward transportation infrastructure, including highways, railways, and port expansions, which have greatly improved regional connectivity and trade efficiency. These projects have not only shortened travel times but also enhanced economic opportunities by facilitating faster movement of goods and services. One of the most notable infrastructure developments is the Karachi-Lahore Motorway (KLM), a six-lane, 1,100-kilometer-long highway connecting Pakistan's two major commercial hubs (Xie et al., 2015). Previously, travel between Karachi and Lahore took approximately 18 hours, but with the completion of KLM, the journey has been reduced to 12 hours, significantly improving transportation efficiency. This reduction in travel time has particularly benefited industries that rely on timely logistics, such as textile exporters and supply chain businesses, enabling faster delivery and lower operational costs. Another crucial infrastructure project is the Gwadar Port Highway, a 650-kilometer road network linking Gwadar Port to the rest of Pakistan (Chawla & Jacob, 2024). Given its proximity to the Strait of Hormuz, Gwadar Port holds strategic importance as a potential global trade hub, particularly for Chinese exports to Africa and the Middle East. The port's development under CPEC is expected to boost

regional trade, improve Pakistan's maritime logistics, and provide China with an alternative trade route that bypasses traditional chokepoints like the Malacca Strait.

CPEC's railway modernization initiative, particularly the Main Line-1 (ML-1) upgrade, is another transformative project aimed at revitalizing Pakistan's rail system. The \$6.8 billion project will increase train speeds from 65-105 km/h to 160 km/h, significantly reducing freight and passenger transit times. This upgrade is expected to lower transportation costs, enhance rail connectivity, and improve operational efficiency for Pakistan Railways, making it a more viable alternative to road transportation. Despite these significant achievements, infrastructure projects under CPEC have faced various challenges, including delays, cost overruns, and environmental concerns. Large-scale construction activities have raised issues related to deforestation, land displacement, and ecological damage, particularly in sensitive regions like Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. Addressing these concerns requires sustainable development strategies, improved environmental oversight, and community engagement to ensure that infrastructure expansion does not come at the cost of long-term environmental degradation. While CPEC's infrastructure projects have laid the foundation for economic growth, their success ultimately depends on effective governance, timely implementation, and responsible environmental management. If these challenges are managed properly, CPEC can serve as a model for regional economic integration and sustainable infrastructure development, benefiting both Pakistan's domestic economy and China's global trade ambitions.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has played a crucial role in addressing Pakistan's persistent energy shortages, significantly improving industrial productivity and living standards while promoting renewable energy solutions (Asghar et al., 2023). The Sahiwal Coal Power Plant, a 1,320-megawatt facility in Punjab, was completed in a record 22 months, providing reliable electricity to the national grid and reducing frequent power outages. This has been particularly beneficial for energy-intensive industries such as steel manufacturing, which rely on stable power supplies to maintain production efficiency. In addition to coal-based projects, renewable energy initiatives have been introduced to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The Karot Hydropower Project, a 720-megawatt facility on the Jhelum River, is expected to supply clean energy to three million households annually while also contributing to water regulation and irrigation improvements, enhancing agricultural productivity in surrounding areas (Ansari et al., 2024). The Quaid-e-Azam Solar Power Park, the largest solar energy project in Pakistan, generates 1,000 megawatts of electricity, advancing the country's transition to green energy and reducing carbon emissions (Asad et al., 2022). However, concerns remain regarding the long-term environmental impact of coal-based projects and Pakistan's continued reliance on imported coal, raising questions about energy sustainability. Despite these challenges, these projects have significantly strengthened Pakistan's energy infrastructure, providing greater energy stability and industrial competitiveness. Beyond energy, industrial development has been a key focus, with the creation of special economic zones aimed at attracting foreign investment, generating employment, and diversifying Pakistan's economy. The 2,281-acre Gwadar Industrial Zone is envisioned as a hub for textile, pharmaceutical, and food production industries, benefiting from its proximity to Gwadar Port, which facilitates efficient trade logistics (Nazir, 2021). The Rashakai Industrial Zone in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, spanning 1,000 acres, focuses on fabric, automobile, and food processing industries and offers tax incentives to investors (Ahmed et al., 2020). The Darbeji Industrial Zone, covering 1,500 acres near Karachi, has drawn interest from multinational corporations, particularly in manufacturing and logistics, due to its strategic location near Pakistan's largest industrial hub. Despite these developments, concerns persist regarding uneven industrial growth, particularly in Balochistan, where local communities argue that they are not receiving sufficient investment or benefits from the projects. While Gwadar Port is positioned as a key trade and economic hub, local residents continue to face infrastructure deficits, water shortages, and limited employment opportunities, leading to complaints about economic disparities. Addressing these concerns requires greater transparency in resource allocation, community engagement, and infrastructure development to ensure that marginalized regions benefit from industrial growth.

In addition to economic and industrial progress, CPEC has contributed to Pakistan's social development, particularly in healthcare and education, while also fostering stronger cultural ties between China and Pakistan. Various educational institutions have introduced Mandarin language courses and cultural exchange programs, strengthening bilateral people-to-people ties. These initiatives have facilitated academic collaboration and improved professional engagement between Pakistani and Chinese industries. Healthcare development has also been a significant aspect of the project, with initiatives such as the Pakistan-China Friendship Hospital in Gwadar, designed to improve healthcare accessibility in underdeveloped areas. This hospital has provided medical services to local communities, benefiting both residents and workers associated with infrastructure projects. However, while these efforts mark progress, challenges remain, particularly regarding environmental degradation, displacement of local communities, and inadequate stakeholder consultation. Large-scale road and industrial projects have resulted in deforestation and habitat destruction, particularly in Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, where construction activities have disrupted ecosystems (Kolawole & Iyiola, 2023). Additionally, projects such as the expansion of Gwadar Port have displaced local fishing communities, affecting their traditional livelihoods. Although compensation and relocation plans have been proposed, their implementation has been inconsistent, leading to dissatisfaction among affected communities. Moving forward, stronger environmental protections, better resettlement policies, and inclusive planning processes are necessary to minimize social and ecological disruptions.

CPEC is a transformative initiative reshaping Pakistan's economy, politics, and society, while also serving as a cornerstone of China's Belt and Road Initiative. It offers opportunities for economic growth and regional integration, yet significant challenges must be addressed through careful policy planning and strategic management. Economically, CPEC has provided

substantial growth, resolving longstanding infrastructure and energy deficits through projects like the Karachi-Lahore Motorway, Gwadar Port, and multiple power plants. These initiatives have enhanced connectivity, improved industrial output, and attracted foreign investment, positioning Pakistan as a growing regional trade hub. Additionally, China's involvement in Pakistan's economy has encouraged other international investors to explore opportunities in the country, improving its global economic standing. However, concerns about Pakistan's financial sustainability and rising debt obligations remain a major challenge. The country's heavy reliance on Chinese loans raises questions about long-term debt repayment and economic dependence. The International Monetary Fund has reported an increase in Pakistan's external debt, with a significant portion attributed to infrastructure-related loans (Shaikh & Chen, 2021). Critics argue that Pakistan risks falling into a financial burden where a disproportionate amount of national revenue is allocated toward debt servicing rather than social welfare or infrastructure development. Large-scale projects such as the Sahiwal Power Plant exemplify this concern, highlighting the importance of diversified funding sources and transparent financial agreements to ensure economic sustainability.

Moving forward, Pakistan must adopt a balanced approach to maximize the benefits of these projects while mitigating associated risks. This includes strengthening financial accountability, enhancing environmental safeguards, ensuring equitable regional development, and addressing concerns related to local stakeholder engagement. If managed effectively, this initiative has the potential to serve as a model for economic transformation, regional connectivity, and international cooperation, benefiting both Pakistan and China, as well as the broader South Asian region. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has significantly strengthened the strategic and economic relationship between China and Pakistan, benefiting both countries in terms of trade, security, and geopolitical influence. For China, the corridor provides direct access to the Arabian Sea through Gwadar Port, bypassing the Malacca Strait, a critical maritime chokepoint. This enhances China's energy security by ensuring safer oil supply routes. As part of the Belt and Road Initiative, Beijing aims to expand its presence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean Region, consolidating its position as a dominant regional power. For Pakistan, the project enhances its geopolitical standing, providing opportunities for economic diversification and trade partnerships while serving as a counterbalance to regional rivals. However, the project has also intensified regional tensions, particularly with India. New Delhi opposes the corridor's route through Gilgit-Baltistan, a region it considers part of Jammu and Kashmir. India perceives the corridor as an infringement on its sovereignty and a threat to its strategic influence in the region. Beyond India, the United States and other global powers have also expressed concerns about China's expanding presence in the Indian Ocean, viewing CPEC as part of China's broader strategy for global dominance. This complex interplay of competing interests underscores the dual nature of CPEC, serving as both a platform for economic cooperation and a driver of strategic competition. Beyond economic and political influence, CPEC has significantly contributed to Pakistan's social development. Investments in educational and healthcare infrastructure, such as the Confucius Institutes and the Pak-China Friendship Hospital in Gwadar, have improved access to medical care and cross-cultural exchanges, fostering closer bilateral ties. These projects have also addressed gaps in Pakistan's social infrastructure, enhancing healthcare services and vocational training. However, the social and environmental impact of CPEC has raised concerns. Large-scale infrastructure projects, including highways, railways, and industrial zones, have led to deforestation, habitat destruction, and pollution. In Balochistan, construction projects have disrupted fragile ecosystems, raising alarm among environmental advocates. The expansion of Gwadar Port and nearby industrial zones has also displaced local communities, particularly fishing communities, many of whom have been forced to relocate with inadequate compensation. These issues have fueled local resistance, highlighting the need for stronger environmental safeguards and community engagement. While urban centers like Karachi and Lahore have benefited from infrastructure and trade advancements, rural and underdeveloped regions have not received equal benefits, exacerbating regional disparities. Without inclusive policies, these inequalities could undermine the long-term sustainability and public acceptance of the project.

Security remains another critical challenge, as CPEC's strategic significance has made it a target for militant groups. Armed insurgents, separatist factions, and extremist organizations have carried out attacks on infrastructure and personnel, particularly in Balochistan, where opposition to the project is strongest. High-profile incidents, such as the 2019 attack on the Gwadar Hotel, demonstrate the ongoing security threats facing CPEC-related projects. In response, Pakistan has established dedicated security forces, such as the Special Security Division, to protect Chinese workers and critical infrastructure. However, long-term stability depends on addressing underlying grievances, such as economic marginalization, social inequality, and political disenfranchisement, to reduce the appeal of anti-state movements. Despite its progress, CPEC's long-term sustainability remains uncertain, with several economic, environmental, and political challenges needing resolution. Among the most pressing concerns is debt management, as the project is heavily reliant on Chinese loans, raising fears about Pakistan's ability to repay its obligations without economic strain. To avoid debt dependency, financial agreements must be transparent and balanced, ensuring that investments do not compromise Pakistan's fiscal stability. Environmental sustainability is another key issue. Large-scale infrastructure development must be accompanied by robust environmental regulations, such as afforestation programs, pollution controls, and biodiversity conservation efforts, to minimize long-term ecological damage. Additionally, ensuring fair economic distribution is essential. CPEC's benefits should be extended to all regions, including marginalized and underdeveloped areas, to prevent social unrest and economic disparities.

Expanding regional integration could also enhance CPEC's long-term viability. The inclusion of Afghanistan and Central Asian states could turn the corridor into a broader trade and energy hub, reducing geopolitical tensions and creating opportunities for economic cooperation beyond China and Pakistan. CPEC holds the potential to reshape South Asia's

economic and political landscape, driving infrastructure expansion, energy security, and social development. However, long-term financial sustainability, regional tensions, and socio-environmental concerns remain major obstacles. Addressing these issues requires transparent governance, inclusive policymaking, and regional cooperation. The success of CPEC will ultimately depend on the ability of China and Pakistan to navigate these challenges collaboratively, ensuring that the project remains a model of sustainable development rather than a source of economic and political friction.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a major initiative with the potential to drive significant economic growth, regional integration, and social progress in Pakistan and beyond. By establishing seamless connectivity between China and Pakistan, the corridor is expected to enhance trade, improve infrastructure, and strengthen energy security. However, several critical challenges must be addressed to ensure the project's long-term viability and success. These include financial sustainability, environmental impact, security concerns, and equitable distribution of benefits. A comprehensive and well-planned approach is essential to ensure that the project meets its economic objectives while promoting social equity and environmental sustainability. Several key strategies must be implemented to overcome these challenges. First, Pakistan must establish strong financial regulations to ensure effective debt management and prevent excessive reliance on foreign loans. Borrowing should be carefully structured to avoid unsustainable debt accumulation that could strain Pakistan's fiscal health. Second, environmental regulations should be strengthened to minimize the ecological impact of large-scale construction projects. Implementing green building techniques and sustainable development practices will help reduce environmental degradation and support long-term ecological balance. Furthermore, greater inclusion of local communities in the planning and execution of projects is essential to ensure fair distribution of economic benefits and prevent displacement without proper resettlement plans. Special attention should be given to underdeveloped regions to bridge regional disparities and ensure that all provinces benefit equitably from the corridor's economic opportunities. Enhanced security measures are also crucial, particularly in conflict-prone areas like Balochistan, where attacks on infrastructure and personnel pose a significant threat. A combination of diplomatic engagement, security investments, and community-based initiatives can help mitigate these risks and create a more stable investment environment. Lastly, transparency and accountability should be top priorities in the implementation of CPEC. Establishing robust governance frameworks will help ensure that projects are executed efficiently and free from corruption. Public trust in the initiative can be strengthened by adopting clear reporting mechanisms, fostering international cooperation, and maintaining transparency in financial agreements. If CPEC effectively addresses these challenges through well-designed policy measures, it has the potential to achieve its vision of fostering regional stability and economic prosperity. As the flagship project of the Belt and Road Initiative, it stands as a testament to international collaboration, demonstrating that long-term development can be achieved even in complex geopolitical and economic environments.

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