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 65 Years of diplomatic relations between China & Pakistan



## An Iconic Friendship

Long Live Pak-China Friendship

**H.E Muhammad Nawaz Sharif**  
Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

*along with*

**H.E. Xi Jinping**  
President of the People's Republic of China



**18 China–Pakistan relations, Sweeter than honey & deeper than sea**

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Besides India, some EU countries do not feel comfortable with China Pakistan Economic Corridor (GPEC) based growing relationships. Background interaction with policy makers in Islamabad and elsewhere has revealed that these countries consider that at the end of the day Pakistan can realign its political and economic focus on China, instead of Europe and USA.

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Democracy has once again been tried to Hi-jack by the military dictatorship after an attempted coup has taken place in Turkey as some of military chiefs tried to overthrow the Government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

**56 A new generation of struggle**

Never ever before has Indian Kashmir reacted so violently to the death of a person as it has to the killing of Burhan Muzaffar Wani by security forces on July 8. This 22-year-old Hizbul Mujahedeen commander had become an iconic figure in the Valley.

**60 Zarb-e-Azb themed, PAF aircraft wins trophy at UK air show**

A C-130 aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) has won the Concours D' Elegance trophy Air Tattoo Show 2016 at Royal Air Force Base Fair Ford, UK.



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**Special Supplement**  
on  
**65 Years of**  
**Diplomatic Relations**  
**between**  
**China & Pakistan**

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**Special Feature Report**  
by  
**Mian Fazal Elahi**  
CEO/Editor/Publisher  
"Diplomatic Focus"



**W**hile the people of Kashmir are getting marginalised, the politicians of Pakistani side of the border are using this opportunity to score quick points by jumping on the 'Support-Kashmir' bandwagon, without a thought to actual initiatives. Pakistan was always the only real voice of the Kashmiri people, yet politicians in the status quo seemed to have forgotten that this is more than just a political slogan.

The matter as it stands is this: India has made diplomatic strides in the international arena, which it uses to pursue its age-old narrative of Pakistan using terrorism to coerce neighbouring countries. Pakistan's condemnation of the "excessive use of force" and its demand that the Kashmiris be allowed to "exercise their right to self-determination" was met with the standard Indian response – let India deal with its own "internal matter" and that Pakistan stop interfering.

While this would have been the end of most 'discussions' on this matter, the extent of the unrest – 39 dead with the death toll rising and more than 3,000 people are injured– has compelled other parties to intervene and vitiate the stance that Kashmir is indeed a global issue; in clear hard terms. Spokesperson of UN General Secretary of Ban-Ki-moon – stated that the use of violence against Kashmiri civilians by the Indian state greatly concerns the United Nations, and that it had not "brushed aside" the issue. There it is, Pakistan's most bitter complaint – that the international community had left Pakistan alone to deal with the Indian occupation of Kashmir – has been addressed, at least partially. The international organisations tasked with stopping exactly these kinds of conflicts should step in – it is time.



Mian Assad Ullah

**Important Announcement**

It has been announced for the general information that Mr. Mian Assad Ullah has been appointed as Editor In Chief of the Monthly "Diplomatic Focus" for the UK/EU Edition. He is entitled to participate official /non-officials diplomatic engagements, events, national days, social evenings/gatherings, press conferences/interviews and can be contacted for all kinds of stuff including articles, supplements and advertisements etc). It is requested to all Diplomatic missions and government high officials of UK, please contact with Mr. Mian Assad Ullah on His mailing address, 4 Ipswich Road, SW17 9RH, London. Cell number:+44-7961005954/ 2087694850, Email: uk.diplomaticfocus@gmail.com, assadmian1@gmail.com

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*Message of*

## **H.E. Xi Jinping**

**President of The People's Republic of China**



H.E. Mamnoon Hussain

President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Islamabad

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I would like to, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and also in my own name, extend warm congratulations and good wishes to the Pakistani Government and people as well as to yourself.

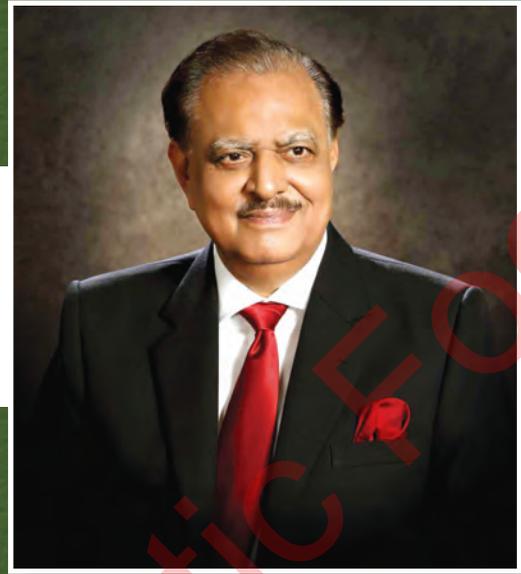
China and Pakistan are all-weather strategic partners of cooperation. Over the past 65 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, China-Pakistan relations have stood the tests of the changes of the international and domestic situations and made headway constantly. In recent years, China-Pakistan relations have maintained strong momentum of development. We have made positive progress in the all-round substantive cooperation and people-to-people exchanges between our two countries. China regards Pakistan as an important partner in promoting the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor will lay a solid foundation for building China-Pakistan community of shared destiny. I attach great importance to the China-Pakistan relations, and stand ready to work with you to create a better future for the China-Pakistan relations.

May I wish Pakistan enjoy prosperity and its people well-being!

May I wish China-Pakistan friendship last forever!

*Message of*

## **H.E. Mamnoon Hussain** President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan



His Excellency,

Mr. Xi Jinping,

President,

People's Republic of China

It is my pleasure to extend you the deepest felicitations of the Government and the people of Pakistan on the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two friendly and brotherly countries.

In the past 65 years, we have strengthened friendship, deepened mutual trust and expanded cooperation with China. Our relationship has been elevated to a robust all-weather cooperative strategic partnership and has grown to encompass many areas of cooperation including economy, trade, science and technology, people-to-people contacts, culture and education.

We take pride in the fact that China has always proved to be an Iron brother, steadfast friend and a reliable partner of Pakistan. Our longstanding and ever-growing partnership with China is based on mutual respect, trust and shared values. It is symbolized in mutually beneficial projects like China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, legendary initiatives like the Karakoram Highway, historical ties visible in the artifacts of Gandhara Civilization and the slogan "Pak-Cheen Dosti wan sui" which is etched in the minds and hearts of every Pakistani.

As we commemorate the 65 years of diplomatic relations, it is a time to reflect and cherish the past achievements, and a time to look ahead towards our future aspirations and dreams. Our friendship remains evergreen, fresh and forward-looking as we have sustained the test of times. Our predecessors have laid the foundation of a strong, stable and affectionate relationship. As torchbearers of two ancient civilizations and modern nations, it is our responsibility to pass the legendary narrative of our friendship to successive generations.

On the occasion of Pakistan-China friendship year, please accept my personal best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness and the continued progress and prosperity of China.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Message of*

## H.E. Li Keqiang

**Premier of the State Council of The People's Republic of China**



H.E. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Islamabad

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I would like to, on behalf of the Chinese Government, extend warm congratulations and good wishes to the Pakistani Government and Your Excellency.

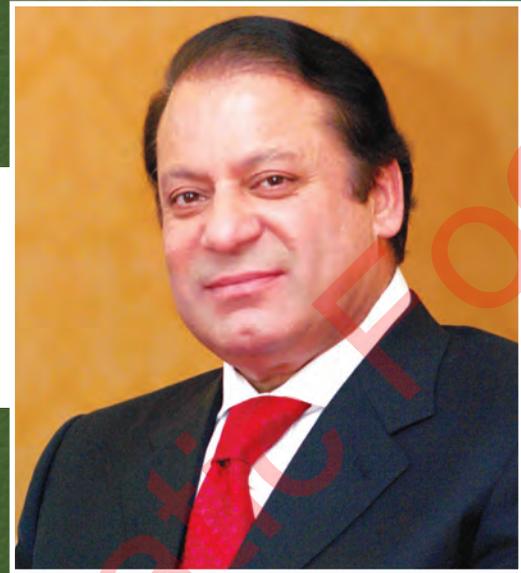
Pakistan is good neighbor, close friend, trusted partner and dear brother of China. Over the past 65 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, both China and Pakistan have always adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, enjoyed political mutual trust, carried out mutually-beneficial economic cooperation as well as rendered each other with mutual understanding and support on issues related to core interests to each other. China has always treated and developed the China-Pakistan relations from a strategic height and long-term perspective. China stands ready to work with Pakistan to expedite the construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and constantly promote the development of the China-Pakistan all-weather strategic cooperative partnership.

May I wish Pakistan enjoy prosperity and its people well-being!

May I wish China-Pakistan friendship be carried forward from generation to generation and become even stronger as time goes by.

*Message of*

**H.E. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif**  
**Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic  
of Pakistan**



H.E. Mr. Li Keqiang,

Premier of the State Council of the

People's Republic of China,

"Excellency,

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartiest felicitations to you and the people of China on the auspicious occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and China.

May 21st marks the day when the two countries took the first step towards the establishment of bilateral relations that have stood the tests of time, and grown with each passing year.

Pakistan and China are iron brothers. We enjoy strong bilateral relations based on mutual respect and similarity of perceptions on bilateral, regional and international issues.

I am glad that our two countries are celebrating 65th Anniversary with great zeal and fervor. Our continued work on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a manifestation of our commitment to break new grounds of fruitful cooperation while consolidating the existing bonds of friendship. I hope that we will continue to actively promote people-to-people exchanges between our two countries, so that this journey of friendship continues forever.

On this occasion, I also wish you good health, happiness and continued peace and progress for the people of China.

Please accept Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Message of*

**H.E. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif**

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

*to*

**H.E. Xi Jinping**

President of The People's Republic of China



His Excellency Mr. Xi Jinping,  
President of the People's Republic of China  
Excellency,

It gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency, the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China, on the auspicious occasion of the 65th anniversary of establishment of our diplomatic ties.

Pakistan was the first Muslim state to recognize China. Over the past 65 years, relations between Pakistan and China have grown from strength to strength, evolving and expanding into an all-weather cooperative strategic partnership. China is our iron brother, reliable friend and trustworthy neighbour. Our two countries share a friendship underpinned by common interests and close cooperation across a broad spectrum of areas. The people of Pakistan have feelings of love, goodwill and closeness with the people of China. We are indeed proud of our friendship with China which is a model of friendly relationship between two states for the entire world. China's achievements are a source of inspiration for Pakistan. We see China's role in the region and beyond as a harbinger for peace, harmony and prosperity for all.

I am confident that the celebration of 65th anniversary of diplomatic ties will impart a fresh impulse to the deepening of Pakistan-China relations both in bilateral and multilateral format. Our continued work on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a manifestation of our commitment to break new grounds of fruitful cooperation while consolidating the existing bonds of friendship. I hope that we will continue to actively promote people-to-people exchanges between our two countries, so that this journey of friendship continues forever.

I avail myself this opportunity to convey to our friends, the assurances of our continued friendship and our deep and resolute commitment to further our multidimensional cooperation.

Please accept, Excellency, most sincere assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

*Message of*

## **H.E. Wang Yi**

**Foreign Minister of The People's Republic of China**



H.E. Sartaj Aziz

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
Islamabad.

On the auspicious occasion of the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I would like to extend to Your Excellency warm congratulations and good wishes.

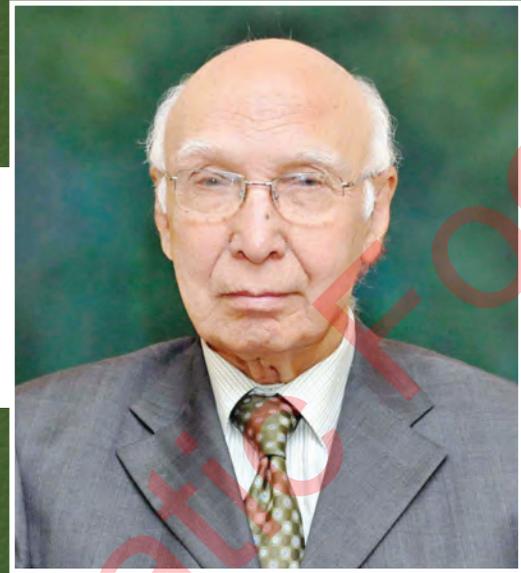
Over the past 65 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, China and Pakistan have always enjoyed mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual support from each other. Our two countries have established rock-solid political mutual trust, developed all-weather friendship and carried out all-round cooperation. China has always taken Pakistan as the priority of its foreign policy. I stand ready to work with Your Excellency to make unremitting efforts to promote the development of the closer all-weather strategic cooperative partnership between China and Pakistan.

May I wish China-Pakistan friendship become even stronger as time goes by.

## Message of

# H.E. Mr. Sartaj Aziz

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs  
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan



H.E. Mr. Wang Yi

Foreign Minister

The People's Republic of China

Excellency,

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartiest felicitations to you, the Government and the people of China on the auspicious occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the establishment of our diplomatic relations

Pakistan and China enjoy a multidimensional, comprehensive and all-weather strategic cooperative partnership. Our friendly relations are based on mutual respect, shared values and common perceptions on regional and international issues.

In the 65 years, we have developed a confident, trustworthy and steadfast partnership between our countries in an unprecedented and unparalleled manner. Our leaders founded the relationship on the values of non-interference, mutual cooperation and the Bandung spirit. Our people built the Karakoram Highway marking tales of brotherhood, sacrifice and tenacity. Our nations have helped each other in times of trials and tribulations. As proud torchbearers of an exemplary relationship, it is our responsibility to take our relationship to towering heights and new horizons. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor signifies our shared vision of peaceful development, win-win cooperation and regional connectivity and would take our strategic partnership to new heights.

China is a glorious example of a nation which has harmoniously blended tradition and modernity. Our friendship accords with the shared aspirations and fundamental interests of the two nations and is conducive to furthering peace, progress and development in the region as well as the world.

I am confident that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow and will lead the way in building a Community of Shared Destiny. I wish Your Excellency good health, happiness and continued peace and progress for the people of China.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

# China-Pakistan *Friendship:* Common Dreams, Shared Destiny

by H.E. Sun Weidong, Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan

On the auspicious occasion of the 65th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan, on behalf of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan, I would like to extend the warmest congratulations to all the Pakistanis who have contributed to and participated in the great cause of friendship!

Over the past 65 years, China-Pakistan relations have stood the tests of changes of international and domestic situations and become stronger as time goes by. The past 65 years have witnessed that China and Pakistan always treat each other as equal partners with respect and pursuing mutually-beneficial and win-win cooperation. The past 65 years have witnessed that China and Pakistan always extend sincere understanding, firm support and selfless assistance to each other, in particular on the issues of core interests. The past 65 years have also witnessed that China and Pakistan maintain close coordination and collaboration on major international and regional agendas. The multi-faceted, time-tested and long-enduring China-Pakistan relationship has become a shining example for South-South cooperation and relations between countries.

China-Pakistan relations have entered into the new stage of grand development. Chinese President Xi Jinping paid a successful state visit to Pakistan last year. During the visit, both sides agreed to uplift the relations to the all-weather strategic cooperative partnership, ushering in a new page of our bilateral relations. This relationship is featured with frequent exchange of high-level visits, enhanced strategic mutual trust, extensive and fruitful cooperation with China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as the main platform, vibrant people-to-people contacts, and much closer collaboration on international and regional issues. The achievements of China-Pakistan relations over the past 65 years are hard won and should be carried forward from generation to generation. In the days to come, we should take the consensus reached by our leaders as the guidance for our future



cooperation. We should continue the momentum of all-round cooperation, among others, by promoting the CPEC projects. We should further lay a solid foundation of our friendship by strengthening people-to-people bonds. We should safeguard our common interests and realize our common dreams.

Under the fast-evolving international and regional situations, let us stand together through thick and thin, and redouble our efforts towards the realization of China-Pakistan community of shared destiny!

Chin-Pakistan dosti Zindabad!



# China–Pakistan relations

## Sweeter than honey & deeper than sea

China–Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan and recognize the PRC. Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive relationship and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military and technical assistance to Pakistan and each considers the other a close strategic ally.

Beijing and Karachi establish diplomatic relations in 1950, military assistance began in 1966, a strategic alliance was formed in 1972 and economic co-operation began in 1979.

### Major events in the China-Pakistan relations over the past 65 years:

China-Pakistan relationships have been a remarkable example of friendship which can be referred to as sweeter than honey and deeper than sea. Let us have a look on a chronology of important events in this regard.

On May 21, 1951, China and Pakistan established diplomatic relations.

In April 1955, Premier Zhou Enlai held talks with Pakistani Prime Minister M. Ali during the Bandung Conference, and both sides agreed that bilateral ties should be strengthened.

In October 1956, at the invitation of the Chinese government, Pakistani Prime Minister H.E. Sulawadi paid an official visit to China. In December 1956, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Pakistan.

**In January 1963, China and Pakistan signed the first long-term trade agreement.**

In March 1963, the two countries signed a



boundary agreement on China's Xinjiang and the adjacent areas whose defense is under the actual control of Pakistan. The final agreement was signed by foreign ministers Chen Yi for the Chinese side, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for the Pakistani side.

In February 1964, Premier Zhou Enlai visited

Pakistan and in December Pakistani President Ayub Khan visited China.

**In November 1970, Pakistan President Yahay Khan visited China.**

**In February 1972, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited China in a historic tour which set unprecedented**



heights in Pak-China relationship. During his visit to Beijing in February 1972 they agreed to write off some of their earlier loans to Pakistan amounting to \$110 million.

**In May 1972**, China sent Pakistan 60 MiG-19 fighters and 100 T-54 and T-59 tanks as part of a new \$300 million economic and military aid package which Mr. Bhutto was said to have negotiated during his visit.

Mr. Bhutto's historic visits to China in 1972, 1974, and in 1976 are fondly recalled as they in a way were helpful in cementing the relations between our two countries.

Bhutto's meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong during his last visit to China in 1976 is considered most historic as it was Mao's last meeting with any foreign leader of that time.

**In May 1980**, Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq visited China.

**In October 1982**, the China-Pakistan Joint Committee of Economy, Trade and

Technology were set up.

**In February 1989**, Pakistani Prime Minister B. Bhutto visited China, and in November Premier Li Peng visited Pakistan.

In December 1993, Benazir Bhutto visited to China at a time when China was celebrating the 100th Birth Anniversary of Chairman Mao Zedong. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto at that time met with the then Chinese leadership including President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister

In December 1996, President Jiang Zemin paid a state visit to Pakistan, during which the two countries decided to establish a comprehensive partnership.

In May 2001, Premier Zhu Rongji visited Pakistan and in December Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf paid a state visit to China.

In November 2003, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf visited China. During the visit, leaders of both sides signed the China-Pakistan Joint Declaration on



Directions of Bilateral Cooperation, which set directions and goals to consolidate mutual benefit cooperation in all fields.

In April 2005, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited Pakistan. The two sides inked the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good Neighborly Relations and declared they would establish closer bilateral strategic and cooperative partnership. Meanwhile, Wen and his Pakistani counterpart Shaukat Aziz jointly announced they would start the negotiation on a free trade area between China and Pakistan.

In February 2006, Musharraf paid a visit to China, during which the two sides signed a series of framework agreements to expand and deepen bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

In November 2006, Chinese President Hu Jintao paid an official visit to Pakistan, the first time a Chinese president visited there in the past 10 years. During the visit, China and Pakistan inked a raft of cooperation agreements such as the China and Pakistan Free Trade Agreement, among others.

In October 2008, President Asif Ali Zardari visited China. During his visit, both sides signed a series of bilateral cooperation documents, covering economy, technology, trade, agriculture, communications, broadcasting and others.

In February 2009, Zardari made a visit to China's Hubei Province and Shanghai City, during which China and Pakistan inked the Agreement on Trade in Services for the China-Pakistan free trade area.

In October 2009, Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani attended the eighth prime ministers' meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member states as the representative of an observer state.

In July 2010, President Zardari visited China and witnessed the signing of six deals with China which cover the areas of agriculture, healthcare, justice, media, economy and technology.

In July and August 2010, the worst floods in Pakistan's history hit the country, causing huge losses in life and property. The Chinese government immediately offered material aid to Pakistan, dispatched a medical rescue team and provided funds for reconstruction. The total assistance China has pledged to Pakistan reached 250 million U.S. dollars.

In November 2010, President Zardari arrived in Guangzhou to attend the opening ceremony of the 16th Asian Games.

In December 2010, Prime Minister of China Wen Jiabao visited Pakistan. During his visit, he met with Prime Minister and President of Pakistan. Chinese Premier also held talks with



Chairman of Senate, Speaker of National Assembly, and leaders of different political parties of Pakistan.

In 2010, Premier Wen Jiabao announced that next year would be celebrated as Pak-China Friendship Year". In 2011, Pakistan and China celebrated "Pak-China Friendship Year" at the occasion of 60th anniversary of bilateral Pak-China relations. On May 2011, governments of two sides and common people sent messages to each other's on 60th anniversary. In this year, there was remarkable progress in the field of economic, trade, energy, defence, cultural, sports and educational developments. Head of Chinese state council of information Wang Chen visited Pakistan and attended the anniversary celebrations.

In 2012, there were high level exchanges of visits from both states. There were several times visits of President, Prime Minister, Chairman Senate, Speaker and Deputy Speaker National Assembly, Ministers of different departments and different political parties' delegations to China. There were also high level visits of leaders and defense ministers of both sides.

In January 2012, Chief of Army Staff General AshfaqKiyani visited China. He met with President of China and Chinese chief of Army staff and discussed the defence matters. After this, Chief of Naval Staff visited China and attends Maritime cooperation ceremony of PNS Aslat.

In March 2012, Prime Minister YousafRazaGilani visited China to attend Boao forum for Asia Annual Conference. He met with the political leadership of China.

In June 2012, President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari ninth times visited China and attended 12th Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). In 2012, Pakistani parliamentary delegation visited China and met Chinese communist party.

In May 2013, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang visited Pakistan at the invitation of the government of Pakistan along with Chinese Foreign Minister, Minister of Commerce, and Minister of National Development and Deputy Secretary General of the State Council. During the visit, Premier Li Keqiang met with President Asif Ali Zardari and with the leadership of Pakistan's parliament, political parties and military.

In July 2013, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's Visited China on the invitation of Premier Li Keqiang. During the visit, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met with President, Premier Li Keqiang, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and corporate leaders and business community.



On 5 July 2013, Pakistan and China approved the \$46 billion Pak-China Economic corridor which will link Pakistan's Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea and Kashghar in Xinjiang in northwest China. On 24 December 2013, China announced a commitment \$6.5 billion to finance the construction of a major nuclear power project in Karachi, the project which will have two reactors with a capacity of 1,100 megawatts each.

In 2014 – Chinese Premier announced investment of \$31.5 billion in Pakistan mainly in countries energy, infrastructure and port expansion for Gwadar. Initially projects worth \$15–20 billion will be started which include Lahore-Karachi motorway, Gwadar Port expansion and energy sector projects will be launched in Gadani and six coal projects near Thar coalfield.

On 18 February 2014 President Mamnoon Hussain has visited China for his first official.

09-11 April 2014: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif takes part in the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) 2014 in the Hainan province of China.

President Mamnoon Hussain on May 20, 2014 visit to attend the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia CICA Summit 2014 being held in Shanghai.

On 22 May 2014, the governments of Pakistan and China signed an agreement to start a metro train project in Lahore. The 27.1 kilometers long track – named Orange Line – will be built at the cost of \$1.27 billion.

November 2014, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's Visited China. Pakistan and China signed 19 agreements particularly relating to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, China pledged a total investment worth of \$46 billion.

On 20 April 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping, visited Pakistan. It is the first visit to Pakistan by a Chinese president after a gap of 9 years and the first foreign trip of Xi in 2015. 51

Memorandums of Understanding are signed, including the plan of "Pakistan China Economic Corridor"

On December 14 -2015, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif attended the prime ministers' meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member states as the representative of an observer state.

In September and December 2015- President Mamnoon Hussain visited China to discuss matters of mutual interest and bilateral relations with his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping.













Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Chinese President Xi Jinping inaugurating projects through video link at Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad.

## Projects inaugurated during the visit of President of China

1. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Lahore Branch.
2. Energization of 100 MW solar power plants at Quad-i-Azam solar park, Bahawalpur.
3. FM 98 Dosti Channel studio PBC-CRI, Islamabad.
4. Demonstration project of DTMB Broadcasting in Pakistan.
5. China Cultural center Pakistan.
6. China-Pakistan Joint Research Center for small hydropower, Islamabad.
7. China-pakistan cross-border optical fiber cable system project.
8. Metro rail transit system on the Orange Line in Lahore.

Ground breaking of following power projects was jointly done by Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and President Xi Jinping via video link:

- 1- Karot 720 MW Hydropower project.
- 2- Dawood 50 MW Wind-power project.
- 3- Sachal 50 MW Wind-power project.
- 4- Zonergy 900 MW solar project.
- 5- Jhimpir 100 MW Wind-power project.



*“China-Pak Economic Corridor projects span across the provinces and areas of Pakistan and the two sides have also made it clear that they will include the central and western lines of the Corridor in the long and midterm planes, and I believe this will help the comprehensive balance and steady growth of the corridor building”*

Mr. Xi Jinping,  
President of the People's Republic of China

*“When I was young, I heard many touching stories about Pakistan and the friendship between our two countries. To name just a few, I learned that the Pakistani people were working hard to build their beautiful country, and that Pakistan opened an air corridor for China to reach out to the world and supported China in restoring its lawful seat in the United Nations. The stories have left me with a deep impression. I look forward to my upcoming state visit to Pakistan”*

Mr. Xi Jinping,

President of the People’s Republic of China before his 2015 visit to Pakistan



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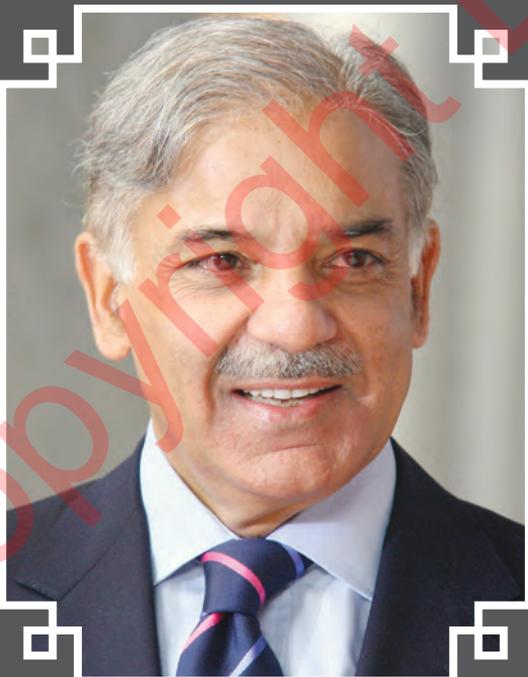


*“China-Pak Economic Corridor will equally benefit all provinces and areas of Pakistan, and transform our country into regional hub and pivot for commerce and investment”*

**Muhammad Nawaz Sharif**  
Prime Minister of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

“The trade corridor held enormous potential for transforming lives of the people of the region. We are acutely aware of our enemy’s campaigns and will defeat its designs against the CPEC”

**Gen Raheel Sharif**  
Chief of the Army Staff

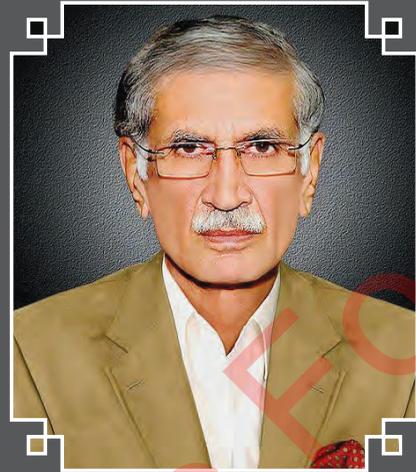


“China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project will be carried out expeditiously to bring about socio-economic development in all parts of the country. The project would help transform Pakistan into Asian Tiger with close collaboration of China”

**Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif**  
Chief Minister Punjab

“CPEC has the potential to radically alter the regional dynamics of trade, development and politics and can bring greater economic cohesion in South Asian region”

Mr. Pervez Khattak  
Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



“China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project will bring an economic revolution and change the life standard of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan”

Hafiz Hafeez-ur- Rehman  
Chief Minister Gilgit Baltistan



“In the near future, with Gwadar port becoming operational and with the advent of the CPEC, Balochistan can expect to see a massive influx of economic activity. The government is now dedicating its resources to preparing both its infrastructure and people to absorb this activity”

Mr. Nawab Sanaullah Khan Zehri  
Chief Minister of Balochistan





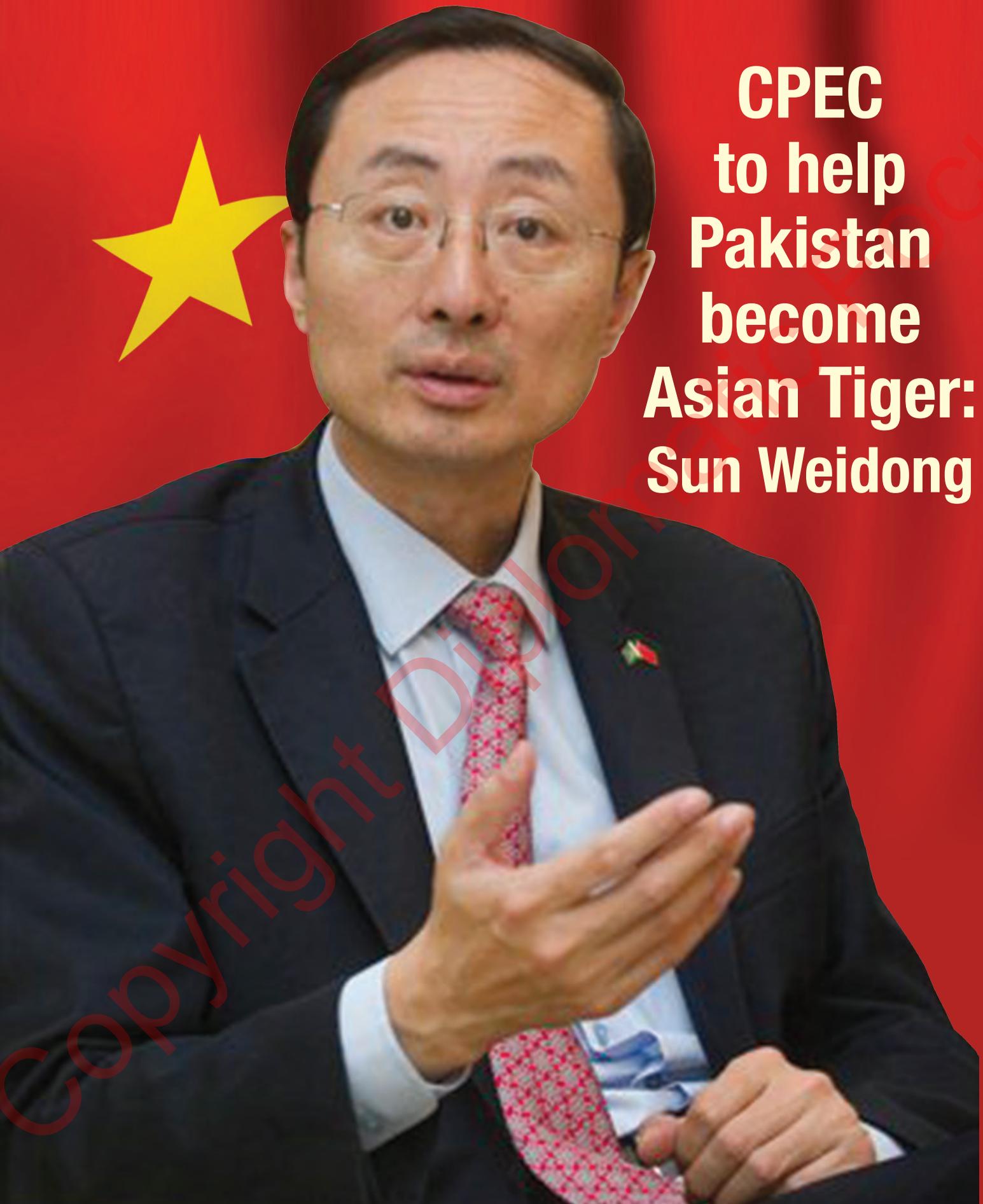
“CPEC is also a great opportunity to knit the country together as the highway being constructed under it from China to Gwadar would lift those parts of the country out of poverty which were being neglected in the past. If the project was executed with its positive effects, it would bring positive impact on the national economy.”

**Imran Khan**  
Chairman Pakistan Tehrek-E-Insaf (PTI)



“The CPEC project for its enormous potential to not only spur development in Pakistan but also promote regional connectivity and thereby regional peace and stability”

**Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari**  
Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party



# CPEC to help Pakistan become Asian Tiger: Sun Weidong

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, Sun Weidong Saturday said that China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a mutually beneficial giant initiative for China and Pakistan, would immensely help latter to materialize its dream of becoming an 'Asian Tiger'.

After last year's visit of Chinese President, Xi Jinping to Pakistan, there was a smooth implementation of projects under the CPEC framework.

Energy, infrastructure, Gawadar port and industrial cooperation were important components of CPEC which were being implemented smoothly and within a few years, there would be more achievements in this regard, he said in a joint interview with reporter, PTV and PBC in connection with 65th anniversary of the establishment of Pak-China diplomatic relations.

He said, the solar, coal and hydro power plants, being set up under the CPEC, a gigantic milestone in the history of Pak-China relations, would help a lot to meet energy shortage in Pakistan. About progress on infrastructure projects, he said upgradation of KKH II (Thakot to Havelian section) and construction of Lahore-Karachi motorway (Multan to Sukkur section) were being carried out.

He informed that fiber optic was being laid from Khunjarab to Rawalpindi in order to provide best telecommunication facilities between the two brotherly countries.

After handing over of Gawadar seaport to China, the Ambassador said that a lot of activities had been accelerated in the area including an international airport and expressway to benefit people from the trade and transportation facilities.

Sun Weidong said that through industrial cooperation, China and Pakistan could enhance their economic growth as well exports from their respective countries.

Replying to a question, the Ambassador said that currently the bilateral trade between the two countries was around US\$ 18.9 billion, adding with the development of CPEC framework, China had become the largest investor for Pakistan.

China had been encouraging its companies to invest in Pakistan as country offers huge

investment opportunities, especially after the signing of CPEC with Pakistan.

Through their mutual cooperation in the industrial sector, both the countries would be able to export their products to other countries, he added.

The Ambassador said, Our cooperation is not limited to economic ties but it encompasses people-to-people contact, cultural exchanges, health and education.

He informed that China Cultural Center had been set up at Pakistan National Council of the Arts (PNCA), Islamabad to promote cultural activities between the two countries.

We have established Confucius Institutes in Islamabad, Karachi and Faisalabad and similar institutes would also be set up in other cities to enable Pakistani people to learn more about Chinese language, he remarked.

He said about 10,000 Pakistani students were currently studying in Chinese universities and professional institutions, adding more scholarships would be made available to Pakistani students who wanted to study in China.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Sun Weidong said that both China and Pakistan wanted peace and stability in the region and are active in world's bodies including United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and ASEM, etc.

Both the countries had unanimity of views on all major regional and international issues, he added.

The Ambassador said that terrorism and extremism were common enemies of China and Pakistan and both of them had been making efforts for peace and stability in the region.

He said that dialogue provided the best solutions to any problem. China and Pakistan were extending support to peace process in Afghanistan, as an 'Afghan-led, Afghan-owned' peaceful solution was in the common interest of regional countries.

To a question, he said, military cooperation of both countries was fruitful with fresh progress.

We extend our high appreciation to sacrifices

made by Pakistan in the fight against terrorism, he remarked.

He said the international community should recognize and extend its support to Pakistan in its fight against menace of terrorism.

The Chinese Ambassador said that China had been facing terrorism and sought close cooperation from Pakistan to fight terrorism.

Highlighting the economic progress of China, he said, last year his country achieved a GDP growth rate of 6.9 percent and it remained at 6.7 percent of the first quarter of this year.

China, he said, was one of the fastest growing economies and second largest economy of the world.

He said China and Pakistan were developing nations, adding, We should develop our economies on sustainable basis imperative for peace and stability.

He stressed the need for keeping momentum of sustainable economic growth also beneficial for the world.

Highlighting the warm and cordial relations between the two countries during the past 65 years, he expressed the confidence that this cooperation would continue to grow even stronger, so as to help build up a community of shared destiny.

Extending heartiest felicitations to the Pakistani nation on the occasion of 65th anniversary of Pak-China diplomatic relations, he said, We describe China-Pakistan as iron brothers and call it all-weather strategic cooperative partnership while the Pakistani brothers term it as higher than mountains, deeper than sea and sweeter than honey.

Both the countries had stood test of time and worked together shoulder to shoulder during natural calamities including earthquakes and floods.

He said this relationship was going stronger to stronger besides transferring it from generations to generations.

Our friendship is based on principles of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual trust, and non-interference into each other domestic affairs, which provides a solid base of friendship among the people of two countries.



# SIGNIFICANCE OF CPEC

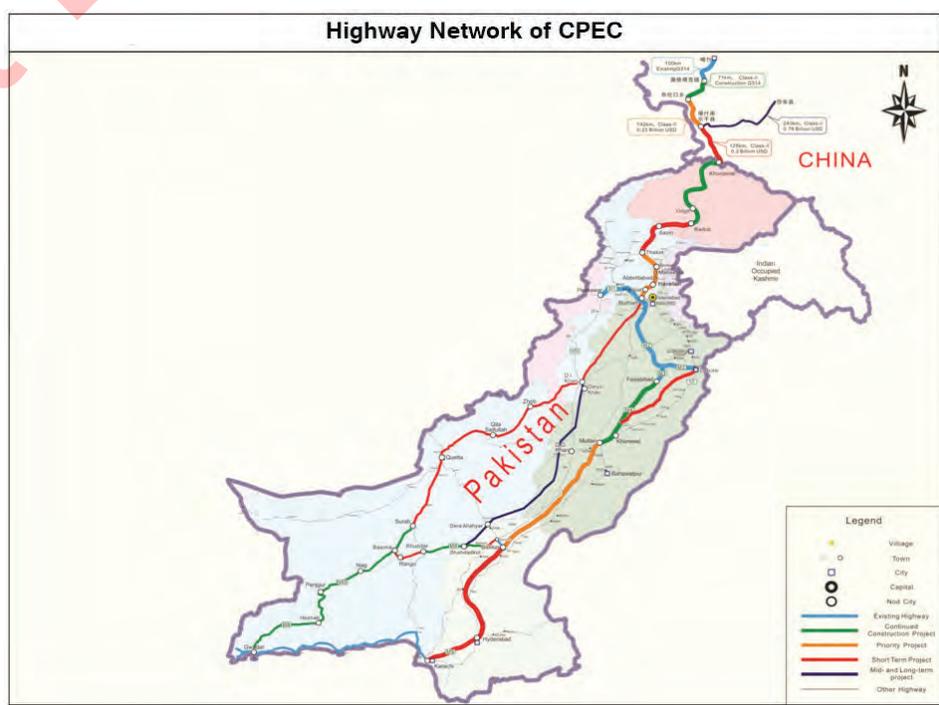


By Malik Muhammad Ashraf

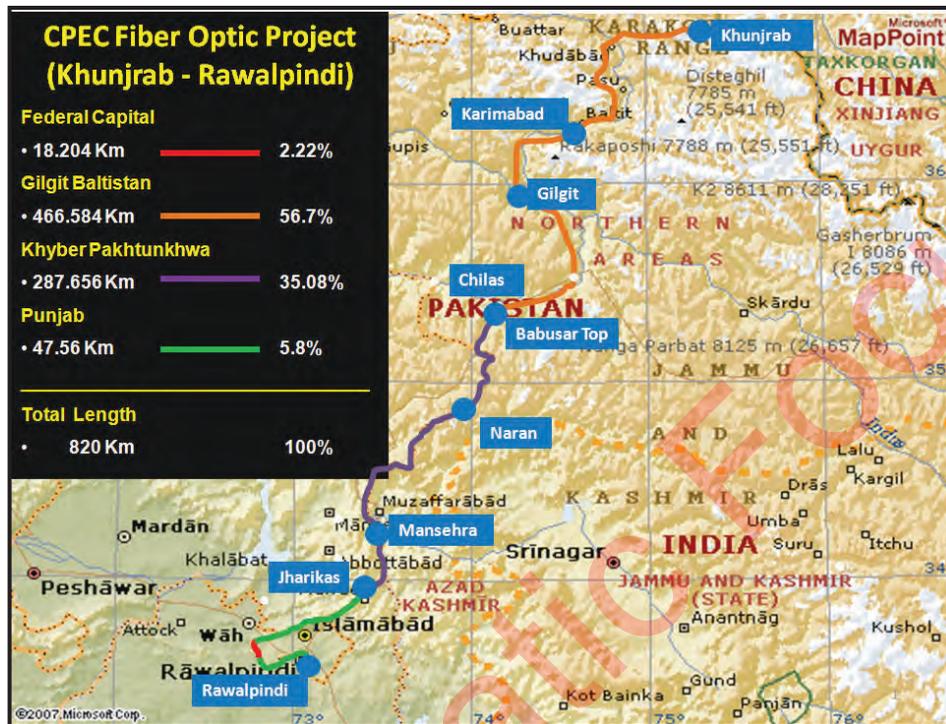
Chinese quest for global outreach and expansion of its commercial interests, as dictated by its newly acquired status as one of leading economic powers, decision to revive the old silk route and building China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC), is indeed a game changing initiative at the regional and global level. China has steadily increased its commercial interests in South Asian States and much of central Africa. It has built or is building ports in Bangladesh, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. It also signed pacts and agreements in the economic arena with India worth US\$ 20 billion during the visit of the Chinese President to that country last year. The Chinese President Xi Jin Ping summed up the new thinking of China in these words “A war like-state, however big it may be, will eventually perish. China believes that its neighbors were a key to its well

being”. China has a clear vision about building regional connectivity which it considers utmost necessary to project its commercial interests world-wide. The geographical location of Pakistan and the exemplary friendship between the two countries that has grown from strength to strength in all the conceivable spheres and the shared vision of building regional linkages to unravel the potential for shared economic

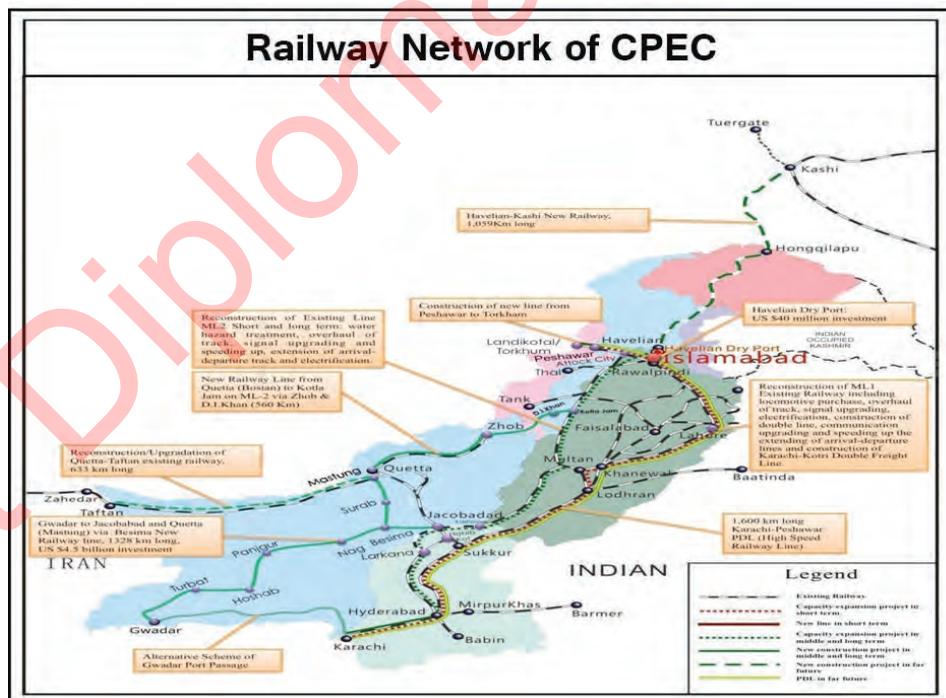
prosperity, make them natural allies and strategic partners in pursuing the common goals. The China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the pivot of this wholesome undertaking for the revival of the old silk route. The investment of US\$ 45 billion in CPEC is decidedly the biggest Chinese commitment overseas and the Pakistan government by aligning itself with the Chinese initiative that also serves Pakistan’s



long term economic and geo-political interests has shown remarkable pragmatism, wisdom and vision. The CPEC undoubtedly will accrue infinite economic benefits to both the countries besides nudging the process of regional prosperity. The energy projects with a cumulative power producing capacity of 10,400 MW over the next three years would surely winch Pakistan out of the diabolical energy crisis. This would have a tremendous impact on the process of industrial development in the country and supplemented by the other auxiliary projects of the CPEC would kick start an era of economic prosperity in Pakistan. With the implementation of project under the CPEC, Pakistan would become a hub of regional economic activity with all the attendant resource generating avenues on perennial basis. China will have easy access to the markets in Middle East and Africa in addition to import of its oil requirements through the shortest route, reducing the costs considerably. This would make Chinese products more competitive in the international markets due to less production costs.



China is also making investments in the development of infrastructure in Afghanistan and looking for enhanced bilateral trade with her and consequently is very much interested in peace returning to that country. Pakistan is also striving for promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan and making collective efforts with Afghanistan to fight the curse of terrorism. China also has an abiding interest in eliminating this menace from the region to quell insurgency in its province of Sinkiang which probably has links with the phenomenon of terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Chinese President during his visit appreciated Pakistan's efforts to tackle terrorism through the successful implementation of Zarb-e-Azab and vowed to work with and support



Pakistan in these endeavours. It also promised to support Pakistan's bid for full membership of the Shanghai Security Organization, a regional entity which is striving to promote economic development in the member countries and also jointly trying to deal with the scourge of terrorism. As regards fighting terrorism, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China seem to be on the same wavelength which augurs well for peace and security in the region. A well considered paradigm shift in our foreign policy and the new narrative evolved to recalibrate relations with neighbours, especially Afghanistan has already changed

the complexion of things in the region. The philosophy of building regional connectivity through creating economic interdependence is the best recipe for unleashing the potential that waits to be exploited for promoting well being of the people of the countries in our region as well Central Asia. The economic linkages and the resulting common interests would also help in promoting peace and security in the region. Pakistan in any case would be the biggest beneficiary of this changed environment. However it will have to make sure that the projects under CPEC are completed on time, by tackling the law and order and security issues.



## CHINA-PAK ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

# A GAME CHANGER

By: Tashfeen Jamal

Besides India, some EU countries do not feel comfortable with China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) based growing relationships. Background interaction with policy makers in Islamabad and elsewhere has revealed that these countries consider that at the end of the day Pakistan can realign its political and economic focus on China, instead of Europe and USA.

CPEC project symbolizes the growing mutuality of interest and the vision of a shared politico-economic future on the part of two neighboring countries that has nothing to do with UK-EU fears. It creates a new framework of interaction on the basis of economic connectivity and regional cooperation which will have far reaching positive implications for the two countries as well as the adjoining regions, as economic uplift of any region or country has the potential to send peace and development signals across the continents.

The proposed China-Pakistan Economic Corridor recognizes the new realities of global and regional politics by cultivating a more systematic, up-graded and need-based

interaction for socio-economic, industrial, energy and trade development. This also provides an opportunity to china and Pakistan

to improve their interaction with Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Both Pakistan and China are expected to gain from



Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif shaking hands with Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.



President Asif Ali Zardari with Chinese Premier MR. Li Keqiang before investiture ceremony at the Aiwan-e-Sadr, Islamabad.



Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif visit Gwadar port.

the proposed connectivity through highways, railways, sea lanes, energy pipelines and electricity transmission lines. They will equally contribute to socio-economic development of other countries that become part of these arrangements.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's decision to include Pakistan in his first foreign visit in May 2013, after assuming office in March 2013, underscored the importance Chinese leadership attaches to Pak-China relationship. The visit's timing significantly indicated a process of political-economic decision making in China as it took place immediately after elections in Pakistan.

The visit of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif to China in July, 2013 marked a new phase in the development of the relationship by putting economic cooperation and connectivity squarely at the centre of the bilateral agenda. During the visit MoU on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was signed. The aim of MoU is to enable the two governments to cooperate in the planning and development of the Economic Corridor-based relationship, facilitate and intensify economic activity along the corridor map. The MoU further envisages development of long term plan for economic corridor up to 2030.

China and Pakistan have developed strong mutual trust through the multifaceted bilateral interaction over the last six decades. This experience demonstrates that "there are no contradictions in the strategic and political goals of Pakistan and China, and they have found out over the years that their relationship is mutually rewarding.

Currently there is a new ball-game of interdependence in international and regional politics and positive connectivity with immediate neighbors. This will require changes in Pakistan's foreign policy strategy that has,



in the past, preferred closer economic ties, trade and security interaction with the far-away states. Now, Pakistan will be required to cultivate more active relations with the immediate neighbors for sharing energy and pursuing economic development and trade. This will give a major boost to Pakistan's economy.

A series of Meetings of Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) and Joint Working Group on Transport Infrastructure, Energy and Planning were held, followed by the findings and recommendations of Working Groups Meeting wherein a list of priority projects/Early Harvest Project (EHP) of Pak-China Economic Corridor (CPEC) have been finalized during 3rd JCC

financial cooperation etc. It has been agreed that the outline of the long term plan would be finalized at the earliest so that the long term plan should be inked by the end of July, 2015.

Second progress is on Transport Infrastructure Projects: the salient features of progress on early harvest projects include CPEC transport planning, road map of future work and port related issues which are the key elements of Transport Infrastructure Projects. It has been agreed that further efforts are still required to increase the pace of work on implementation of Early Harvest Projects (EHPs) in rail and port sectors. Both countries are stressing the importance of sustainable development of the Gwadar Port and Balochistan region.

The location of Gawadar port has two advantages; it is a warm water port making it available for operations throughout the year. Secondly it is to be a deep-sea port, which is a reality on the earth and allows large-scale trade and economic activity. Gawadar can be a trading point for all the countries, making it the maintenance and fuelling hub.

Third progress is on the Energy Sector: both sides have agreed on the developments relating to energy planning. A meeting of the energy planning expert group was held in the first week of August, 2015 where discussions focused on Energy Development Plan, Guiding Principles of Power Planning, Power Grid Development, Short Term Power Planning Principles, Conditions and list of Priority Projects like Gaddani Power Park and other energy resources so as to reduce energy imports.

The list of priority in energy sector projects calculates a total capacity of 10400 MW of power generation in Pakistan at an estimated cost of \$15,506 million. Both the sides have entered into serious deliberations to evaluate return on the projects and risk management. The primary focus is thermal and wind power in order to put them in to operation by the year 2017-18. The hydro power projects are envisaged to be operational around 2020. The forecast of deliverables in energy and communication sectors have been agreed, and are out lined below:

- a. Institutional capacity building in infrastructure and energy sector.
- b. Long term plan of CPEC encompassing all development sectors including rail and road links.
- c. Joint feasibility study of Havelian Dry Port.
- d. Transmission lines to Lahore and faislabad.
- e. Salt Range Mine Mouth power project.
- f. KKH Phase-2 (Raikot-Islamabad section).
- g. Karachi-Lahore Motarway (Multan-Sukkar Section).

Pakistan's leadership describes the CPEC as a game changer for Pakistan and the region at a total anticipated cost of USD 45 billion plus. However, the dividends of these projects will fully materialize gradually over a period of 10 to 15 years. It therefore requires a continued determination on the part of China and Pakistan to stay firm on the course.

*The writer is an Ex-COMSATS Islamabad student in Project studies. Can be reached (tashfeenjamal@yahoo.com)*



meeting which was held on August 27, 2014.

The first progress is on the long term planning: the outline for long term planning of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has been prepared on the basis of understanding reached in the 2nd JCC meeting on the basic contours of the long term plan and experience in the context of economic corridor's development. It identifies the key areas and major projects including spatial structure and functional zones, construction of an integrated transport system, IT connectivity, energy cooperation, industries and parks, agriculture development and poverty alleviation, cooperation in livelihood areas and people to people communications,

The primary focus is on associating the local community in the development initiative at Gawader and building public ownership through social and economic development project.

The emergence of Gawadar Port as a vibrant regional economic hub has provided an opportunity to regional and extra regional powers to develop strategic and infrastructural connectivity with Gawadar Port. Geo-political environment is considered as important factor influencing the development of human society. The most critical element of the environment is the sea, which occupies almost three-quarters of the surface of earth.



# CPEC

## will bring Economic Revolution in the Region

By M.Saeed Yousafzai

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will bring economic revolution in the region and China is keen to share the fruits of its prosperity with friends, said Mr. Paerhati Rouzi, Commissioner Kashgar Administration during interactive meeting with visiting Peshawar Town-1 Nazim Mr. Zahid Nadeem & Syed Ali Nawaz Gilani-Secretary-General Pakistan China Friendship Association (PCFA)-Khyber at Kashgar State Guest House Kashgar. In Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of People's Republic of China. The meeting was also attended by Fan Baojun Member Communist Party of China, Alimujiang Aximu Secretary-General Kashgar Administration, Ms. Roshan Gul Deputy Head Kashgar Foreign Office and Hamit Majit Xinjiang Foreign Office. Paerhati Rouzi welcomed the guests from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan and desired to further improve the result-oriented interaction with Pakistani counterparts. He said that 12th Kashgar Central & South Asia Commodity Fair 2016 is another effort from Central government

of China to strengthen the CPEC process as Kashgar is very important City on historic Silk route in China and has been centre of business activities from many Centuries. The Commissioner Kashgar offered all out support to further strengthen the Pak-China Economic relations and said CPEC will bring new economic development and prosperity in the region. Appreciating the Friends from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, he welcomed business and trade communities from the friendly Province. The visiting Nazim-Twon I Peshawar Zahid Nadeem highlighted the exemplary Pak-China relations and invited the Kaashgar business community to invest in Peshawar which will further enhance the economic activities in the region. The Secretary-General PCFA Khyber Syed Ali Nawaz Gilani termed CPEC as fate changer saying this type of economic & commercial activities always bring prosperity in the life of peoples of area and time tested Sino-Pak friendship will further strengthen with CPEC implementation in real sense across Pakistan. The visiting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa team also attended the seminar of CPEC & Kashgar Chapter during their week-long stay in Kashgar & Urumqi in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China.

Kashgar (Xinjiang-China): On the invitation of Foreign Affairs Office of Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang Region, China Mr. Zahid Nadeem Nazim Town-I Peshawar & Syed Ali Nawaz Gilani Secretary-General Pakistan-China Friendship Association (PCFA) Khyber visited Kashgar 7 Urumqi of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China to attend 12th Kashgar Central & South Asia Commodity Fair from 23-30 June 2016. Photo taken during meeting shows (L-R) Mr. Hamit Majit-Xinjiang Foreign Office, Ms. Roshan Gul-Kashgar Foreign Office, Syed Ali Nawaz Gilani, Mr. Paerhati Rouzi-Commissioner Kashgar, Mr. Zahid Nadeem, Mr. Fan Baojun-Member CPC Kashgar & Mr. Alimujiang Aximu-Secretary-General Kashgar Administration.



# CPEC @ glance

## China Pakistan Economic Corridor



### Back ground

- ◊ Pak China Friendship is spread over generations
- ◊ Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's decision to include Pakistan in his first foreign trip in May 2013 after assuming office in March 2013 underscored the importance, the leadership attaches to our relationship.
- ◊ Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's visit to China in July 2013 – his first official overseas trip since assuming office – During this visit, MoU on China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC) was signed on 5th July 2013, in Beijing

### MoU

- ◊ MoU enables the Governments to cooperate in the planning and development of CPEC and facilitate and intensify economic activity along the Corridor.
- ◊ The Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform (MPD&R) is the focal Ministry for this engagement whereas its counterpart in China is National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

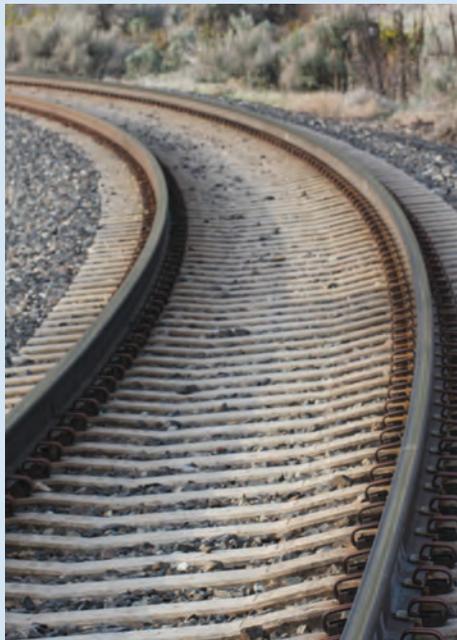
### Cooperation Fields

#### Long Term Plan:

Formulate a Long Term Plan for CPEC from present to 2030 defining overall direction, ideas and goals of cooperation.

### Connectivity:

Undertake research on communication networks including roads, railways, fiber optic cables, oil and gas pipelines linking Western China with Gwadar, Pakistan.



### Economic and Technology Cooperation:

Explore sectoral cooperation and exchanges in agriculture, spatial structure and functional zones, industrial park construction, manufacturing, traditional and new energy infrastructure construction, energy conservation and protection of environment at key areas along the Corridor.

### Social Sector:

Strengthen cooperation in education, culture, tourism, poverty alleviation, cooperation in livelihood areas and media through cultural and local government to government exchanges and people to people communication.

Financial Cooperation and any Field of Mutual Interest:

Conduct dialogue and research in the areas of mutual interests including financial cooperation

### Landscape Sitings

Work on Peshawar-Karachi motorway project started over 20 years back and effort is being made to complete it in next few years.



- ◇ Gwadar, the gateway of CPEC will serve multiple domestic and trans-national destinations through network of roads/railways/air/sea.
- ◇ CPEC takes less developed areas into the folds of active development (Gilgit-Baltistan, Thar region, Gwadar region)
- ◇ All provincial capitals are the agreed nodes of CPEC.
- ◇ CPEC will integrate all provincial capitals into the economic mesh which would help in consolidation at national level and it will also contribute to regional integration, harmony and economic development





Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Shrif and Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiling the plaques of the projects at Prime at Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad.

# China Pakistan Economic Corridor Agreements @ Glance

1. Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on establishing the all-weather strategic cooperative partnership.
2. Minutes of the 4th JCC of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.
3. Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
4. Exchange of Notes of feasibility study of the Demonstration Project of the DTMB between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
5. Exchange of notes on provision of Anti-Narcotics Equipment between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
6. Exchange of notes on provision of Law Enforcement Equipment between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
7. Exchange of Notes on Feasibility Study of Gwadar Hospital between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
8. MOU on provision of Chinese Governmental concessional Loan for second phase up-gradation of Karakorum Highway (Havelian to Thakot) between Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
9. MOU on provision of Chinese Governmental concessional Loan for Karachi-Lahore Motorway (Multan to Sukkur) between Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
10. MOU on provision of Chinese Governmental concessional Loan for Gwadar port East Bay Expressway Project between Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
11. MOU on provision of Chinese Governmental concessional Loan for Gwadar International Airport between Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
12. Protocol on Banking Services to Agreement on Trade in Services between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China.
13. MOU on provision of Material for Tackling Climate Change between National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Finance (EAD) of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
14. Framework Agreement on Cooperation on Major Communications Infrastructure Project between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
15. MOU on Cooperation between NDRC of the People's Republic of China and ministry of Planning Development and Reform of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
16. MOU on Pro Bono Projects in the Port of Gwadar Region between Ministry for Planning, Development and Reform of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
17. MOU on establishment of China-Pakistan Joint Cotton Bio-Tech Laboratory between the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

18. Framework Agreement between the National Railway Administration, Government of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Railways, Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on Joint Feasibility Study for up-gradation of ML1 and Establishment of Havelain Dry port of Pakistan Railways.
19. Protocol on the Establishment of China-Pakistan Joint Marine Research Center between State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
20. MOU on cooperation between the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Films and Television of China and Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan.
21. Triple Party Agreement between China Central Television and PTV and Pakistan Television Foundation on the re-broadcasting of CCTV-NEWS/CCTV -9 Documentary in Pakistan.
22. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Chengdu city Sichuan Province of PRC and Lahore City.
23. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Zhuhai City, Guangdong province of the People's Republic of China and Gwadar city, Balochistan of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
24. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Karamay City, XianjianUgur, autonomous region of the People's Republic of China and Gwadar city, Balochistan of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
25. Framework Agreement between NEA and MoPNRonGwadar-Nawabshah LNG Terminal and Pipeline Project.
26. Commercial Contract on Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project.
27. Agreement on financing for Lahore Orange line Metro Train project.
28. MOU on financing for KKH up-gradation Phase-2 (Havelian to Takot), KLM, Gwadar East Bay Expressway, Gwadar International Airport Projects.
29. Financing Agreement relating to the 870 MW Hydro-Electric SukiKinari Hydropower Project between EXIM Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited and SK Hydro (Private) Limited.
30. Financing Cooperation Agreement between the EXIM Bank of China and Port Qasim Electric Power Company (Private) Limited (on Port Qasim 2x660MW Coal-fired Power Plant).
31. Framework Facility Agreement for 720MW Karot Hydropower Project between China Development Bank Corporation, EXIM Bank of China and Karot Power Company



Finance Minister Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar and a Chinese official signing MoU in presence of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Chinese President Xi Jinping at Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad

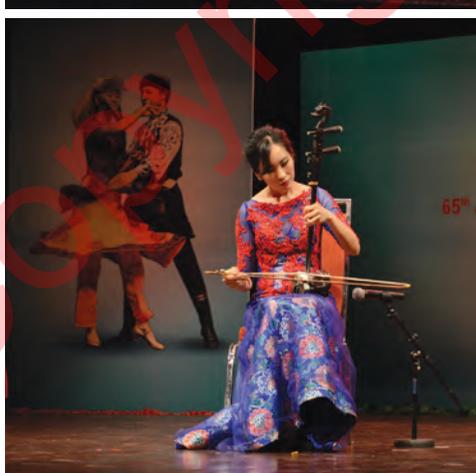
- (Private) Limited.
32. Term Sheet of the facility for Zonergy 9x100 MW solar project in Punjab between China Development Bank Corporation, EXIM Bank of China and Zonergy Company limited.
33. Drawdown Agreement on Jhimpir wind Power project between UEP Wind power (Private) Limited as Borrower and China Development Bank Corporation as lender.
34. Terms and Conditions in favor of Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company for Thar Block II 3.8Mt/a mining Project, Sindh province, Pakistan Arranged by China Development Bank Corporation.
35. Terms and Conditions in favor of EngroPowergenThar (Private) Limited, Sindh province, Pakistan for Thar Block II 2x330MW Coal Fired Power Project Arranged by China Development Bank Corporation.
36. Framework Agreement of Financing Cooperation in Implementing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor between China Development Corporation and HBL.
37. MOU with respect to Cooperation between WAPDA and CTG.
38. MOU among PPIB, CTG, and Silk Road Fund on Development of Private Hydro Power Projects.
39. Facility operating Agreement for Dawood Wind Power project between ICBC and PCC of China and HDPPL.
40. Framework Agreement for Promoting Chinese Investments and industrial Parks Developments in Pakistan between ICBC and HBL on financial services corporation.
41. The financing term sheet agreement for Thar Block -I between ICBC, SSRL.
42. Energy Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement between Punjab Province of Pakistan and China Huaneng Group.
43. Framework Agreement on the China Pakistan Economic Corridor Energy Project Cooperation between Ministry of Water & Power and China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (SINOSURE).
44. Cooperation Agreement between Sino-Sindh Resources (Pvt.) Ltd and Shanghai Electric Group for Thar Coalfield Block I Coal-Power integrated Project in Pakistan.
45. Cooperation Agreement for Matiyari-Lahore and Matyari (Port Qasim)-Faisalabad Transmission and Transformation Project between National Transmission Distribution Company (NTDC) and National Grid of China.
46. IA on Port Qasim Coal fired Power Plant between Power China and GoP.
47. Facility Agreement for the Sahiwal Coal-fired Power Plant Project between industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Huaneng Shandong Electricity limited and Shandong Ruyi Group.
48. Cooperation Agreement on Hubco Coal-fired Power Plant Project between CPIH and Hubco Power Company.
49. Facilitation Agreement on Salt Range Coal-fired Power Project between CMEC and Punjab Government.
50. MOU between NUML Pakistan and Xinjiang Normal University, Urumqi China for Cooperation on Higher Education.
51. Agreement on collaboration on establishment of NUML International Center of education (NICE) between NUML Pakistan and Xinjiang Normal University, Urumqi, China.



# 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF PAK-CHINA DIPLOMATIC TIES

CELEBRATIONS AT PAKISTAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS WITH COLLABORATION  
EMBASSY OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN ISLAMABAD







# China-Pakistan Relations: An Evergreen Tree

This year, 2016, is a special year for Pakistan-China relations. On the 65th anniversary of the establishment of our diplomatic relations, we celebrate our strong bonds, successes and brighter prospects for the future.

In the past six decades, our relations have remained steadfast and resilient. Our friendship has been a constant despite changes in domestic politics. It has survived profound changes in regional and international developments. It is a time-tested relationship.

It is an ever-green tree whose fruit and shade would be enjoyed by several generations to come.

Back in the 1950s, when the world was in the grip of the Cold War, our leaders quickly realized that destinies of our two countries were intertwined. Three things made a material difference in building trust between our two nations. First, Pakistan openly demanded restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. Second, Pakistan and China signed the 1963 border agreement.

Third, Pakistan provided an air corridor to China at a time when China was under a blockade. For its part, China stood by us during the 1965 and 1971 India-Pakistan wars. Pakistan played its diplomatic role in bringing about a rapprochement between the US and China. We collaborated during the war in Afghanistan in the 1980s and in the war against terrorism in this century.

Young men and women of Pakistan in the 1960s and 1970s looked up to China as a fair and just country which stood for the rights of

the poor and the weak. Today, the impression that China is a true and reliable friend of Pakistan is deeply etched in the collective memory of the people of Pakistan. Likewise, Chinese young and old alike consider Pakistan to be their closest friend and ally.

The friendship between Pakistan and China is the stuff of legends and folklore. We say it is higher than mountains, deeper than oceans, stronger than steel and sweeter than honey. These are not just poetic shibboleths; we find their resonance in the streets of Islamabad and Beijing; Karachi and Shanghai.

Very few people know that our ties date back more than two thousand years ago. Pakistan and China are joined by mountains and rivers and most of the rivers in Pakistan have their origins in China. But we also share civilizational fault lines. Monks and envoys crossed the daunting heights of the Karakorum, the Hindukush and the Himalayas to connect the Gandhara and the Indus Valley civilizations with the Chinese civilization. Fa Xian and Xuan Zang, in the 4th and 7th centuries, respectively, were not deterred by the inaccessible altitudes of these mountain ranges. Many scholars from the territory that is now Pakistan traveled to China to understand and imbibe the glorious civilization of China. So, cross-fertilization of our civilizations took place much before the modern era. Pakistan and China are strategic cooperative partners. We work together to strengthen bilateral ties and promote peace and stability in the region. Our relationship does not target a third country.

Over the decades, our armed forces have cooperated most productively. Defense cooperation between the two countries covers security dialogue, joint exercises, training, defense technology, and defense trade. In all these areas, we have made impressive progress. We have established new thresholds in joint defense production by manufacturing jet fighters, frigates, and tanks.

Terrorism is a common enemy of Pakistan and China. Pakistan and China would continue to help each other to fight and eliminate terrorism from our soils. We believe that China's security is Pakistan's security; and in Pakistan's security lies China's security. Pakistan and China are linked so closely that any move to hurt China's security in Xinjiang hurts us simultaneously. Our two countries are determined to fight the evil forces of terrorism, separatism and extremism. Over the years, we have been cooperating successfully to frustrate the designs of terrorists. Our solidarity in this regard is rock solid. No country or force can drive a wedge between us.

China recognizes the tremendous sacrifices Pakistan has made in the war against terrorism.

We deeply appreciate China's support to our efforts to uphold our sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. China also appreciates Pakistan's efforts for peaceful resolution of all outstanding disputes with its neighbors.

In the international forums, no two delegations are as close as Chinese and Pakistani delegations. Committed to One-China Policy, we support, in all international forums, China's stand on Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang and human rights. We consult and support each other on global governance, UN reform, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, climate change and food security, to name a few areas.

Although our friendship is unique and we have achieved so much, we will not sit on our laurels. We have our work cut out for us for the next fifteen years. The time is ripe for integrating our geo-strategic and geo-economic streams for peace, stability and development. In the years to come, we will maintain and enhance



By Masood Khan

*The writer was Pakistan's Ambassador to China from 2008 to 2012. President Xi Jinping conferred on him Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Award last year*

our strategic communication to protect our shared interests.

We compliment the Chinese leadership over its initiative to build the land and maritime Silk Roads. The Belt and the Road will promote connectivity between Asia, Europe and Africa, foster peace and development, usher in prosperity, create fairer international economic and trade regimes, increase tolerance for diversity, and bring world civilizations closer.

Pakistan too is negotiating a historic transition. As we consolidate our democratic institutions and develop our economy, we are determined to eliminate terrorism, work towards creating a peaceful neighborhood, stimulate economic growth, and bring Pakistan on par with other emerging nations. Our interface with China

helps us achieve these goals.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a joint product of the vision of the two countries. It is the central plank of the Belt and the Road. The Corridor is spurring growth in transportation infrastructure, energy and industrial development. It leverages the strategic economic geography of Pakistan and China to build roads, railway lines, oil and gas pipelines, and optical fibre cables within Pakistan and across the border with China. It should help us double Pakistan's power generation in less than a decade. It will enable us to create new jobs, start new businesses, and eradicate poverty.

The Corridor will link East Asia to South, Central and West Asia; as well as the Middle East and Africa. Pakistan will emerge as a hub and a pivot for multiple regions.

The Corridor running from Kashgar to Gwadar will become a new metaphor for correlation and cooperation. It has the potential to become the most muscular economic artery and to evolve a new regional economic architecture.

The people of Pakistan - of all provinces and areas - will be primary and direct beneficiaries of the Corridor. It is not a road, it is network we are building. Some projects will yield early dividends; others will take time; but all will be completed. Nobody will be left behind once the Corridor is complete.

Trade between China and Pakistan has crossed the \$ 16 billion mark; and Pakistan's exports have also registered a substantial increase. Given the complementarity of our economies, this is still modest. We must soon cross the target of \$ 20 billion and strive to go beyond it.

Pakistan and China will continue to work for lasting peace and stability in our region. We realize that peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan are key to regional security and economic development. In this regard, we appreciate China's constructive and supportive role to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

Other nations try to decipher the mystique of our special bond. The secret ingredient in our relations is mutual trust.

The popular sentiment reinforcing our ties is our soft power. The torch of the bond of our two peoples will be passed to the new generations and therefore it is imperative that we invest more heavily in people to people exchanges, especially in the current year. It should be our common resolute endeavor to facilitate visits of young entrepreneurs, academics, students, scientists, and artists so that they can open a new chapter in the glorious history of Pakistan-China relations.

# Turkey: Democracy has once again been tried to Hi-jack



By M.Saeed Yousafzai, Monitoring Desk

Democracy has once again been tried to Hi-jack by the military dictatorship after an attempted coup has taken place in Turkey as some of military chiefs tried to overthrow the Government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. This happened when President Erdogan was not in the country and late night before 2 Pm Military officials claimed they had seized control of the country. Turkish television was broadcasting images of rebel soldiers. Erdogan urged Turkish citizens to take to the streets. He told them to stand up for democracy and peace. Tens of thousands of protesters took to the street after Erdogan's call to confront the military was broadcast on television. Many waved Turkish flags and chanted their support for the President. Some climbed on tanks and blocked the path of military vehicles with their cars. Shortly after dawn, video footage showed soldiers surrendering in masses. They walked away from tanks and abandoned their posts on the Bosphorus Bridge, which connects the European and Asian sides of Istanbul. Turkish Airlines resumed flights out of Ataturk Airport. President Erdogan, who traveled overnight from the seaside resort of Marmaris, addressed the country. He called the attempt treason and assured that the coup is over. More than 200 people killed - including 104 described as "coup plotters" and 47 civilians and More than 3000 military personnel are said to have been detained.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan is a Turkish politician who has been 12th President of Turkey since 2014. He previously served as the Prime Minister of Turkey from 2003 to 2014 and as the Mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He founded

the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2001 and led it to three general election victories in 2002, 2007 and 2011 before standing down as leader upon his election as President in 2014. Originating from an Islamist political background and as a self-described conservative democrat, his administration has overseen social conservative and liberal economic policies. He was being elected as the Mayor of Istanbul from the Islamist Welfare Party in 1994. He was stripped and banned

from office after being sentenced to 10 months in prison for inciting religious intolerance in 1998, after which he abandoned openly Islamist politics and established the moderate conservative AKP in 2001.

The AKP won a landslide victory in the 2002 general election, with the party's co-founder Abdullah Gull becoming Prime Minister until his government annulled Erdogan's ban from political office. Erdogan subsequently became



Prime Minister in March 2003 after winning a seat in a by-election held in Siirt.

As part of his 2023 vision for the centenary of the Turkish Republic, Erdogan's government oversaw accession negotiations for Turkey's membership of the European Union, an economic recovery following a financial crash in 2001, two successful constitutional referendums in 2007 and 2010, a Solution process with Kurdish militants, an allegedly

Neo-Ottoman foreign policy and investments in infrastructure that included new roads, airports and a high-speed train network. President Erdogan paved a way for a developed Turkey through his policies and it was widely appreciated by his own country man.

Democracy is sometimes said to be the best form of government, because it derives its power from all of the people, and not just a small group. This is also part of the reason

democracy is thought to be a safeguard against a revolution. Considering the people in charge were put there by the people themselves, there is less of a need to overthrow the government violently. Instead, the people can simply elect someone else if they feel they are being under served. Freedom is also a huge aspect of democracy. The uprising in the Turkey by the military dictatorship is not just an act of treason but is a huge act of taking over the

Democratic government and destabilizing the country which has not only just progressed in the era of President Erdogan but is also paving on the way of a developed Democratic state.

Pakistan has always had better relationship with Turkey and the government of President Erdogan. The Turkish president praised Pakistan Army for its successful fight against terrorism and contributions towards regional peace and stability. On his visit to Pakistan, he agreed with the Pakistani Prime minister Nawaz Shareef to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation aimed at fighting the possible threat from militant group Islamic State and other such organizations. In the wake of these recent incidents, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has strongly condemned the attempt to undermine democracy by a failed coup in the brotherly country of Turkey. He admired the resolve of the brave and resilient Turkish people, who stood up against the forces of darkness and anarchy to express their support and commitment to democracy. He expressed complete support and solidarity with President Erdogan, the democratically elected government of Turkey and the democratic institutions of Turkey. Pakistan highly values its strong and historic ties with Turkey and we wish to convey our prayers and good wishes for President Erdogan's well-being and welfare of the people of Turkey as well as the unity of the Islamic Ummah. Pakistan stands by the people and the government of Turkey and Pakistani nation hopes that peace and normalcy will be restored in Turkey.



## Pakistan announces full support to Turkey's elected government



Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has congratulated Turkish people for failing the attempt of launching military coup in Turkey and has forcefully condemned this act of a military group. Pakistan strongly condemns the attempt of undermining democracy in Turkey, Pakistan government has hoped for peace restoration in Turkey soon enough. Turkey's Foreign Minister also thanked Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for sending this special support message.

## International Reaction

United Nations' Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appealed for calm, a UN spokesman said. "The Secretary-General is closely following developments in Turkey. He is aware of the reports of a coup attempt in the country.

US President Barack Obama had spoken to US Secretary of State John Kerry and agreed that all parties in Turkey should support the "democratically elected" government.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov highlighted the need to avoid all "bloodshed", saying that "problems in Turkey need to be resolved in accordance with the constitution".

Nato Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg said Turkey was "a valued Nato ally", calling for "calm and restraint, and full respect for Turkey's democratic institutions".

Iran said it was deeply concerned about the situation. "Stability, democracy and safety of Turkish people are paramount. Unity and prudence are imperative," Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif said on his Twitter account.

The Gulf state of Qatar - an ally of Turkey - denounced and condemned the apparent attempted coup, a Qatar state news agency reported.

A spokesman for German Chancellor Angela Merkel said "the democratic order must be respected" in Turkey.

The UK's new Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson said he was "very concerned" about events.

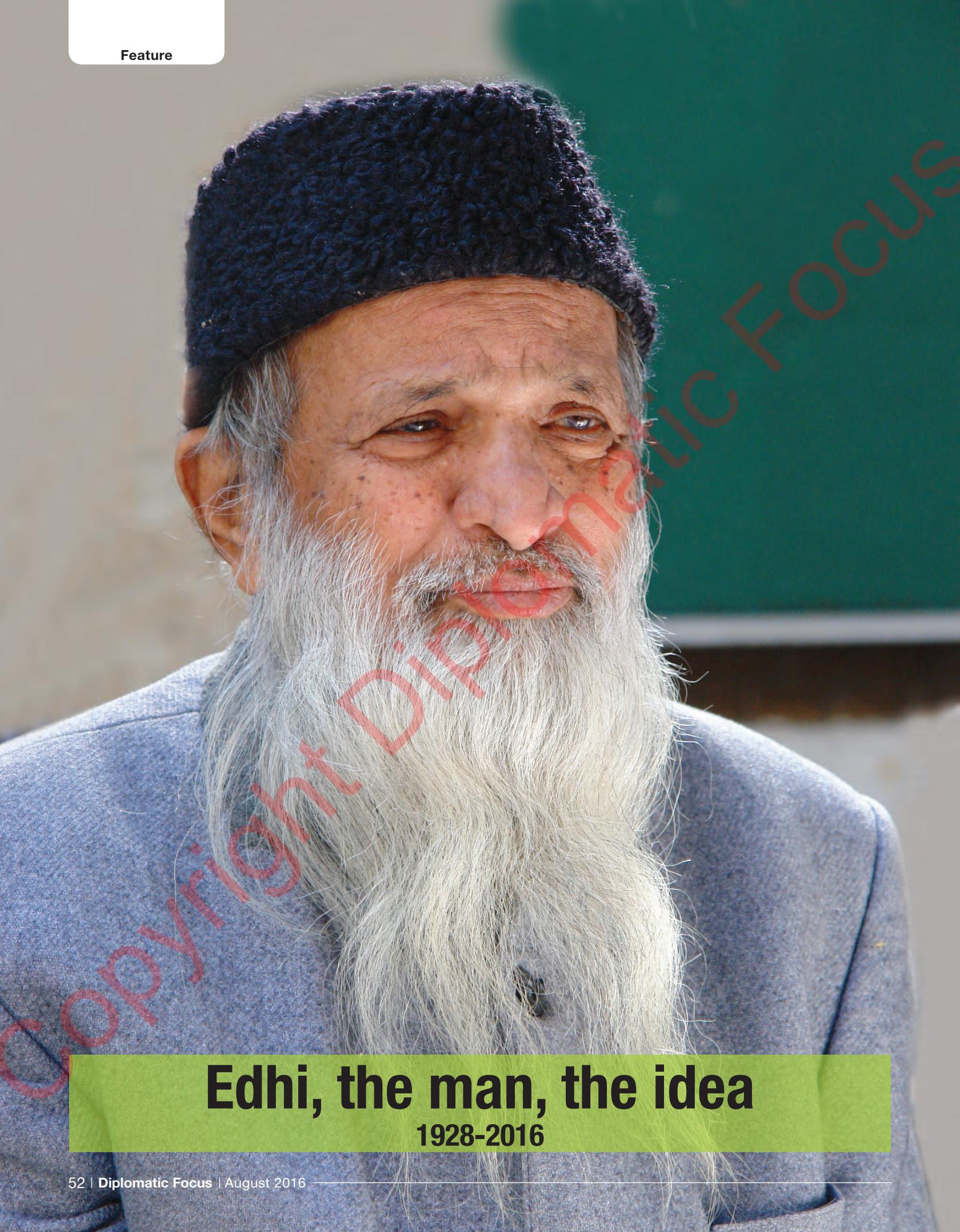
European Union foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini urged "restraint" in Turkey after an attempted coup against President Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

"In constant contact with EU Delegation in Ankara & Brussels from Mongolia. Call for restraint and respect for democratic institutions #Turkey," she tweeted from a regional summit in Ulan Bator.

President Ashraf Ghani expressed support for Turkey's elected government, saying in a statement that "democratic elections are the most effective means for peaceful transfer of power".

The president of Turkey's neighbor Azerbaijan condemned the attempted coup.

President Ilham Aliiev was concerned about developments in Turkey and "welcomed measures taken to prevent the attempt at a coup and to stabilise the situation," spokesman Ali Hasanov said.



# Edhi, the man, the idea

1928-2016



By M. Saeed Yousafzai

He created a charitable empire out of nothing, masterminding Pakistan's largest welfare organisation. Today, Abdul Sattar Edhi is revered by many as a national hero.

Content with just two sets of clothes, he was sleep in a windowless room of white tiles adjoining the office of his charitable foundation: Sparsely equipped: it has just one bed, a sink and a hotplate.

Abdul Sattar Edhi, or Maulana Edhi, was a Pakistani philanthropist known for international humanitarian work. He was the founder and head of Edhi Foundation, a non-profit social welfare program in Pakistan. Together with his wife, Bilquis Edhi, he received the 1986 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service. He was also the recipient of the Lenin Peace Prize and the Balzan Prize. In 2006, Institute of Business Administration Pakistan conferred a honor is cause degree of Doctor of Social Service Management for his services. In September 2010, Edhi was also awarded an honorary degree of Doctorate by the University of Bedfordshire.

Founder and Chairman TheEdhi Foundation

Born: January 1, 1928

Died: July 09, 2016

Profession: Social Worker

Affiliation(s): The Edhi Foundation

Citizenship: Pakistani

## Early life

Edhi was born in 1928 in Bantva in the Gujarat, British India.

When he was eleven, his mother became paralyzed and later grew mentally ill and died when he was 19. His personal experiences caused him to develop a system of services for old, mentally ill and challenged people.

Edhi and his family migrated to Pakistan in 1947. He initially started as a peddler, later became a commission agent selling cloth in the wholesale market in Karachi. After a few years, he established a free dispensary with the help from his community. He later established a welfare trust, "Edhi Trust".

Abdul SattarEdhi was married in 1965 to Bilquis, a nurse who worked at the Edhi



dispensary. The couple has four children, two daughters and two sons. Bilquis runs the free maternity home at headquarter in Karachi and organizes the adoption of illegitimate and abandoned babies. The husband-wife team has come to share the common vision of single minded devotion to the cause of alleviation of human sufferings and a sense of personal responsibility to respond to each call for help, regardless of race, creed or status.

## Charity Work

Edhi Foundation runs the world's largest ambulance service and operates free old people's homes, orphanages, clinics, women's shelters, and rehab centers for drug addicts and mentally ill individuals. It has run relief operations in Africa, Middle East, the Caucasus region, Eastern Europe and US where it provided aid following the New Orleans



hurricane of 2005.

In November 2011, Edhi was recommended for a Nobel Peace prize by the Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani.

### Personal experience

Edhi's mother died when he was 19. His personal experience made him think of thousands and millions, suffering like his mother, around with nobody to look after them. He thought that he had a call to help these people.

### Vision

He had a vision of chains of welfare centers and hospitals that could be opened to alleviate the pain of those suffering from illness and neglect. He was also thought of the in-human treatment meted out to the mentally ill, the insane and the disabled persons. Even at this early age, he was felt personally responsible for taking on the challenge of developing a system of services to reduce human miseries. The task was huge; he had no resources. But it was something that he had to do even if he had to walk to the streets with a cap in hand to beg for this purpose.

### Edhi Trust

However, soon his personal vision of a growing and developing system of multifarious services made him decide to establish a welfare trust of his own and named it "Edhi Trust". An appeal was made to the public for funds. The response





was good, and Rs. 200,000 were raised. The range and scope of work of Edhi Trust expanded with remarkable speed under the driving spirit of the man behind it. A maternity home was established and emergency ambulance service was started. More donations were received as people's confidence in the activities of the trust grew. With the passage of time, masses gave him the title of the "Angel of mercy".

### The Edhi Foundation

Edhi established the Edhi Foundation with public donations he received after this immunization initiative. The foundation has developed into an organization of ambulances, clinics, maternity homes, mental-health institutions, homes for the physically handicapped, blood banks, orphanages, adoption centers,

mortuaries, shelters for runaway children and battered women, schools, nursing courses, soup kitchens and a 25-bed cancer hospital. It is now the largest social welfare network in Pakistan, has offices in several countries and has undertaken relief operations in Africa, the Middle East, the Caucasus region, Eastern Europe and the US, where it helped provide aid following the New Orleans hurricane of 2005.

### Death

The leading humanitarian passed away at the age of 88 on July 09, 2016, after losing a years-long battle with kidney failure. Edhi had been on dialysis since 2013. Abdul Sattar Edhi, has become the third Pakistani to be honoured with a state funeral.



## Honors and awards

### International awards

- Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service (1986)
- Lenin Peace Prize (1988)
- Paul Harris Fellow from Rotatory International Foundation, (1993)
- Largest Voluntary Ambulance Organization of the World – Guinness Book of World Records (2000)
- Hamdan Award for volunteers in Humanitarian Medical Services (2000) UAE
- International Balzan Prize (2000) for Humanity, Peace and Brotherhood, Italy
- Honorary Doctorate degree from the Institute of Business Administration Karachi (2006).
- UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize (2009)
- Ahmadiyya Muslim Peace Prize (2010)

### National awards

- Silver Jubilee Shield by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan, (1962–1987)
- The Social Worker of Sub-Continent by Government of Sind, Pakistan, (1989)
- Nishan-e-Imtiaz, civil decoration from Government of Pakistan (1989)
- Recognition of meritorious services to oppressed humanity during eighties by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Government of Pakistan, (1989)
- Pakistan Civic Award from the Pakistan Civic Society (1992)
- Shield of Honor by Pakistan Army (E & C)
- Khidmat Award by Pakistan Academy of Medical Sciences
- Human Rights Award by Pakistan Human Rights Society
- Nishan-e-Imtiaz by PM Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (2016)
- The third Pakistani to be honoured with a state funeral (2016)

# A new generation of struggle

By Hassam Ahmed Siddiqi

Never ever before has Indian Kashmir reacted so violently to the death of a person as it has to the killing of Burhan Muzaffar Wani by security forces on July 8. This 22-year-old Hizbul Mujahedeen commander had become an iconic figure in the Valley. Reportedly, a decision to kill him was taken two months ago at the highest level. Soon after Burhan Wani was killed, violent incidents initiated in the Indian held Kashmir and almost 39 people were killed and more than 3000 people were injured. These injuries include children less than six years of age. More than 200 people have been reported to lost their eye sight due to the firing of a very specific pellet bullet. Burhan Wani's funeral was attended by thousands of people, and despite restrictions, the funeral venue was so crowded there was no space to conduct funeral prayers.

Wani, who was a 22 year young boy, is largely attributed with reviving and legitimizing the image of militancy in Muslim-majority Indian-administered Kashmir. He was born to a highly-educated upper-class Kashmiri family. It is believed that he was driven to militancy

at the age of 15, after his brother and he were beaten up by police for no reason. The issue of Kashmir has not been resolved by India and Pakistan since their independence and after 69 years of struggle, now Kashmiri youth has stood up for its rights. They have been joining the extremist organizations to

fight against the Indian brutality and speak up for their rights. Wani's video messages, which would often go viral in Kashmir, were on the topics of Indian injustice and the need for young people to stand up to oppression. In his last video he had warned local police of the consequences if they continued to resist the





movement. India considered Wani a terrorist, but for many locals he represented the spirit and political aspirations of a new Kashmiri generation which was very satisfying for their movement. Indian officials have admitted that he was instrumental in persuading local boys to take up arms in the state. He was known for posting videos on social media which found some appeal in the younger Muslim population of Kashmir. In one of his videos he appealed youth to join Hizbul Mujahideen and is considered to have recruited at least 30 young boys from South Kashmir. In a video released in June 2016, he assured the Amaranth pilgrims that they won't be attacked by the militants. In addition, he also threatened to attack Sainik colonies because of his belief that it was an attempt to change the demography of the valley. He also opposed separate colonies for Kashmiri Pundits saying that they can come live on their own land but an "Israel-like" situation won't be allowed in Kashmir.

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, has addressed letters to the UN Secretary-General, the President of the UN Security Council, the Secretary-General of the OIC, and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to express Pakistan's serious concern on the alarming situation in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOK) drawing attention to the brutal killings of innocent civilians and grave violations of the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiris by the occupying Indian security forces. The Adviser noted that in these times of democracy and accountability, the international community, led by the United Nations, cannot remain passive to the callous behaviour and grave violations of human rights by India in the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir over the last many decades. The letters recalled that the United Nations has a special and permanent responsibility with regard to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which remains on the agenda of the UN Security Council and is yet to be resolved in accordance with its relevant resolutions. The current situation in

Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is in fact the result of the continued denial by India of the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people through a free and fair plebiscite under the UN auspices that was assured by the United Nations in its multiple resolutions.

On the other hand, Indian foreign ministry expressed its dismay over what it called the continued attempts by Pakistan to interfere in its internal matter. It is a matter of grief concern that the international community and world leaders are not initiating any serious steps towards the resolution of Kashmir issue. United Nations has not been very active regarding its role, despite the passed resolutions since many decades, no serious practical steps have been taken and neither has the world community asked Indian to put an stop to their brutal activities across the occupied area. It has been decades that Kashmiris have continued to lose their lives in the struggle of freedom and right for self determination. It is very sad on part of Pakistan as well, that Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman who has been the chairman of Kashmir issue could not make any significant progress or lobby for the Kashmir issue in the international

community. Pakistan needs to pay very serious attention towards this issue as now it cannot continue to further intensify its relations with India over the Kashmir issue after a continued struggle against terrorism inside the country and on its borders. Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan and its movement of freedom will be continued to support by the Pakistanis.

International media and pressure groups also needs to highlight and focus on the brutality of Indian forces in the Indian occupied Kashmir and raise their voice in their group of sphere, the International community, United Nations and Organization of Islamic countries. It has been almost sixteen years that International community, Pakistan and India have been given a chance to resolve the issue of Kashmir, but no actual ground breaking progress results have been achieved and Kashmir still remains an unresolved disputed land. It is now time for Kashmiri leaders to come forward and Pakistani leadership and the international community have to actively lobby for Kashmir so that decades long dispute could be resolved as soon as possible.





# Chilcot:

## Intelligence, policy & war

### Inquiry into Britain's role finds the consequences of Tony Blair's decision to invade Iraq in 2003 were underestimated.

By M.Saeed Yousafzai, Monitoring Desk

Sir John Chilcot's report had an impressively long gestation. The eventual release of 12 volumes totalling over two and a half million words amounts to a comprehensive indictment of British Prime Minister Blair's unilateral decision to support the US invasion of Iraq in 2003. More than that, it is an indictment of the intelligence, policy and legal institutions advising the Blair government, and an indictment of the UK Parliament for its craven inability to constrain the wilfulness of a Prime Minister wishing to take his nation to war for the flimsiest of reasons.

The Chilcot Report contains important lessons for Australia, whose prime minister similarly allowed emotion to cloud his strategic judgement and his support for one of the most ineffectual presidents in US history to diminish the robustness of the ANZUS alliance. But more of that later.

The Chilcot Report identifies five key weaknesses in British decision-making regarding the use of armed force. First, there were systemic failures in the provision of reliable intelligence and assessment by both MI6 and the Joint Intelligence Committee (with functions somewhat akin to Australia's Office of National Assessment). Second, the absence of a structured decision-making group directly supporting the Prime Minister precluded any consideration of the contextual questions that are a necessary part of planning for war – how do we know when we've won; what administrative arrangements should follow regime change; what is our exit strategy. Third,

the legality of going to war without any UN Security Council mandate was not considered systematically (the Attorney General, Lord Goldsmith, flip-flopped). Fourth, the UK military was neither prepared nor equipped for an invasion of Iraq. And finally, the Whitehall system failed to provide coordinated and consolidated advice to a prime minister who desperately needed it. In short, the UK decision-making system was a shambles.

War is an act of policy, and as such the principles on which strategic decisions are taken need to be established and agreed well before forces are committed. Of itself, intelligence



does not drive policy. Intelligence tests policy parameters and planning assumptions. It helps to answer the contextual questions.

John Chilcot, the chairman of the Iraq Inquiry and a retired civil servant, said that the invasion went “badly wrong”.

“Military action in Iraq might have been necessary at some point, but in March 2003,

## Chilcot criticises UK intelligence services for persisting in misguided belief Iraqi leader had weapons of mass destruction

there was no immediate threat from [then Iraq President] Saddam Hussein,” he said, speaking 30 minutes before the report’s official publication.

The 2.6 million-word Iraq Inquiry, which took seven years to prepare, can be accessed in full online.

It said former Prime Minister Tony Blair committed to war before peaceful options had been exhausted and that the legality of his case was questionable.

Blair “set the UK on a path leading to

diplomatic activity in the UN and the possibility of participation in military action in a way that would make it very difficult for the UK subsequently to withdraw its support for the US,” the report concluded. Responding to the report, Blair, the UK prime minister from 1997 to 2007, said his decision to join the invasion was taken “in good faith and in what I believed to be the best interests of the country”.

In a news conference, Blair he said “accept[ed] full responsibility without exception and without excuse”, but insisted that the world “is in a better place without Saddam Hussein”.

He said he made the decision to go to war because “it was the right thing to do based on the information I had”, adding that his mistake was in the “planning and process” following the invasion.

Hundreds of thousands of Iraqis and at least 179 British soldiers were killed during the eight-year conflict.

Investigators also found the planning and preparations for Iraq after Hussein was overthrown were wholly inadequate, said Chilcot, who had not been asked to rule on the legality of the invasion.

“The people of Iraq have suffered greatly,” Chilcot said.

“It’s only go to Iraq, invade Iraq, destroy the infrastructure, destroy the nationality of all the Iraqis,” without a clear post-war plan, he said. As Chilcot addressed media at the Queen Elizabeth II Centre in west London, anti-war protesters gathered outside.

Before Britain entered the war 13 years ago, at least one million people had marched in the capital against a military invasion.

Current Prime Minister David Cameron, of the ruling Conservative Party, said the government needed to learn the lessons from what went wrong in the build-up to Britain’s joining the invasion of Iraq. He added that he has put in

## The Chilcot report concludes: “The assessed intelligence had not established beyond doubt that Saddam Hussein had continued to produce chemical and biological weapons.”

place steps to avoid similar problems.

“Military intervention is always difficult, planning for the aftermath of intervention, that is always difficult and I don’t think in this House we should be naive in any way that there’s a perfect set of plans ... that can solve these problems in perpetuity.”





# Zarb-e-Azb themed PAF aircraft wins trophy at UK air show

By Monitoring Desk

A C-130 aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) has won the Concours D' Elegance trophy Air Tattoo Show 2016 at Royal Air Force Base Fair Ford, UK. Over 50 nations with 200 aircrafts from across the world competed for the coveted trophy; however, the PAF C-130 stole the show with its attractive Zarb-e-Azb theme colours. Air Marshal Asad Lodhi, Vice Chief of the

Air Staff visited the venue on Sunday and congratulated the PAF air and ground crew for winning the prestigious trophy and bringing laurels to the country. Talking to the PAF contingent, he appreciated their untiring efforts for achieving the honour, saying the achievement would go a long way in projecting the soft image of the country across the world, said a statement. The PAF C-130 continued to attract large crowd on the last day of the show as well. People

thronged to catch a glimpse of the display aircraft painted in Zarb-e-Azb theme. The PAF contingent comprising air and ground crew participated in the various competitions and events organised at the Royal International Air Tattoo Show-2016. This is the second time the air force has won the prestigious trophy as PAF C-130 participated in the event in July 2006 as well and had won three major trophies in the competition.



# WHAT IS SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY ?

King Bhumibol Adulyadej of the Kingdom of Thailand developed what is now known as the sufficiency Economy Philosophy, which is one form of sufficiency thinking. The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is a set of social, economic, environmental and cultural guidelines for moving the nation towards a healthier, and more prosperous, more sustainable a happier future. Over many decades, King of Thailand brought this philosophy to the attention of his people as a way of dealing with the risk posed by a globalizing world. He started with small-scale farmers, an increasing number of whom were being exploited by avaricious multinational firms and local money-lenders. Following his passion for science, he experimented in his palace grounds with some of the practices associated with sufficiency thinking. He personally developed new technologies, production systems and land-management regimes to identify the most effective ways to assist small farmers. Many of these have been implemented with great success. However, KBA's thoughts extended well beyond agriculture to other aspects of Thai society.

A spiritual dimension of sufficiency thinking clearly comes from its Buddhist roots, but it is also compatible with the values espoused by many other world philosophies and religions: be good, be peaceful, help others, and share.

Sufficiency thinking presupposes that individuals want to be virtuous rather than evil even though we all know there are exceptions. Sufficiency thinking therefore emphasizes importance of marrying virtues with knowledge to enable those intending to do the right thing to make sensible or wise' decisions. Wise decisions reflect a mindset governed by moderation, reasonableness and prudence. Obviously, internal and external influences-some predictable and others not so foreseeable will always affect which decisions are made and how they are implemented. Sufficiency thinking is intended as a virtues and science-based decision-making framework or foundation that can be applied to all spheres of life. It is underscored by sets of practical work principles that suggest appropriate ways of behaving. Sufficiency thinking further foresees economic, societal, environmental and cultural outputs that are kept in. However, the ultimate outcomes envisaged overall and which include being self-reliant, immune to

hardships, resilient should hardships occur, adaptable and, above all happy. In the words of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Thailand, Joana Merlin-Scholtes. Like human development, the Sufficiency Economy places humanity at the centre, focuses on well-being



By H.E. Mr. Suchart Liengsaengthong  
Ambassador of Thailand

rather than wealth, makes sustainability the very core of the thinking, understands the need for human security and concentrates on building people capabilities to develop their potential. And it adds a spiritual dimension to human development, reflecting the King's own character, convictions and sincerity

## WHY CONSIDER SUFFICIENCY THINKING?

Our world is in big trouble environmentally, socially and economically, with huge inequalities in wealth and access to food, clean water and many other basics. Shockingly, this is the case even in so-called developed countries. We are overly dependent on diminishing and polluting non-renewable fuels, yet with some exceptions, such as Germany, most countries have been slow to switch to renewables.

An immoral and unsustainable form of capitalism has gripped many economies, accompanied by global challenges like how to reduce and, if possible, eradicate extreme poverty, reverse global climate change, counter illiteracy, rehabilitate the degradation of our environment, ensure sufficient drinking water for all, and create general social well-being. Many of these problems are intractable, complex and controversial, and urgently require supra-national initiatives such

as the United Nations Millennium Agenda and, more recently, its sustainable Development Goals. Our troubled world needs to rein in economic profligacy, greed, exploitation and the unprecedented imbalance between rich and poor. Our collective tendency to pander to, or at least tolerate, the mean, greedy and selfish at the expense of the rest of us is simply immoral and certainly not smart.

Unfortunately, current thinking and behaving are not only inadequate when it comes to dealing with these and other intractable problems, they often exacerbate them. We need to foster capitalism with a human face. as Professor John Komlos(2014) calls it. Are there any readily available counter-measures or is this unrealistic wishful thinking? And is Thailand unique in having 'discovered' the holy grail of a more responsible form of capitalism? No, but it is the first country whose government has adopted this kind of thinking as national policy.

As we will explain, alternative, enlightened and sustainable forms of capitalism already operate in Scandinavian countries, as well as in Germany and Switzerland, providing evidence that Thailand is on the right track. Sufficiency thinking offers further proof that there is an alternative to untempered capitalism, with its myopic and misguided focus on maximising the wealth of a few to the detriment of the majority and the planet itself.

Thailand is introducing sustainable thinking across the nation-- from schools and universities to agriculture, community development, the environment, prisons, business and public policy. By implementing the sufficiency Economy Philosophy that King Bhumibol of Thailand bestowed on his people, this country is striving for outcomes of well-being, happiness and sustainability.

Sufficiency thinking within the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy seeks to balance the economic, societal, environmental and cultural spheres by following a middle path characterised by decisions and actions that are moderate, reasonable and prudent. The presumption is that individuals, families, communities and societies will embrace virtuous values that, when coupled with appropriate knowledge, enable them to decide and act with wisdom.



## “Diplomatic Focus” honour the Envoy

Mr. Mian Fazal Elahi Editor, Publisher & CEO of “Diplomatic Focus” hosted a Farewell Reception for Romanian Ambassador H.E. Emilian Ion and honored Ms. Iffat Imran Gardazi additional Foreign Secretary (America) Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Marriott Hotel Islamabad. Mr. Rana Tanveer Hussain Federal Minister for Defence Production was the Chief Guest. Scores of diplomats, politicians, business community of twin city were among the participants.







# Belarus National Day Celebration

Ambassador of Belarus to Pakistan H.E. Andrei G Ermolovich hosted an excellent and colorful national day reception at Serena Hotel Islamabad. Minister of State for Education and Trainings Engineer Muhammad Baligh ur Rehman was the chief guest of the ceremony. Scores of the ambassadors from diplomatic crops, parliamentarians, media personalities, security officials and business community was among the participants.





# French National Day

H.E. Martin Dorrance Ambassador of France hosted a reception to commemorate the National Day of France at Serena Hotel Islamabad. Finance Minister Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar was the guest of honour. Minister for Law Zahid Hamid was also present. A large number of guests, including diplomats, political leaders, socialites and media persons attended the reception.





# One Belt One Road: The Chinese Vision of Globalization



By Ashique Hamdani Syed

In last three decades, China has motivated and developed itself from an agricultural economy to a hub of global manufacturing and industries, which has led the country to become world's second-largest economy after the USA. Scottish philosopher and economist in 18th century, Mr. Adam Smith viewed in his well-known book "wealth of The Nations", a bible of classical economics, that "China had long been one of the richest that is, one of the most fertile, best cultivated most industrious, most prosperous and most urbanised countries in the world".

Peoples Republic of China in 1949 has been transformed country with several initiatives under the dynamic leadership of Communist Party. The founders of PRC, Chairman Mao Zedong put his much focus upon reforming agriculture and industrial sector. "The Hundred Flowers Campaign", "The Great Leap Forward" and several other imitative were taken for speedily transformation of the country from an agrarian economy into a developed socialist society through rapid industrialisation, collectivisation, education, health and social reforms. This was an era of the First Generation of Chinese Revolution.

The Second generation, led by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, China succeeded to modify communist system by introducing a theory; scientific concept of development as guiding ideology of party, a genuine innovation to replace slogans of class struggle into scientific and industrial revolution in management of state society. Deng Xiaoping Theory was a set of reforms in political and economic ideologies which developed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping within Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thoughts to reform socio-economic and

political realities of party, country and nation, since the Third Plenum of the 11th National Congress of Communist Party of China held in 1978.

"One country, two systems" is one among the most pragmatic doctrine of 20th century formulated by Deng Xiaoping, for the reunification of China during the early 1980s by allowing Hong Kong and Macau for retaining their own economic and political systems, while the rest of China uses the socialist system. Under the principle, each of the three regions could continue to have its own political system, legal, economic and financial affairs, including external relations with foreign countries.

The third generation, after more than a decade under President Jiang Zemin's leadership, China has become the world's fastest growing economy, hosted the 2008 Summer Olympics, World Expo 2010 and became a fully-fledged member of the World Trade Organization. In late 1998, he introduced doctrine of "Three Stresses" campaign, which was an ideological rectification among Communist Party members that asked them to stress study, politics, and righteousness. The campaign was part of an effort to reconcile market reforms with socialist philosophy.

The Fourth generation of China and its leadership are looking for new channels to sustain its enthusiasm for growth and active participation in global affairs. President Xi Jinping wisely described it in very noble words "by turning antagonism to synergy, hostility to friendship, together we will forge a community of shared destiny for all humankind."

In the age of globalization President Xi Jinping, and leadership of Communist Party of China wisely identified a role for PRC within frameworks of interdependent

world to establish multipolar plurality by development institutions and trade corridors such as Shanghai cooperation Organization, Asian Infrastructure Bank, International Development Bank and One Belt, One Road (21st-century Maritime Silk Road)

One Belt One Road (OBOR) which was launched by President Xi Jinping in 2013, to improving exiting and creating new trading routes, links and business opportunities with China, passing through over 60 countries along the way, across Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa. It has two main elements and their integration, connectivity and economic development as following:-

**One Belt:** The Silk Road Economic Belt Enhancing and developing land routes: Building a "Eurasian land bridge" – a logistics chain from China's east coast all the way to Rotterdam/Western Europe; and developing a number of economic corridors connecting China with Mongolia and Russia, central Asia and South-East Asia.

**One Road:** The 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road is a sea route rather than a road, which runs west from China's east coast to Europe through the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The aims of the OBOR initiative includes developing prosperity for underdeveloped parts of China, particularly in the west of the country developing new opportunities for China to partner and co-operate with the various countries along the routes, many of which are developing countries in Asia and Africa.

The OBOR initiative is being managed under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Zhang Gaoli. In the Chinese government, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of

Commerce have been tasked to deliver OBOR, with the coordination of NDRC. The official blueprint is for a circular route “connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle at one end and the developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development” It has been described by the Chinese government as the third round of China’s opening up after the development of Special Economic Zones and China’s accession to the World Trade Organisation. All efforts should be made to integrate the development strategies of the countries along the routes. It is not closed but open and inclusive; it is not a solo by China but a chorus of all countries along the routes.

OBOR precise initiatives are as following:-

- Prosperity for underdeveloped parts of China, particularly in the west of the country.
- Increased connectivity and economic development along both routes through the movement of goods, services, information and people and the exchange of culture.
- Greater integration between China and its neighbours.
- Energy security through diversification of import sources.
- Overseas investment.

OBOR is variable option of China to meet challenges of globalization with its industrial productivity in several sectors. China has also mount up a huge sum of foreign exchange reserves and capital, OBOR channels will provide outward Chinese investment in Europe, Asia and Africa with diversification of its foreign exchange reserves.

OBOR is having great strength to create new markets for products and services, technology export and industrilisation in 3rd world countries. China will contribute in upgrading of traditional industries or development of emerging industries in Afroasian countries.

Once it has been completed OBOR shall be having strength of Six Economic Corridors, covering more than 60 countries of the world, which account for 60% of the world’s population and a collective GDP equivalent to 33% of the world’s wealth. It focuses on connectivity and partnerships with neighbouring countries and builds upon existing multilateral mechanisms. Six following economic corridors are proposed as the framework of the OBOR initiative outside China:-

1. New Eurasian Land Bridge
2. China - Mongolia - Russia Corridor
3. China - Central Asia - West Asia Corridor

4. China - Indochina Peninsula Corridor
5. China - Pakistan Corridor
6. Bangladesh - China - India - Myanmar Corridor

The economic corridors effectively constitute the framework of the OBOR initiative beyond China’s borders. The China Development Bank has reportedly reserved more than US\$890 billion (£571 billion) for their development.

China Pakistan Economic Corroder; linking Kashgar in Xinjiang with the deep-sea port of Gwadar in Pakistan, this corridor could afford China a shortcut to the Middle East and Africa via Dubai and Oman, bypassing the Strait of Malacca. China and Pakistan reached agreements worth approximately 47 billion \$ during President Xi Jinping’s visit in April 2015, covering energy, ICT and transport infrastructure, among others. Since Pakistan lacks in infrastructure and energy development, therefore theses are taken as priority components of OBOR.

Vast infrastructure, engineering and energy projects will need to be built in the coming decades if the OBOR initiative is to be realised. Its success will depend upon participation not only from countries and businesses along the Belt and Road routes, but also from competent partners further afield. A key objective of OBOR is to accelerate the pace of development in China’s less developed provinces and cities, particularly those in the west and central regions. China will be investing heavily in these regions to develop the necessary infrastructure and conditions needed for them to fulfill their potential. At the same time the more established coastal and eastern regions remain integral to the success of OBOR. Outside China, OBOR’s reach will stretch far beyond the 60 countries detailed in the initiative, encompassing developed and developing countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

OBOR implementation process shall also be expected to continue further reforms within and outside of the China. To support the initiative, various central authorities are introducing plans and measures. The General Administration of Customs (GAC), Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Transport have already released their implementation plans. The GAC has announced measures to reduce non-tariff barriers and to integrate customs clearance along the routes, and the Ministry of Commence plans to strengthen energy and infrastructure investment cooperation with neighbouring countries. The Ministry of Transport plans to develop international freight lines and the airline network with countries along the routes.

Key provinces and cities are due to announce their own plans later in 2016. While OBOR highlights a number of key provinces that are integral to the initiative, it is already clear that every province in China expects to benefit from its implementation and they are planning accordingly.

Pakistan is one among the OBOR key country which include Russia, Poland, Belarus, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore,

OBOR imitative is not only an economic initiative, but also a major geopolitical challenge against global economic imbalance and division of North-South or developed-underdeveloped countries to address the issues and concerns of 21st century.

A notable Chinese journalist Mr. Chen Dongxiao wrote in China Daily “China launched its reform and opening-up in 1978 with a path-finding spirit that advanced through probing and experimenting step by step, as Deng Xiaoping, the architect of China’s reform, advocated. The experiences China has accumulated from practicing this method over three decades have proved advantageous. If compared with the “shock therapy” practiced by the former Soviet Union, this strategy better suits Chinas’ complex reality and needs, because a step-by-step approach facilitates uncovering and finding solutions to problems. It is true that economic restructuring is closely related to political reforms. It should also be admitted, however, that handling of the government-market relationship has always been a thorny issue to all countries”.

China is expected to invest about \$34 billion into energy projects and nearly \$12 billion into infrastructure, with the main part of the investment to focus China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) one among the major component of OBOR. China considers CPEC, a network of roads, railways and pipelines, as an opportunity to expand trade, investment, technology transfer, skill development and transport links and boost economic progress across Central and South Asia. Ahsan Iqbal, Pakistan Federal Minster of Planning and Development concluded it in very beautiful words by saying “The real opportunity of this China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is that it changes the scope of the relationship from geopolitics to geoeconomics,”

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65TH ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS  
BETWEEN PAKISTAN & CHINA

# Chinese Mela

at LOK VIRSA IN ISLAMABAD

