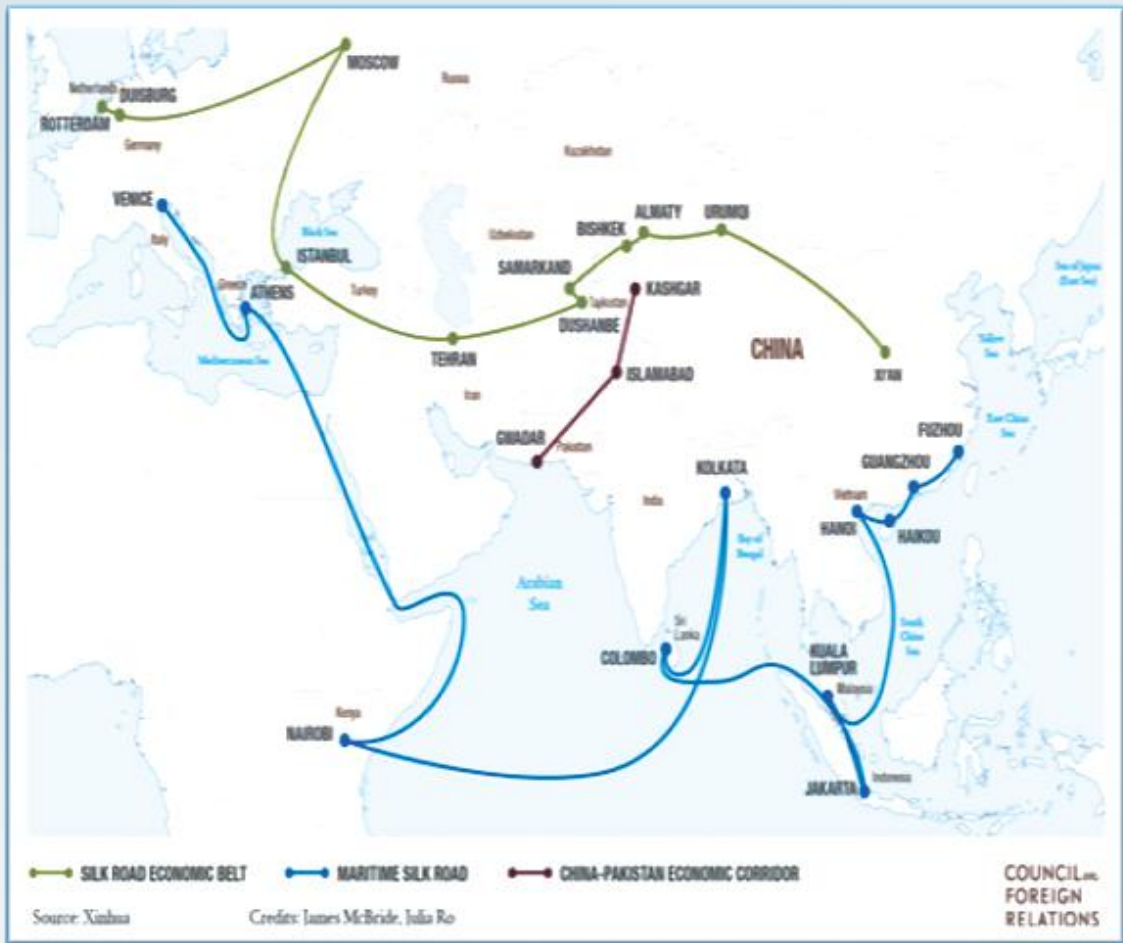


2017

## Integration of South Asia with CPEC



**NTM Desk, GIZ Supported Unit**

**Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry**

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## OFFICE BEARERS OF FPCCI



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President



**MR. AAMER ATA BAJWA**  
Senior Vice President



**HAJI ATTA-UR-REHMAN**  
Vice President



**ALHAJJ DHANI BUKHSH MEMON**  
Vice President



**MR. IRFAN AHMED SARWANA**  
Vice President



**MIRZA ISHTIAQ BAIG**  
Vice President



**MR. MANZOOR UL HAQ MALIK**  
Vice President



**MRS. MASOOMA SIBTAIN**  
Vice President



**MR. RASHEED AHMAD PARACHA**  
Vice President



**MR. SAJJAD SARWAR**  
Vice President



**MIAN SHAUKAT MASUD**  
Vice President



**MR. SAQUIB FAYYAZ MAGOON**  
Vice President



**MR. WALI MUHAMMAD**  
Vice President



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# The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry

(The apex body representing Country's Trade, Industry & Service Sectors)

## BRIEF PROFILE

### ROLE OF FPCCI

Since its inception in 1950, the FPCCI has advocated and voiced the collective opinion, concern and aspiration of the private sector and offered helpful advice and solid assistance to the Government in its efforts to promote exports, encourage foreign investment and stimulate economic activity in the country. The FPCCI has its fingers on the pulse of the economy and serves as a bridge between the private sector and the Government.

The FPCCI is playing an active role in presenting problems of trade, industry and environment and safeguarding the interests of the private sector through constant dialogue with the Government.

### OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 2017

1	MR. ZUBAIR F. TUFAIL	PRESIDENT
2	MR. AAMER ATA BAJWA	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
3	HAJI ATA-UR-REHMAN	VICE PRESIDENT
4	ALHAJJ DHANI BUKHSH MEMON	VICE PRESIDENT
5	MR. IRFAN AHMED SARWANA	VICE PRESIDENT
6	MIRZA ISHTIAQ BAIG	VICE PRESIDENT
7	MR. MANZOOR UL HAQ MALIK	VICE PRESIDENT
8	MRS. MASOOMA SIBTAIN	VICE PRESIDENT
9	MR. RASHEED AHMAD PARACHA	VICE PRESIDENT
10	MR. SAJJAD SARWAR	VICE PRESIDENT
11	MIAN SHAUKAT MASUD	VICE PRESIDENT
12	MR. SAQUIB FAYYAZ MAGOON	VICE PRESIDENT
13	MR. WALI MUHAMMAD	VICE PRESIDENT

### COMMITTEES / COUNCILS

The activities of FPCCI are conducted through following Committees / Councils:

- Executive Committee
- General Body
- Business Councils
- Trade & Industry Committees
- Economic Cooperation Committees
- Standing Committees
- Pakistan Shippers Council
- Pakistan National Committees on CACCI, ECO, SAARC & ICCI.

### FOREIGN AFFILIATIONS

1. Confederation of Asia Pacific Chambers of Commerce & Industry (CACCI)
2. Islamic Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ICCI)
3. ECO Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ECO CCI)
4. SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry (SAARC CCI)
5. D-8 Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry (D-8 FCCI)
6. India-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (IPCCI)
7. Afghanistan-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (APCCI) the Pakistani and foreign businessmen.

### MEMBERSHIPS

FPCCI has under its umbrella, 211 Trade Bodies (56 Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 13 Women's Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 8 Chambers of Small Traders, 5 Joint Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 129 all Pakistan Associations, representing Industry, Trade and Service sectors).

### ACTIVITIES

The FPCCI performs a number of export & investment promotional activities and functions, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Sponsoring general and specialized business & investment delegations to foreign countries.
2. Organizing Pakistan's participation in international fairs & exhibitions.
3. Maintaining constant liaison with Pakistan Diplomatic and Commercial Missions abroad.
4. Exchanging information relating to trade, industry and economy with oreign Chambers and Institutions.
5. Encouraging and infusing competition among leading exporters of the country by giving them Export Awards every year.
6. Mediating in the resolution of commercial disputes between the Pakistani and foreign businessmen.

### SECRETARIAT

In order to perform the above functions, there is a Secretariat, which has different Departments and Staff. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General and the entire staff in the Head / Regional Offices reports to him.



## **PREFACE**

The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FPCCI) being an apex body of Trade, Industries and Services — always encourages and supports the sustainable economic and social progress of Pakistan. The contribution of NTM Desk in this regards are tremendously appreciated and acknowledged as agent of change.

NTM Desk was established by SAARC-Trade Promotion Network (SAARC-TPN) with the objective to 'promote trade in the South Asia by suggesting removal of trade barriers –Non-Tariff Measures/Barriers' that are impeding the growth of trade relations. However, the other task inter alia, includes identification of potential sector, products and markets for the member countries to enhance their exports.

Economic dynamics have changed depending upon easy access to interact for economic wellbeing. Economic Corridors have emerged out as important source of enhancing trade, investment, capital and migration of human resources for socio-economic prosperity.

Integration of South Asia with China Pakistan Economic Corridors will provide opportunities to South Asia to receive benefit of CPEC which a major corridor of OBOR connecting 68 economies. On the other hand, China has become a leading economy generating enormous commercial activities.

The idea of this study is to recommend attachment of South Asia with the CPEC that has become indispensable for economic prosperity for the region and beyond.

Being a President of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FPCCI) — the working cooperation with NTM Desk to resolve the issues and problems of regional stability is the professional attachment to contribute in societal evolution.

**Zubair F. Tufail**  
President-FPCCI



In the process of globalization, movement of trade, investment, capital and migration for economic wellbeing has transformed the world dynamics on market based commercial activities, where new leading economies have emerged out. China and South Asia has become the hub of commercial and economic activities generating employment, wealth and welfare and attracting the leading business houses and shifting the investment from historical western hub to China and South Asia.

Historically, South Asia and China were closely associated with each other particularly for trade and commerce activities. The oldest trading Silk Route was the major link which provided strong connection between South Asia and China. The revival of old route with the name OBOR (One Belt One Route)- that has attached nearly 68 economies indicates that both are economically indispensable for each other.

China can trigger socio-economic development of the South Asian countries while collaboration of Chinese expertise and technology with the natural and human resources of South Asia can create the accelerated synergy for fast track economic progress.

The current status of South Asia comprises of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. South Asia covers about 4.5 million Sq. Km, which is 11.51% of the Asian continent or 3.4% of the world's land surface area. The population of South Asia is about 1.749 billion or about one fourth of the world's population, making it both the most populous and the most densely populated geographical region in the world. Overall, it accounts for about 39.49% of Asia's population, over 24% of the world's population, and is home to a vast array of people.

Although the majority of its people work in the agriculture sector, the share of the labor force in services has increased significantly in the past few years. Overall, the region's flourishing services sector has been the main driver of economic growth (accounting for about half of the growth of GDP), whereas the contribution to GDP growth from the industrial sector has been nominal. Average annual inflation for the region (as reported by the Asian Development Bank) remained "subdued as economic slack and low global food and commodity prices contain price pressures" such that the rate dropped from 6.2 percent in 2014 to 5 percent in 2015 (Asian Development Bank, "Growth Prospects Soften for Developing Asia). Remittances sent home by South Asian citizens working abroad are important contributors to regional economies, accounting in 2013 for nearly 30 percent of Nepal's GDP, more than 9 percent each for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and 6 percent for Pakistan. (World Bank: Personal Remittances, Received (Current US\$)," 2015, <http://data.worldbank.org>). South Asia share 2.5 percent in global trade.



Countries	2014			2015			2016		
	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
India	317.5	459.4	776.9	264.4	390.7	655.1	260.3	356.7	617.0
Pakistan	24.7	47.5	72.3	22.1	44.0	66.1	20.5	47.0	67.5
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	48.1	79.8	38.8	41.2	80.0
Sri Lanka	11.3	19.2	30.5	10.4	19.0	29.4	10.5	19.5	30.0
Nepal	0.9	7.6	8.5	0.7	6.6	7.3	0.7	6.2	6.9
Afghanistan	0.6	7.7	8.3	0.6	7.7	8.3	0.8	4.7	5.5
Maldives	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.3
Bhutan	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Aggregation	355.4	543.7	899.1	330.3	518.5	848.8	332.0	477.9	809.9
<b>World</b>	<b>18969.8</b>	<b>18989.4</b>	<b>37959.2</b>	<b>16508.5</b>	<b>16656.0</b>	<b>33164.5</b>	<b>15862.4</b>	<b>16062.5</b>	<b>31924.9</b>

The geopolitical importance of South Asia, shared borders with Central Asia and the oil-rich Gulf, its natural resources, and its human capital make the regions potential for growth enormous.

While China is a leading emerging economy, expanding rapidly and a leading trading hub.

After 1978, Chinese focused on market-oriented economic development and by 2000 output had quadrupled. China has increased its global outreach and participation in international organizations (See Table below). China has implemented reforms in a gradualist fashion, resulting in efficiency gains that have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis, China stood as the largest economy in the world, surpassing the US in 2014 for the first time in modern history. China became the world's largest exporter in 2010 and the largest trading nation in 2013.



China	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (US\$ Bn)	8,386.7	9,469.1	10,355.4	11,384.8	<b>11,391.6</b>
GDP per capita (US\$)	6,194	6,959	7,572	8,280.1	<b>8,260.9</b>
Real GDP growth (%)	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.9	<b>6.7</b>
Goods and Services exports (% of GDP)	26.1	25.0	23.9	24.1	<b>22.1</b>
Inflation(% change yoy )	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.5	<b>2.1</b>
Total Exports (US\$ Billion)	2,048.7	2,209.0	2,342.3	2,281.8	<b>2,118.9</b>
Total Imports (US\$ Billion)	1,818.199	1,949.992	1,958.021	1,681.670	<b>1,588.6</b>
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>

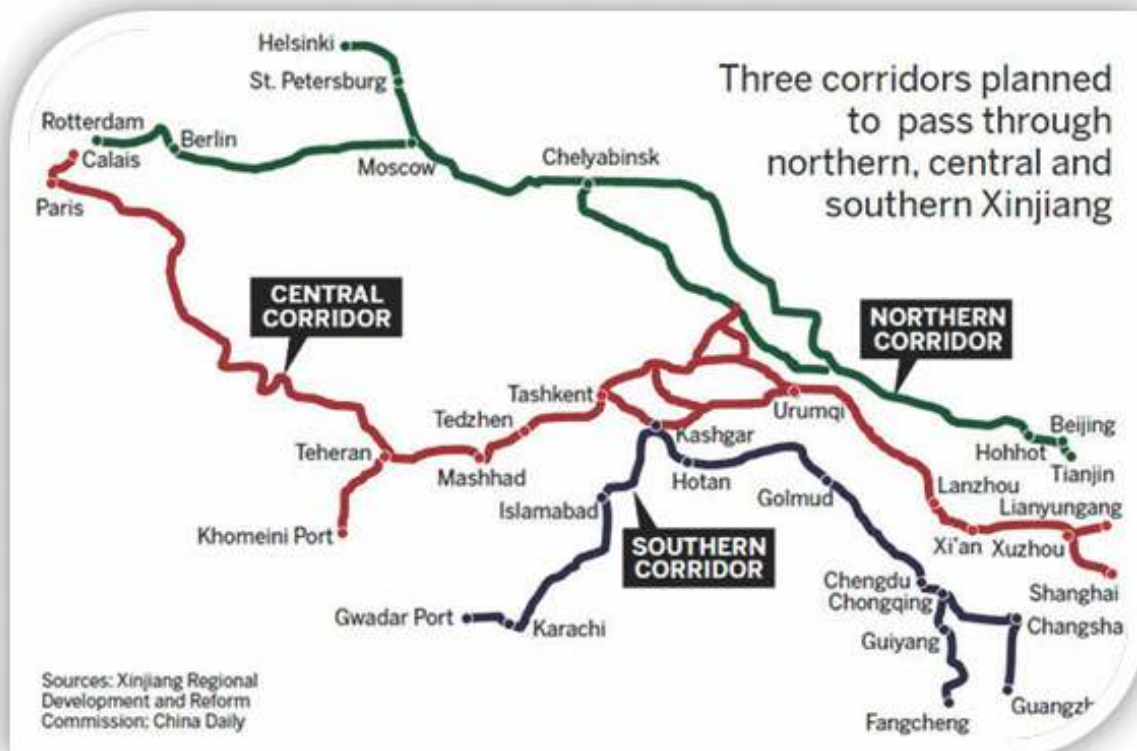
### International Organization Participation:

S. No.	International Organization Participation	S. No.	International Organization Participation
1	ADB	16	G-5
2	AFDB (Non regional member)	17	G-77
3	APEC	18	IADB
4	Arctic Council (Observer)	19	IAEA
5	ARF	20	IBRD
6	ASEAN (Dialogue Partner)	21	ICAO
7	BIS	22	ICC( National Committees)
8	BIRCS	23	ICRM
9	CDB	24	IDA
10	CICA	25	IFAD
11	EAS	26	IFC
12	FAO	27	IFRCS
13	FATF	28	IHO
14	G-20	29	ILO
15	G-24 (Observer)	30	IMF)



S. No.	International Organization Participation	S. No.	International Organization Participation
31	IMO	53	SICA(Observer)
32	IMSO	54	UN
33	Interpol	55	UNAMID
34	IOC	56	UNCTAD
35	IOM (Observer)	57	UNESCO
36	IPU	58	UNFICYP
37	ISO	59	UNHCR
38	ITSO	60	UNIDO
39	ITU	61	UNIFIL
40	LAIA(Observer)	62	UNMIL
41	MIGA	63	UNMISS
42	MINURSO	64	UNOCI
43	MINUSMA	65	UNSC (Permanent)
44	NAM(Observer)	66	UNTSO
45	NSG	67	UNWTO
46	OAS(observer)	68	UPU
47	OPCE	69	WCO
48	Pacific Alliance( Observer)	70	WHO
49	PCA	71	WIPO
50	PIF(Partner)	72	WMO
51	SAARC(Observer)	73	WTO
52	SCO	74	ZC

OBOR is a testimony of visionary leadership of China and attracting the entire world. China's OBOR initiative has six proposed corridors and China Pakistan Economic Corridor is termed as the most important corridor among them.

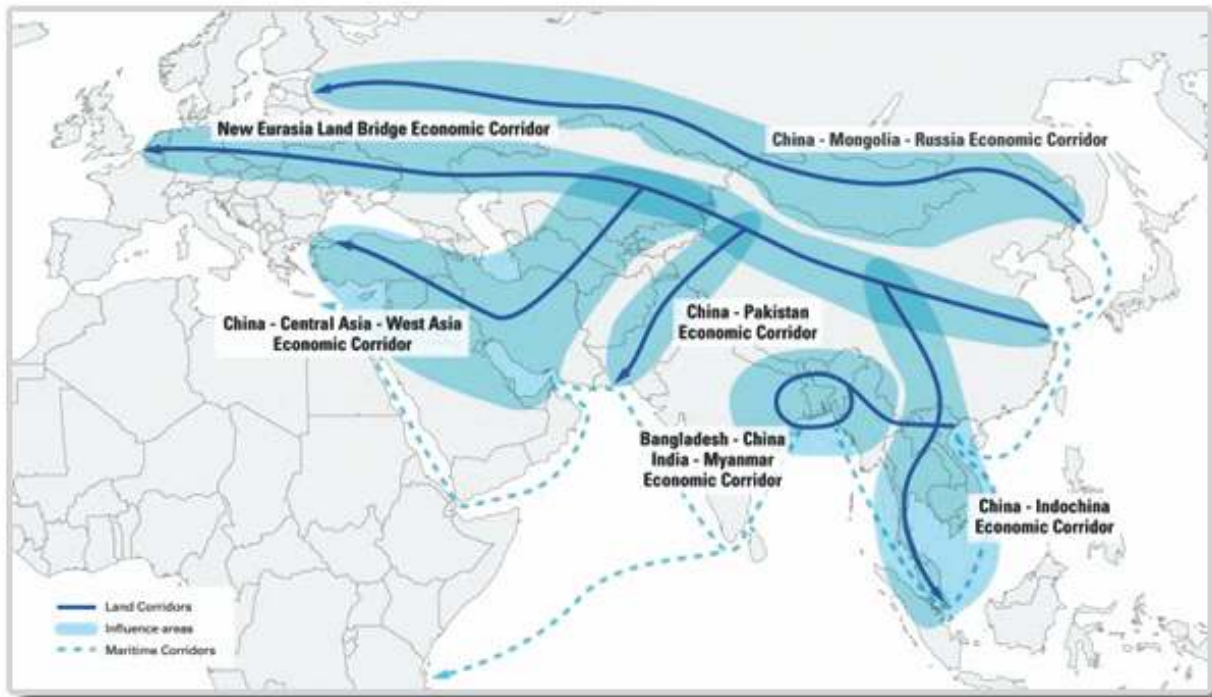




## 1) China — Mongolia - Russia Corridor



## 2) New Eurasian Land Bridge



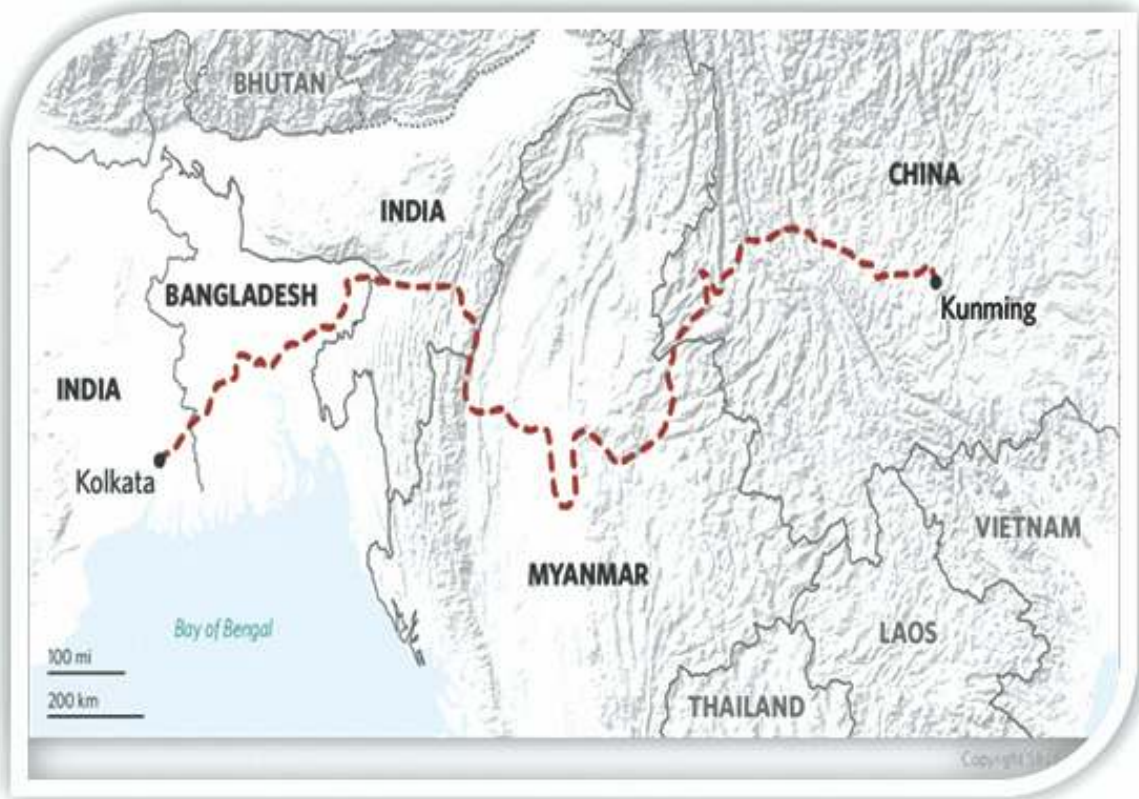
### 3) China — Central Asia — West Asia Corridor



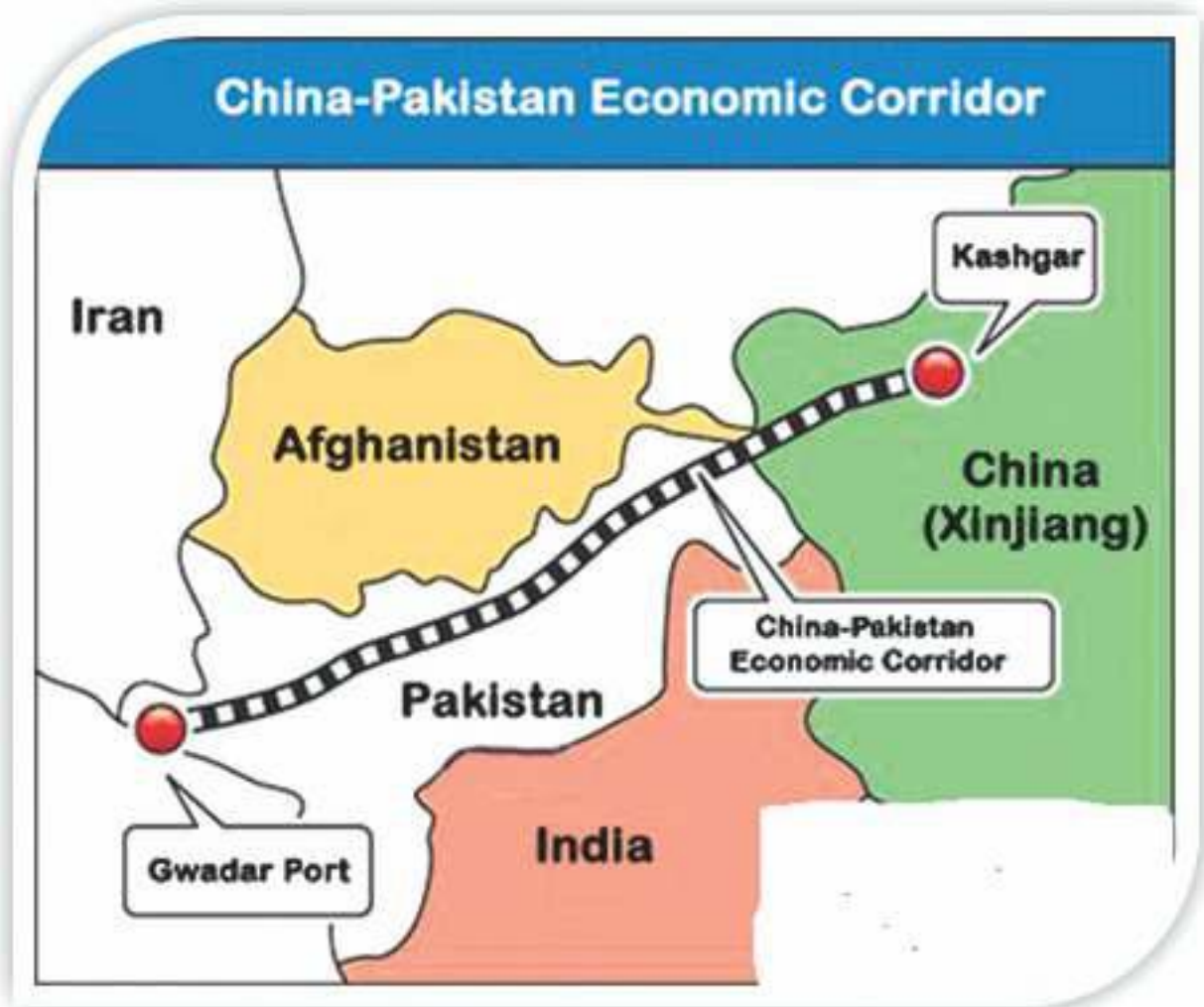
## 4) China — Indochina Peninsula Corridor



## 5). China— Myanmar — Bangladesh — India Corridor



## 6. China — Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)





It is expected that within a decade China's annual trade with OBOR countries will exceed \$ 2.5 trillion. OBOR will cater for 2/3 of the world population, 1/3 of the world GDP and 1/3 of the world services & goods. China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the main component of OBOR. The basic concept of CPEC is to join Gwadar (Arabian Sea port in Pakistan) with Kashgar / (Xinjiang province) in Western China.

Some other corridors that have significant economic impact on South Asia, Central Asia and China are- Afghanistan — Pakistan — India — Bangladesh - Myanmar (APIBM) Corridor, Pakistan — India - Nepal Integrated Network, CASA-1000, Indus River Trade Corridor, North—South Transnational Corridor (Kazakhstan - Turkmenistan - Iran railway link), Iran - Pakistan - India Pipeline, Trans-Iranian canal, Turkmenistan — Afghanistan - Pakistan and India (TAPI) Pipeline

**a. Afghanistan — Pakistan — India — Bangladesh - Myanmar (APIBM) Corridor:**

It is a proposed corridor to restoring historical Afghanistan-Pakistan-India-Bangladesh-Myanmar (APIBM) route which is considered a road of shared prosperity for South Asia.

**b. Pakistan — India - Nepal Integrated Network:**

The route to Nepal shall give Pakistan access to major Chinese cities of Chengdu, Chongqing and Kunming.

**c. Central Asia & South Asia (CASA)— 1000:**

It is an ambitious project of regional energy cooperation among Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan with a potential to reach from 1000 MW to 4,000MW electricity transmission alleviating power woes for the South Asian countries involved.

**d. Indus River Trade Corridor:**

It is envisaged that by developing this river a fast alternative track for goods and passengers' transportation can be developed. The transport expenses can be reduced to half, as one liter of fuel is able to ship one ton of consignment up to 180 km over waterways as compared to only 25 km and 75 km by road and rail respectively.

**e. North—South Transnational Corridor (Kazakhstan - Turkmenistan - Iran railway link):**

It provides Arabian Sea access to landlocked Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan through railway link via Iran.

**f. Iran - Pakistan - India Pipeline:**

Originally India was included in this project to buy natural gas from Iran but now the work is in progress between Iran and Pakistan

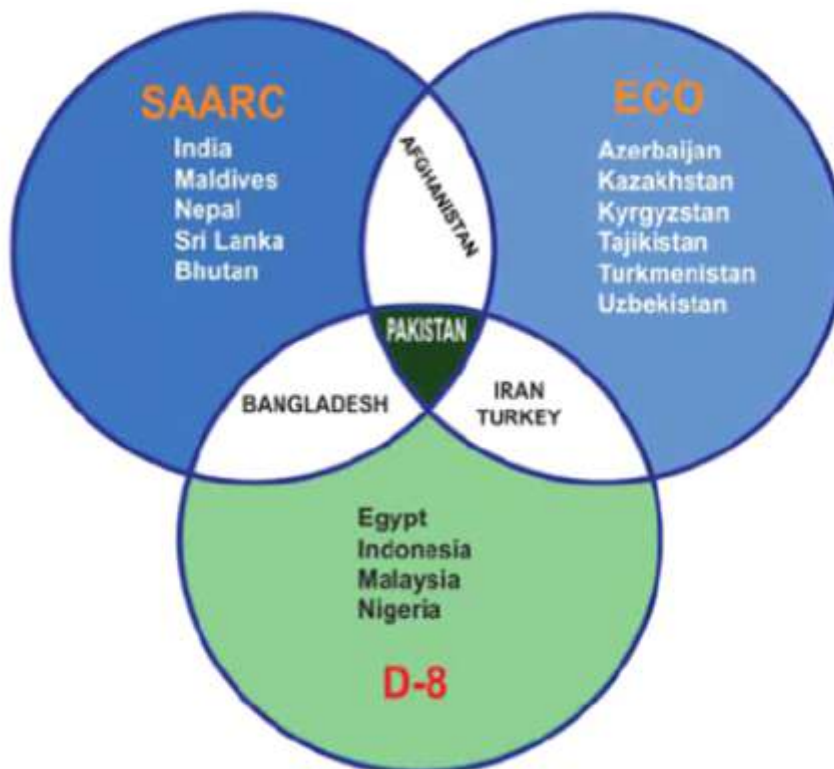
**g. Turkmenistan — Afghanistan - Pakistan and India (TAPI) Pipeline:**

The TAPI pipeline is a major interlinking project for energy.

**h. Trans-Iranian canal:**

The idea of linking the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea by a canal.

All the projects for efficient connectivity in transportation and energy reflect the direction of trade and mobilization of resources in future. However, China Pakistan Economic Corridor has become more crucial because of its geostrategic and economic importance. It has become a part of the largely debatable global issues and politicized by neighboring countries of Pakistan. No doubt the project has its political impact as it can change the patterns of regional development and will improve the strength of Pakistan’s relations with China and other participating countries.

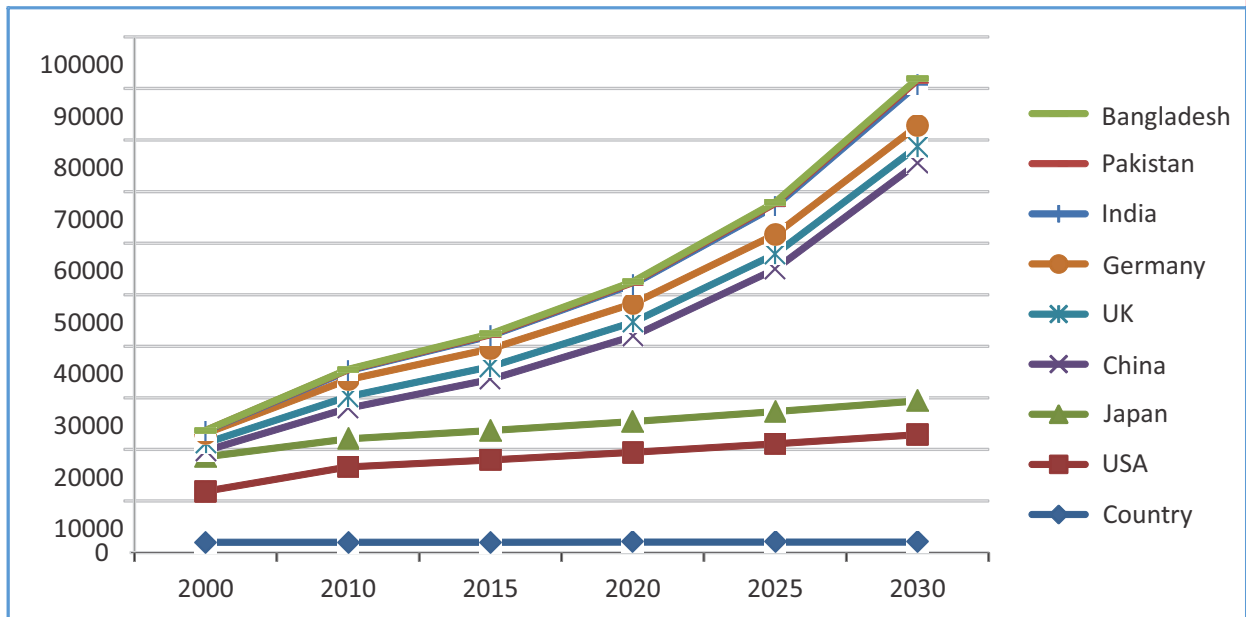




**Pakistan is a fulcrum connecting three important regions of the world.**

It is observed in global economic data that South Asia and China are rapidly moving towards their historical positions.

**Trends of Economic Growth**





## China and South Asia: From the World Largest Economies to Extreme Poverty

Period	Largest / Top Ranked Country	2nd Top Rank Country	Economic Indicators
1550 - 1575	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1550 was estimated at about 40 per cent that of China.
1575 - 1600	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1575 was estimated at about 50 per cent that of China.
1600 - 1625	China	India	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1600 was estimated at about 60 per cent that of China.</p> <p>The revenue in 1600 was estimated at £17.5 million; in contrast to £16 million the entire treasury of Great Britain in 1800.</p>
1625 - 1650	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1625 was estimated at about 70 per cent that of China.
1650 - 1675	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1650 was estimated at about 80 per cent that of China.
1675 - 1700	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1675 was estimated at about 90 per cent that of China.
1700 - 1725	India	China	<p>During this period, the Mughal empire expanded to almost billion acres (or 90% of south Asia).</p> <p>A uniform tax administration system was enforced for almost the whole of south Asia.</p> <p>Annual revenue reported by the exchequer exceeded £100 million in 1700 (twice that of Europe then).</p>
1725-1750	China	India	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1725 was estimated at about 90 per cent that of China.</p> <p>Collapse of the central authority of the Mughal Empire and the resultant chaos triggered India's long but slow decline on the world stage.</p>



Period	Largest / Top Ranked Country	2nd Top Rank Country	Economic Indicators
1750 – 1775	China	India	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1775 was estimated at about 70 per cent that of China.</p> <p>During this period, Maratha rule replaced Mughal rule in central India. However, the Mughal tax administration system was left largely intact.</p> <p>During this period, the Maratha empire expanded to almost 250 million acres (or 35% of India).</p> <p>During this period, about two-thirds of the civil service in India was still dominated by Muslim officers.</p>
1775 – 1800	China	India	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1800 was estimated at about 60 per cent that of China.</p> <p>During this period, the East India Company began tax administration reforms in a fast expanding empire spread over 250 million acres (or 35 percent of India). Indirect rule was also established on protectorates and buffer states.</p> <p>The British colonial rule created an institutional environment that did stabilize the law and order situation to a large extent.</p> <p>They created a well-developed system of railways, telegraphs and a modern legal system.</p> <p>The British foreign policies however stifled the trade with rest of the world. They concentrated on exploiting the resources of India to their advantage. The British focus on their own interests created a situation in which India could not benefit from major changes in the world economy - industrialization, growth in trade and production, and new thinking on economic policies followed by states.</p>



Period	Largest / Top Ranked Country	2nd Top Rank Country	Economic Indicators
1800-1825	China	India	The gross domestic product of India in 1825 was estimated at about 50 percent that of China.
1825 – 1850	China	India	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1850 was estimated at about 40 percent that of China.</p> <p>Industrial revolution in the UK catapulted the nation to the top league of Europe for the first time ever.</p> <p>English replaced Persian as the official language of India.</p>
1850 – 1875	China	USA	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1875 was estimated at about 30 percent that of China (or 60 per cent that of the USA).</p> <p>The formal dissolution of Mughal Empire.</p> <p>Massive railway projects were begun, and government jobs and guaranteed pensions attracted a large number of peoples.</p>
1875-1900	USA	China	The gross domestic product of India in 1900 was estimated at about 20 percent that of the USA. Collapse of the central authority of the Qing Dynasty and the resultant chaos triggered China's short but rapid decline on the world stage.
1900 - 1925	USA	UK	<p>The gross domestic product of India in 1925 was estimated at about 10 percent that of the USA.</p> <p>Zoroastrian business conglomerates Tata and Godrej begin to dominate textile, mining and durable goods industries (Now, Tata may refer to Tata Motors, Tata Steel, world's fifth largest steel producer, Tata Consultancy Services, India's largest IT company, Tata Airlines, now Air India Tata).</p>



Period	Largest / Top Ranked Country	2nd Top Rank Country	Economic Indicators
1925-1950	USA	USSR	USA was the world's largest economy followed by the USSR, UK, China, France, Germany and India. The gross domestic product of India in 1950 was estimated at about 7 percent that of the USA.
1950-1975	USA	USSR	The gross domestic product of India in 1975 was estimated at about 6 percent that of the USA. Socialist Reforms in India Less than 3 percent rate of Growth
1975-2000	USA	Japan	The gross domestic product of India was estimated at about 4 percent that of the USA in 2000 and about 7 percent in 2006. Privatization reduced the role of the state and public sector in business. Globalization made it easier for the MNCs to operate in India.



## History of Development Rankings

(in term of GDP)

Period	Top Ranked Countries		
	1	2	3
1550-1700	China	India	France
1700-1725	India	China	France
1725-1825	China	India	France
1825-1850	China	India	UK
1850-1875	China	USA	UK
1875-1900	USA	China	UK
1900-1925	USA	UK	China
1925-1950	USA	USSR	UK
195-1975	USA	USSR	Japan
1975-2000	USA	Japan	Germany

Global development rankings have rapidly been changed as G7 (or G8) club has extended to G13 by including 5 fast growing nations — China, India, South Africa, Brazil and Mexico. Pakistan is the legacy of Muslim Empire in Delhi between 1550-1575.

China — Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a mega project of \$46 billion in investments from China. This includes \$15.5 billion in coal, wind, solar, and hydropower projects which will increase Pakistan’s national grid capacity by 10,400 MW. It also includes a project to build a \$44 million fiber-optic cable.

The OBOR of which CPEC is a main component will benefit for South Asia’s economy. China has planned road and rail infrastructure and oil and gas pipelines joining China to Central Asia and Moscow, Rotterdam, and Vienna. China will also establish a maritime route that joins South Asia, Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the northern Mediterranean Sea. This will connect South Asia with some of the most important regions in the world. South Asia can derive the benefits from CPEC as South Asia is an energy deficient region which can use Central Asia’s huge gas and oil resources to help address its energy deficits. Gwadar Port will be connected with Central Asia for trade and energy transportation. Once the way is open to Central



Asia for bi-lateral trade, the markets of Europe will also be accessible to South Asian. China Pakistan Economic Corridor will connect China to the world and will have a significant impact on the China, Pakistan and regional economies. Its role in bringing prosperity to the region cannot be ignored. Scio-Economic development is critical to convert challenges into opportunities in South Asia.

### China Exports to South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (US Million Dollars)

Importers	Exported value in 2012	Exported value in 2013	Exported value in 2014	Exported value in 2015	Exported value in 2016
<b>World</b>	2,048.782,200	2,209.007,300	2,342.292,696	2,273.468,224	2,097.637,172
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Aggregation</b>	70.449,630	75.247,608	85.829,217	94.243,957	95.840,241
<b>India</b>	47.677,452	48.432,411	54.217,422	58.228,027	58.397,761
<b>Pakistan</b>	9.276,492	11.019,596	13.244,482	16.441,888	17.232,654
<b>Bangladesh</b>	7.970,093	9.705,087	11.782,272	13.894,708	14.300,635
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	3.001,305	3.436,549	3.792,797	4.304,045	4.286,880
<b>Nepal</b>	1.968,162	2.210,887	2.283,579	0.832,705	0.866,127
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.0464,034	0.328,259	0.393,559	0.361,820	0.430,653
<b>Maldives</b>	0.076,488	0.097,414	0.103,990	0.172,648	0.320,702
<b>Bhutan</b>	0.015,604	0.017,405	0.011,116	0.008,116	0.4,829



**China Imports from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation**  
(US \$ Million)

<b>Exporters</b>	<b>Imported value in 2012</b>	<b>Imported value in 2013</b>	<b>Imported value in 2014</b>	<b>Imported value in 2015</b>	<b>Imported value in 2016</b>
<b>World</b>	1,818.199,200	1,949.992,300	1,959.234,625	1,679.564,325	1,587.920,688
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Aggregation</b>	22.614,173	21.005,312	20.186,865	16.962,978	14.846,870
<b>India</b>	18.797,191	16.970,270	16.358,691	13.368,553	11.764,125
<b>Pakistan</b>	3.140,394	3.196,840	2.753,870	2.474,764	1.912,593
<b>Bangladesh</b>	0.479,727	0.602,366	0.761,108	0.816,845	0.869,398
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	0.161,955	0.182,564	0.248,273	0.258,516	0.273,444
<b>Nepal</b>	0.029,520	0.043,250	0.047,067	0.032,002	0.022,406
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.005,187	0.009,595	0.017,372	0.011,771	0.004,534
<b>Maldives</b>	0.00186	0.00418	0.00380	0.00177	0.00238

The South Asia needs to connect with CPEC to derive benefits of the project which is spanned largely yielding investment and economic opportunities for those has potential and interest for gaining from CPEC.



## China Pakistan Economic Corridor Summary of Investments

Project Name	Type	Classification	Completion date	Est. Cost (\$ billion)
Jetty and infrastructure at Gaddani	Early harvest	Infrastructure	Quarter 4, 2017	1.2
10* 660 MW Coal-based power plants at Gaddani	Same as above	Power	Quarter 4, 2017	9.2
Power evacuation from Gaddani to National Grid	Same as above	Power	Quarter 4, 2017	3
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at Port Qasim	Same as above	Power	Quarter 4, 2017	1.8
3.5 MT/A Thar coal mining project, Block-II SECMC	Same as above	Mining	Sep-17	0.9
2*330 MW Thar coal power plants	Same as above	Power	Sep-17	0.9
1100 MW Kohala Hydropower	Same as above	Power	19-Mar	2.3
720 MW Karot Hydropower	Same as above	Power	2018 or 2019	1.4
873 MW Sukki Kanari Hydropower	Same as above	Power	2018 or 2019	1.08
100 MW wind power project block II	Same as above	Power	Oct-16	0.15
UEPL 100 MW Wind	Same as above	Power	Mar-16	0.15
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at Sahiwal	Same as above	Power	Mar-17	1.6
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at Sheikupura	Same as above	Power	-	-
100 MW Solar power, Bahawalpur	Same as above	Power	Dec-14	0.15
Karakoram highwah Phase-II, Siakot-Islambad	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Dec	3.79
Karachi-Lahore motorway (Multan to Sukkur)	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Dec	2.46
Rehabilitation of Karachi - Lahore — Peshawar Railway track	Same as above	transport	17-Dec	3.6



Project Name	Type	Classification	Completion date	Est. Cost (\$ billion)
Havelian dry port construction	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Dec	0.4
Gawadar East bay expressway construction	Same as above	Infrastructure	16-Sep	0.12
Pak-China technical and vocational institute at Gawadar	Same as above	Training & Education	Jun-16	0.94
Breakwater construction, Gwadar	Same as above	Infrastructure	Apr-16	0.13
Dredging and berthing of channels and areas	Same as above	Infrastructure	16-Jan	0.28
Infrastructure development for EPZA & GEIDA, Gwadar	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Jun	0.34
Fresh water facility and supply development, Gwadar	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Jun	1.3
China-Pak friendship hospital, Gwadar	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Jun	0.01
Gwadar International Airport	Same as above	Infrastructure	17-Jun	0.23
Orange Line Metro Train, Lahore	Same as above	transport	16-Sep	1.6
China-Pak optical fibre cable	Same as above	Communication	2017	0.44
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at R.Y.Khan	Prioritized	Power	-	1.6
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at Sahiwal	Prioritized	Power	-	1.6
2*660 MW coal-based power plants at Muzaffargarh	Prioritized	Power	-	1.6
6.6 MT/A SSRL Thar coal mining project	Prioritized	Power	-	1.2
50 MW Sunec Wind Power Plant	Prioritized	Power	-	0.14
50 MW Sachal Wind Power Plant	Prioritized	Power	-	0.13
50 MW Dawood Wind Power Plant	Prioritized	Power	-	0.13
Free Trade Zone, Gwadar	Prioritized	Infrastructure	-	-
DTMB Pilot Project, Murree	Prioritized	transport	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>45.87</b>