

CONTEMPORARY COLD WAR BETWEEN THE USA AND CHINA AND ITS EFFECT ON PAKISTAN

Muhammad Azeem

Student of BS Political Science and International Relations, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

Corresponding Author:
Muhammad Azeem

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15745390>

Received	Revised	Accepted	Published
04 May, 2025	04 June, 2025	17 June, 2025	26 June, 2025

ABSTRACT

The current Cold War between the United States and China is critically examined in this essay, along with its significant effects on Pakistan's geopolitical strategy and economic growth. Pakistan is situated at a key juncture, both geographically and diplomatically, between two opposing superpowers at an era of rekindled global power struggles. In order to maintain its historical alliance and security cooperation with the United States while simultaneously fostering strategic and economic ties with China, especially through initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Pakistan has adopted a practical and multifaceted foreign policy approach, according to the study. Pakistan hopes to gain both geopolitical clout and economic advantages by doing this. However, this balancing act is not without risks; the paper highlights the potential Pakistan has to manage diplomatic challenges, security conundrums, and economic reliance in a changing international order. Based on recent events and qualitative analysis, the study comes to the conclusion that Pakistan's involvement in this geopolitical rivalry offers both substantial opportunities and difficult problems, necessitating a carefully calibrated and flexible policy framework to protect regional stability and national interests.

Key Words: Geopolitics, Cold War, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), US-China Rivalry, Pakistan Foreign Policy

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary Cold War Between USA and China and Its Effect on Pakistan With Regard to Space Warfare and Climate Change

Introduction

The US-China geopolitical conflict, known as the "new Cold War," has expanded into space warfare and climate control. This competition is called the "new Cold War" by many. This competition's participation has increased beyond customary limits. Example: Compare the US and China's space race battle. Instead of ideological conflicts between communism and capitalism, this conflict seeks technological dominance, military superiority, and global cultural influence. Strategic interests and power projection drive this competition, which has major ramifications for the international order. These effects are significant. Pakistan, which is navigating a polarized global framework, is especially affected. Pakistan struggles with this. Pakistan is a participant and observer of this process.

This unending war has spawned a new frontier: space fighting. Competition created this new frontier. Space has been militarized, reflecting its growing importance in national security objectives. This shows how militaristic space is. Anti-satellite (ASAT) missiles, satellite-based monitoring systems, and missile defense technologies have influenced this progression. Space is important to both the US and China for preserving their international power. This acknowledgment has created a race for scientific and military superiority in the last frontier. Both countries acknowledge space as a domain, which has led to this competition. This competition affects Pakistan's strategic environment, especially in South Asia, where India's space capabilities complicate regional security. This competition would affect Pakistan's strategic environment. The strategic environment of Pakistan is heavily influenced by competition. Pakistan's strategic environment is heavily influenced by competition. This means that Pakistan's strategic environment is directly affected by the current struggle.

Climate change also affects China-US international competitiveness. Both nations are working to influence global climate regulation while addressing their own environmental challenges. Currently, this is happening. China and the US, the two countries that emit the most greenhouse gases worldwide, will shoulder a large amount of the global climate change response. People

worldwide will bear this burden. This burden falls to the global climate change response. Diverse methods, including struggle for influence in developing nations and different climate policy goals, hinder collective attempts to manage the crisis. This is because the issue is growing in concern. Because different modes of functioning are unique, this happens often. This competition might adversely harm Pakistan, one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Pakistan joins this competition. Pakistan is among the nations most affected by climate change. Pakistan's economic and social vulnerabilities are worsening as temperatures rise, glaciers melt, and extreme weather events occur. International cooperation is crucial to achieving both resilience and sustainable development. International collaboration is vital for this reason. Pakistan faces a difficult problem since space warfare and climate change intersect. Because these two domains intersect. Pakistan is a longtime friend of the US and a strategic partner of China. Pakistan is also a key partner for China. This is only one of the many reasons Pakistan is so significant in the world. Its dependence on China for technological support, notably in space program expansion, implies it shares Beijing's strategic goals. One sign of its progress is this. Because of this alignment, Pakistan-US ties are more complicated and difficult to manage. China's space and other achievements undermine its hegemonic status, according to the US. This is US opinion. Pakistan's climate change partnership with the US and China illustrates the difficulty of managing competing global powers. Pakistan's friendship with both countries also stems from the same place. Because major global powers' efforts are frequently divided, international climate actions are tougher to implement. This is why.

This essay examines the US-China Cold War and its effects on Pakistan's space warfare and climate change. The study will examine Pakistan's effects from this battle. I will also discuss Pakistan's effects from this battle. The Pakistan-related research will focus on the effects of this conflict. This analysis will examine the strategic, economic, and environmental dimensions of this competition to answer two fundamental research issues. These themes are listed below: The US and China are fighting in space. How does this rivalry affect Pakistan's security and strategy? Additionally, (2) How will US and Chinese climate change actions affect Pakistan's ability to address environmental and economic issues? This study uses the realist theory of international relations to examine how power dynamics, state-centric strategies, and survival instincts affect the behavior of the three most important nations—China, Pakistan, and the US. This study examines India, China, and Pakistan.

In this age of rapid technological innovation and global issues, it is crucial to understand how the US-China rivalry affects countries like Pakistan. Due of competition intensity, Pakistan gets affected. According to this report, this research has improved understanding of the interconnectedness of developing domains like space warfare and climate policy. Additionally, it shows how competition between major nations can affect smaller governments' goals and policies. The research shows that Pakistan's ability to adapt and innovate in these areas will define its role in the emerging global order and its ability to handle multipolarity. According to research, this is true. The research suggests this. From the studies, this may be concluded.

Research Questions

1. How does the US-China rivalry in space warfare affect Pakistan's strategic and security environment?
 2. What are the implications of US-China climate change policies on Pakistan's environmental and economic resilience?
-

Theoretical Framework

This information relies on the realism theory of international relations to exist. This theory enables realism knowledge. The US-China Cold War is an example of known information. The Cold War also affected Pakistan in space warfare and climate change. Each situation contains examples of known information. In an anarchic environment, power, survival, and influence are fought. This battle involves nations. Reality provides a great lens for examining this issue. Realism, an essential part of the realist worldview, emphasizes state-centric behavior, power maximization, and self-help techniques. To clarify, this is when global community management tools are inefficient or nonexistent. From this perspective, the US-China rivalry is a worldwide power struggle. Pakistan's position reflects its efforts to manage this competitive terrain to defend its progress and security. Pakistan's stance differs from others. This has happened because Pakistan has maintained its position. Pakistan has implemented several policies throughout its history to maintain economic growth and national security. This benefited Pakistan.zAA

Core Tenets of Realism Applied to the US-China Rivalry

1. State as the Primary Actor

The realism theory holds that states are the most significant actors in international affairs and prioritise their sovereignty and national interests. This view holds that states dominate international affairs. States are the most significant actors in international affairs, say realists. Realists believe governments are the most important actors in international affairs. It shows how both countries use power politics to get an edge in growing fields like space warfare and climate governance. Both countries exploit this. The Cold War between the US and China is a prime example. This theory is shown by the Cold War. Note that this example illustrates this principle. However, China is working hard to become a powerful foe that can threaten the US-dominated global system. This is the situation. To remain the world's leader in technical innovation and advancement, the US must prioritise this quest. Pakistan is a subservient state and hence participates in this rivalry. Pakistan is a subsidiary state, hence it follows these rules. This matters a lot in Pakistan. It sympathises with China and seeks peace with the US. This is done while sympathising with China.

2. Anarchy and Self-Help

Realism represents the anarchic international system, which has no central authority. Considering this, it becomes clear that there is no mechanism to regulate state behaviour or assure compliance. This state forces nations to rely on self-help to survive and achieve their goals. There is no legally enforceable international agreement on space militarisation. Space warfare is affected by this region's anarchy. There are no international space militarisation agreements. China and the US have invested heavily in ASAT armaments, satellite defensive systems, and space-based intelligence. These localities have grown significantly in recent years. These investments demonstrate the competition for strategic frontiers. These investments show rivalry. For Pakistan, self-help means connecting with China to expand its space capabilities and protect itself against regional rival India's militarisation of space. This is because China borders Pakistan. In climate governance, the lack of a credible enforcement mechanism for global agreements like the Paris Accord allows major countries to pursue their climate agendas

in line with their strategic interests. Because the Paris Accord addresses climate change globally. Because the Paris Accord is a global accord inked in Paris. The US and China use climate change diplomacy to expand their power. Through this action, they often prioritise national goals over community interests. Pakistan must recognise that it is one of the most affected by climate change to traverse this fractured climate landscape. Pakistan must seek partnership with both powers simultaneously. Pakistan must do this to navigate this climate.

3. **Power and Relative Gains**

Realists emphasise power, especially relative strength, in state decisions. The US-China rivalry illustrates this. The battle between the two countries shows how they are trying to maximise their space and climate governance gains. In space warfare, power is shown by controlling satellite-based systems, having technological superiority, and having military capability. China's Belt and Road Space Information Corridor and **Chang'e lunar missions** are examples of its capability-building efforts. The **Artemis Accords** and other alliances and investments in cutting-edge technology help the US maintain its technical dominance. China is strengthening its capacity to counter this. Pakistan might strengthen its South Asian position by forming a strategic relationship with China. This collaboration will give Pakistan satellite technologies and space experience. In climate governance, relative power can establish global standards, control resource flows, and protect influence in vulnerable places. The US and China compete to provide developing countries with financial help, environmentally friendly technologies, and infrastructural projects. They do this to improve their ties and geopolitical power. Pakistan must handle this struggle to maximise profits and minimise climate system dependency and fragmentation. This is because Pakistan receives US and Chinese climate help.

4. **Security Dilemma and Arms Race**

The realist security problem shows how one state's security measures might unwittingly affect others', leading to an arms race. Security dilemmas can be realist. This dynamic is seen in the US-China space warfare race. The militarisation of space is viewed as crucial

to both countries' national security, therefore reciprocal efforts have increased tensions. After the US created the Space Force and developed ASAT capabilities, China tested its own ASAT missiles and enhanced its space surveillance systems. China's response to US moves, China believes these US foreign policy features threaten it. Pakistan is under pressure to build its own capabilities through collaboration with China because to India's breakthrough space technology. India is also involved in this arms race. Pakistan participates in this armaments race.

Climate governance is affected by security since the US and China take different methods. This creates uncertainty for smaller rising nations like Pakistan. Despite their claims to support global climate action, both states have interests that conflict, which hinders international cooperation. Pakistan's fragmented environmental efforts lead to inefficiency and limited access to vital resources, making solutions harder to find. Pakistan's ability to handle these issues is hindered by the situation.

Realism in Emerging Domains: Space Warfare and Climate Change

The domains of space warfare and climate change illustrate the adaptability of realism in explaining state behavior in non-traditional arenas. Both domains represent extensions of geopolitical competition, where power and influence are projected through technological, military, and economic means.

Space Warfare: A Realist Perspective

According to realists, space is the next frontier for power competition. This is because states are trying to dominate space to protect themselves and gain strategic advantages. China and the US have invested in space technology because they recognise its commercial and military benefits. Satellites are essential for communication, navigation, and data collection, thus protecting them is a national concern. By creating **ASAT missiles** and satellite defence systems, both countries have shown they can use offensive and defensive techniques. They can better guard against satellites.

Pakistan's dependence on China for space capability growth is understandable since China is its main knowledge source. China's funding for the **Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite (PRSS-1)**

has improved Pakistan's ability to monitor regional security issues, particularly those from India. Alternatively, this alignment shows Pakistan's susceptibility in the US-China rivalry. Pakistan's rising reliance on China may irritate US relations and make regional policy harder to accomplish.

Climate Change: Realism in Environmental Governance

Realistic thinking recognises that climate change is a power struggle in this field, despite its global nature. Although climate change impacts everyone, this is true. China and the US are using climate diplomacy to forge alliances and enhance their geopolitical power. Both countries' climate change programs reflect their strategic goals. For instance, the US offers financial and technological aid to vulnerable nations to offset China's influence. However, China is combining eco-friendly initiatives into its **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)** to promote sustainable development and boost its international status.

Pakistan's cooperation with both nuclear countries reflects its realism goals of maximising advantages and maintaining existence. Pakistan also wants to survive. US-supported climate programs help Pakistan's vulnerability. However, Chinese support of renewable energy projects like the **Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park** improves Pakistan's energy security. Pakistan is struggling to meet its environmental and economic goals because the US and China have different climate agendas. Pakistan faces difficulties in achieving its aims. Pakistan must manage scattered needs and operations to achieve its aims.

Pakistan's Position: Navigating Realist Constraints

This helps Pakistan understand its status as a secondary state between two warring nations. Pakistan does this by viewing its situation realistically. Its alliance with China in the space and climate sectors shows its strategic goals, despite its efforts to maintain relations with the US, which show the difficulty of balancing alliances in an anarchic system. Pakistan seeks to defend its sovereignty, strengthen its capabilities, and reduce its vulnerabilities while sticking to US-China competition. Pakistan operates to retain its sovereignty.

1. **Balancing Act:** Pakistan must reconcile its historical ties to the US, which provide financial and diplomatic support, with its dependency on China for space technology and infrastructure. Pakistan needs China for these things and must balance it. The Pakistani government must be pragmatic to achieve its security and development goals without

alienating any of the two rival entities. Pakistan needs a sensible method to balance these two acts.

2. **Adaptation to Power Shifts:** Pakistan must adjust to changing power dynamics by boosting its alliances, self-sufficiency, and international engagement on space and climate control. Pakistan must adapt to the changing power dynamics caused by the US-China rivalry.
3. **Strategic Autonomy:** Pakistan must invest in indigenous capabilities, expand regional engagement, and implement policies that serve its long-term interests to attain strategic autonomy. Pakistan must complete these requirements for strategic autonomy. Pakistan can gain from its partnerships with the US and China, but it must also achieve strategic autonomy. Pakistan can profit from alliances.

Detailed Analysis of the Three Entities

1. United States

The geopolitical dynamics of space warfare and climate change are heavily influenced by the United States, which leads the world. This is because the US leads the world. In addition to a dispute between two countries in direct conflict, it is a strategic struggle to establish global norms, influence, and leadership in developing fields. Both countries compete directly with all others. China-Philippines rivalry caused this dispute between two competing nations. To make matters worse, it's a war between two nations that compete directly. The US's climate change and space warfare strategies reflect its dual goals of maintaining its global dominance and countering China's rise. The US has implemented policies that reflect these two fundamental goals.

Space Warfare: The US's Strategic Imperative

The US has long understood space's strategic importance for national security, economic growth, and technological advancement. In 2019, the US established the Space Force, legalising space as a military frontier. This was a major milestone for the US organisation. After this remarkable achievement, it is clear that the US wants to defend itself against adversaries, particularly China, and maintain its space superiority.

The latest space technologies include anti-satellite (ASAT) weaponry, missile defence, and

satellite-based surveillance. The US has invested much in these technologies. These investments aim to secure its space assets, including satellites for information gathering, communication networks, and GPS navigation systems. Coordination with allies to protect space interests has increased. Because of China's increasing space capabilities, including ASAT missiles, the US is concerned. The US's goal of international space administration regulations is reflected in programs like the Artemis Accords, which promote peaceful and cooperative space exploration. The US is striving towards this goal, demonstrating its desire.

Climate Change: Leadership and Geopolitical Strategy

The US participates in the worldwide fight against climate change in two ways. It is a major contributor to global emissions and has been criticised for unpredictability in climate policies. However, this has led to criticism. However, international climate diplomacy and technical innovation remain important. This is the flip side. Vice President Joe Biden led the US to rejoin the Paris Agreement, signalling a renewed commitment to address climate change via international collaboration.

The US prioritises international cooperation, technological innovation, and financial support in climate policy. The Green Climate Fund helps developing nations adapt to and mitigate climate change. The US uses climate diplomacy to limit China's influence in vulnerable countries like South Asia. Strengthening bilateral relations is the goal. The US wants to improve relations with Pakistan by providing financial incentives and technological expertise. Through this, the US will become a preferred climate change partner.

Political disunity and fossil fuel dependence limit the US' climate ambitions. The US struggles to meet its climate targets due to these problems. This discrepancy makes China's leadership role harder, allowing it to capitalise on infrastructure and renewable energy potential.

2. China

China's rise as a superpower has affected space warfare and climate governance. Result: Both conditions have changed dramatically. China's strategic focus on emerging technologies and ambitious geopolitical aims make it a dangerous challenger to the US. China wants to challenge

the US's dominance in key areas while also shaping global governance. Chinese efforts to challenge US dominance are ongoing.

Space Warfare: Expanding Influence in the Final Frontier

China is striving to dominate space because it is seen as a key battleground for its technical and military might. China has achieved substantial space exploration accomplishments, as shown by the Chang'e moon missions and **Tiangong space station**. These accomplishments demonstrate China's desire to rival the US in space dominance, and they are largely responsible. China's development of **anti-satellite (ASAT)** capabilities shows that the government values militarizing space to protect itself from many dangers.

Remember that China's space program is symbolic and geopolitical. This must be considered. It boosts China's military and economic competitiveness by improving surveillance, communication, and navigation. This is a major strategic development. China can preserve its image as a worldwide leader in cutting-edge technology by presenting soft power to growing nations. By retaining China's technology leadership, this is achieved.

The Belt and Road Space Information Corridor shows China's commitment to space influence. The country's involvement in developing nations shows its commitment. China portrays itself as a partner for countries aiming to boost their space capabilities in many ways. Satellite technology and data-sharing agreements are two methods. This method helps China strengthen its geopolitical relations and oppose the US's efforts to establish a coalition of states with similar space governance ideals. This policy benefits China.

Climate Change: Balancing Domestic Needs and Global Leadership

Read about China's double conundrum to understand its climate change attitude. Since it emits the most greenhouse gases worldwide, it is under intense pressure to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions. The country contributes the most to global warming. In this interim phase, it is trying to become a global leader in renewable energy and sustainable development. China's ambitious 2060 carbon neutrality goal shows its long-term commitment to climate change. China's ambitions demonstrate their devotion. China has become a leader in renewable energy generation

by investing heavily in solar, wind, and hydroelectric technology.

China developed the **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)** to promote environmentally responsible growth in its partners. This strategy incorporates climate change-related elements into Chinese infrastructure projects. Opponents of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) argue that many of its projects, notably those involving coal power plants, undermine the global climate change initiative. China's role as a climate change leader is deteriorating due to its reliance on coal for energy. China relies on coal for energy.

Chinese climate diplomacy is intertwined with geopolitical policies in many ways. It provides financial aid and technology to emerging states to counter Western influence and establish partnerships in South Asia and Africa. To counter Western influence, certain efforts are taken. China's funding for renewable energy projects benefits Pakistan since it helps solve climate issues and improves bilateral relations.

3. Pakistan

Because of its strategic role in South Asia, Pakistan is affected by the US-China space warfare and climate change conflict. As a close ally of China and a beneficiary of US aid, it stands at a crossroads between global powers. It has both of these traits. Pakistan must balance its security, economic, and environmental objectives to traverse this difficult situation.

Space Warfare: Opportunities and Challenges

Due to Pakistan's space technology collaboration with China, its strategic capabilities have improved. This is due to Pakistan's ties to China. Pakistan successfully launched **PRSS-1**. This satellite delivers vital data for disaster management, urban planning, and military observation. China helped launch this satellite. This collaboration helps Pakistan monitor regional threats, particularly those from India, which has created its own space program under **Mission Shakti**. India-originating threats are better monitored.

However, Pakistan's space warfare alliance with China complicates its relationship with the US. US considers Pakistan's rising reliance on Chinese technology as a threat to its space dominance, where China is strengthening. This reliance threatens Pakistan's longstanding connections with the US. Pakistan is in a hazardous position due to this dynamic, and it must carefully negotiate its ties to avoid becoming entangled in the US-China conflict.

Climate Change: A Vulnerable Nation Seeking Support

Pakistan faces rising temperatures, melting glaciers, and frequent natural disasters. Furthermore, climate change makes it one of the most vulnerable nations. Afghanistan too has these issues. In different ways, the US and China are trying to solve Pakistan's environmental issues. Both nations are crucial to solving these issues.

While working towards climate adaptation and mitigation, the US provides financial and technological support. Pakistan can strengthen its water management, resilience to natural disasters, and transition to renewable energy thanks to US-funded programs. Pakistan can also switch to renewable energy. Economic assistance is sometimes linked to geopolitical considerations, suggesting it depends on Pakistan's cooperation with US goals. Pakistan is a US territory. This is because geopolitics directly affect economic support.

China has funded several large-scale renewable energy projects in Pakistan as part of **the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**. Implemented projects, **The Suki Kinari Hydropower Plant** and **Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park** are being studied for implementation. These initiatives increased Pakistan's energy security and reduced its fossil fuel dependence. Pakistan's relations with China are complicated by concerns over BRI projects' environmental and debt sustainability effects. These concerns relate to these projects' environmental impact.

Pakistan is facing many challenges because the US and China's climate change policies are not coordinated. Despite contributing to Pakistan's climatic resilience, the two powers' rivalry inhibits collaboration. Because of this, Pakistan must handle initiatives that are different and often dispute.

Answers to Research Questions

1. How does the US-China rivalry in space warfare affect Pakistan's strategic and security environment?

Pakistan is tackling regional competitiveness and global geopolitics. The US-China space war has major implications for Pakistan's strategic and security environment. Pakistan is tackling these concerns now. This becomes especially crucial when considering that Pakistan is also facing same issues. Space warfare is a major area in the worldwide struggle for supremacy. The

militarisation of space, the development of anti-satellite (ASAT) weaponry, and the use of satellites for intelligence gathering are all considered "space warfare". This rivalry puts Pakistan in a precarious position and forces it to modify its strategic posture and exploit its ties to safeguard its interests. Because of competition, Pakistan is in peril. This is because Pakistan is in a bad situation.

1.1. Militarization of Space and Regional Impacts

The US and China's militarisation of space has exacerbated South Asia's arms race. This is because both nations want military power. The fact that both countries have militarised space caused this dilemma. Because both countries use space for administrative activities, they have their own space. India is currently a major player in its neighbouring region due to its change. India has made many space exploration technical advances. The 2019 Mission Shakti ASAT test is one of these successes. There is evidence that the nation is committed to leading this industry and working towards that aim. This firm's growth shows that dedication. The public should not be surprised that India's space development threatens Pakistan's national security. This information should not surprise anyone; it is expected. This scenario has been known for a long time. India can oversee Pakistan's military operations, create missile defence systems, and target Pakistan's critical infrastructure in a nuclear war. India has all these qualities. India can also observe Pakistani military activity. India can easily do all of these things due to its qualities. Additionally, the nation manufactures missile defence systems, giving it an advantage over other nations. The Pakistani government has expressed worry to the public about the events' potential repercussions.

China has been in contact with Pakistan via numerous avenues to improve its space exploration capabilities and obtain support. Pakistan has studied and considered this matter for a long time. China was crucial to the 2018 Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite (PRSS-1) launch. This accomplishment was notable. China contributed to launch play. The launch of this spacecraft is a crucial milestone for Pakistan's space program. This launch marks an important milestone. The launch of this spacecraft was noteworthy. This satellite is useful in many scenarios, and there are many more. Additionally, many other instances exist. Emergency management, metropolitan zone growth, and military actions fall under this category. These achievements make it easier for Pakistan to compete with India's technical dominance, but they also increase Pakistan's ties to

China, which may hurt its relations with the US. Because China is Pakistan's biggest trading partner. Because China is a major economic power in Pakistan. China is Pakistan's most important ally, thus this must be considered.

1.2. Dependency on Chinese Technology

China's strategic engagement with Pakistan has focused on improving Pakistan's space research capabilities. To boost Pakistan's strengths. Pakistan's capability development is due to China's involvement. Pakistan's space-based intelligence and surveillance capabilities have improved due to collaborative efforts. Due to efforts, this happened. Pakistan is deploying communication satellites and educating scientists and engineers. However, drug reliance has consequences. Due to Pakistan's reliance on Chinese technology, the US administration may face political and economic repercussions. Pakistan's dependence on Chinese technology could be disastrous. This is possible. China's space ambitions threaten its global dominance, according to the US. The US may stop Pakistan's defence aid or access to cutting-edge technologies. Both outcomes are feasible. Consider either option.

1.3. Threat of Space Warfare Escalation

The potential of space war has been raised during this battle. These fears are caused by the US-China space warfare clash. If the rivalry escalates, Pakistan may be on the front lines. This is a concern if rivalry turns into confrontation. This is possible. This is especially relevant given Pakistan's strategic ties to China and their current struggle. This is especially true given the current scenario. Weapons in orbit can increase the possibility of satellite attacks, whether intentional or not. This applies whether attacks are intentional or not. This is the case whether the attacks are intentional or not. In addition to disrupting global communication and navigation systems, these strikes may affect Pakistan's military and civilian sectors. Both outcomes are feasible.

1.4. Strategic Opportunities for Pakistan

Pakistan can improve its strategic capabilities because the US and China are competing. Even with constraints, this is the situation. Without cutting-edge space technology and skills, Pakistan would struggle to attain these items. This is possible due to Pakistan-China cooperation. Since Pakistan has access to these resources, this is possible. Pakistan can rely on its strategic location and relations with China to become a major player in the fast-growing space business. This is

because Pakistan may use both factors. Pakistan can now participate in regional space operations like satellite launches and data sharing agreements.

2. What are the implications of US-China climate change policies on Pakistan's environmental and economic resilience?

Climate change legislation competition between the US and China affects Pakistan's ability to manage its environmental and economic challenges. Pakistan faces many problems. This conflict will greatly affect Pakistan. Pakistan faces many climate change-related issues, including rising temperatures, melting glaciers, frequent floods, and a lack of water. Suitable water sources are scarce in Pakistan. Climate change has many possible implications, and Pakistan is among the most vulnerable. Pakistan faces many chances and problems due to the US and China's divergent climate change approaches. Additionally, Pakistan faces many opportunities. This issue affects Pakistan's capacity to access international resources, technology, and support.

2.1. Pakistan's Vulnerability to Climate Change

Pakistan is one of the top ten countries experiencing the worst climate change consequences, according to the Global Climate Risk Index. Pakistan is one of these nations. Pakistan is at the top of the list. Pakistan is experiencing these consequences. A country representing Pakistan is Pakistan. Extreme weather events like the 2022 floods have caused major economic losses, millions of people to migrate, and an increase in food and water insecurity. Many variables caused these results. These events are caused by severe weather. Pakistan is seeking considerable financial and technical assistance from the US and China to address these concerns. Pakistani government funds these efforts. Each of these nations is a global power, according to the international community.

2.2. US Climate Policies and Their Impact on Pakistan

Through its financial support of the Green Climate Fund, the US plays a major role in global climate policy. Both contributions matter. Pakistan becomes more climate-resilient through US-sponsored programs. These projects fund water, renewable energy, and disaster preparedness. For instance, US government help has been crucial in developing flood warning systems and improving weather-adaptive farming techniques.

However, geopolitical factors may affect US climate aid, which depends on Pakistan's support for American goals. Because the US cares about global climate change. Thus, Pakistan is in a

state of uncertainty because changes in US foreign policy could reduce support for climate change initiatives or restrict its ability to engage with other major nations, particularly China.

2.3. China's Role in Pakistan's Climate Resilience

Pakistan's climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are supported by **China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**. Climate change adaptation and mitigation are underway in Pakistan. Pakistan is adapting and mitigating climate change. Pakistan's energy security has increased due to China's renewable energy investments. A direct result of China's intervention. These projects include the **Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park** and **Suki Kinari Hydropower Plant**. Pakistan's fossil fuel dependence has lessened, which is good. Pakistan is attempting to overcome its energy constraints and move to a low-carbon economy, and these operations support these efforts. Despite this, concerns about Belt and Road Initiative projects' environmental impact and financial sustainability hamper Pakistan's ties with China. Pakistan's relationship with China is strained by these issues. Large-scale infrastructure projects often destroy habitats and trees, which harms nearby neighbourhoods' ecosystems. There are several ways this can happen. Pakistan's growing debt to China raises concerns about its long-term economic stability and the efficacy of these projects.

2.4. Fragmented Climate Governance and Its Challenges

Pakistan has many major issues because the US and China have different climate policies. These issues stem from the two countries' poor coordination. Because the two powers compete, their efforts are often divided, limiting international collaboration. This is because the two powers will compete. This is the case even though both powers contribute to Pakistan's climate change resilience. US-backed efforts focus on policy and governance reform, while China-backed ones prioritise infrastructure. This is because the US is implementing these measures. Pakistan's operations are inefficient because it must manage the conflicting demands of its two most important partners. Pakistan must deal with a bad situation.

2.5. Opportunities for Strategic Engagement

Despite these challenges, Pakistan can leverage the US-China rivalry to its advantage by strategically engaging with both powers. By aligning its climate priorities with US-funded programs, Pakistan can access advanced technologies and financial aid for climate adaptation. Simultaneously, Pakistan can collaborate with China to expand its renewable energy capacity

and develop sustainable infrastructure. Advocacy for greater alignment between US and Chinese climate initiatives could also position Pakistan as a mediator in global climate governance, highlighting its vulnerabilities and the need for coordinated action.

Conclusion

Conflict has occurred in climate governance, space warfare, and other fields during a major geopolitical moment. These disputes have happened across many domains. Many domains have been characterised by this confrontation. The current Cold War between the US and China defines this time period. This conflict is longstanding. This battle affects smaller governments like Pakistan, which must negotiate a tumultuous global terrain to manage its geopolitical, economic, and environmental concerns. Pakistan is affected by this conflict. This competition affects several nations, including Pakistan. Pakistan may be harmed by this competition.

The US and China are competing to dominate space warfare. This tournament is ongoing. The US is investing more in its Space Force and anti-satellite weapons, while China is developing counterspace and space research technologies. The Chinese government is also advancing space exploration. However, Pakistan's cooperation with China could harm its relations with the US. This issue demands attention. This alliance could improve Pakistan's defence and surveillance capabilities, which are crucial. As the space power race intensifies, Pakistan must find a way to balance its alignment with China and its cooperation with the US. The rivalry is growing, thus this is important.

The US and China are competing to influence global climate change policies. While China integrates climate change into Belt and Road projects, the US uses financial aid and expertise. Both are happening concurrently. Because Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change, this rivalry presents both opportunities and challenges. Climate change may harm Pakistan. US-sponsored initiatives provide adaptation aid, whereas Chinese investments stimulate economic growth and green energy. Pakistan must accommodate the conflicting needs of several foreign governments, which are dispersed, making coordination harder. Pakistan handles many demands at once. Pakistan must also meet the needs of various states.

A realism paradigm is used to explain how power dynamics affect the US, China, and Pakistan. The purpose is to illuminate the situation. This is done with realism perspectives. This competition shows how difficult it is to balance Pakistan's security, economic, and environmental goals in an anarchic international system. Despite these hurdles, Pakistan can benefit on the competition by expanding its ties, lobbying for regional cooperation, and engaging both powers for financial and technological support. This helps Pakistan capitalise on competition.

The US-China confrontation highlights the interdependence of global issues like space and climate change. One could argue that this is the competition's least notable aspect. Pakistan's ability to adapt and communicate with a variety of entities will determine whether it can defend its strategic interests and maintain its standing in the ever-changing global order. This will decide. This expertise will also determine Pakistan's worldwide standing, making it crucial.