

Understanding Pakistan China Relations through the Joint Statement (2021-2022)

Sakeena* Dr. Aamer Raza**

Abstract

Pakistan-China diplomatic relations span over more than seven decades of cordial relations represent a unique example in the current international political system of the world. Until the turn of the century the relationship of the neighboring friends was limited mostly to government-to-government, political, defense and diplomatic cooperation. However, since the start of this century, the relationship has been expanded in economic and socio-economic spheres. The realization that the two countries need each other more in the changed regional and global setting is visible on both sides. Nevertheless, understanding of each other's society and culture is still a less-explored domain. Currently, bilateral cooperation, under the ambit of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has given this relationship an added impetus by bringing in extraordinary prospects of not only bilateral cooperation but also regional integration and development and securing China's unhindered access to the rest of the world. The thirty-three points statement has been analyzed to fathom the depth of China Pakistan bilateral ties. Both the states are continuously struggling to evolve procedures, concepts and mechanisms to keep augmenting the bond of friendship.

Key Words: China, Pakistan, Joint statement, Relations, China-Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC).

Introduction

In this paper, the recent development in Pakistan-China bilateral relations is discussed which is termed Pakistan China joint statement or 33 points. This current joint statement is issued by the two countries by signing MoU during the visit of Pakistan Prime Minister to China at the invitation of the host country on the occasion of the Olympics game show. In February 2022 Prime Minister of Pakistan visited China at their invitation and signed MoU with his counterpart for the betterment of mutual relations between the two friend countries, which is termed the Pakistan China Joint

* PhD Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar Email: sakeenamehak6@gmail.com

** Dr Aamer Raza, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar
aameraza@uop.edu.pk

Statement. Before going into the details of the joint statement of 33 points, a brief description of the mutual ties between two countries is worth mentioning here. From the very beginning, since the independence of the two neighboring countries are having a very sound and cooperative relationship. Undoubtedly China is the most reliable friend of Pakistan and has never failed Pakistan in its hour of need. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is a turning point to making this Pak China relationship stronger and more stable. This mega and billions project magically increased their strategic coordination and converged on emerging issues in the regional security environments and at multilateral forums. In a way, focusing on CPEC meant that CPEC is central to the Pakistan-China relationship(Faisal, 2020).

CPEC: Flagship Project of BRI: CPEC is best seen as the economic peg in the wider strategic relationship between Pakistan and China(Allauddin, Liu, & Ahmad, 2020).The inauguration of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor by the Chinese President is a candid reflection of the shared economic and trade prospects between the two neighbors(Malik, 2017)(Shabbir, 2017). During his visit to Pakistan on the occasion of signing the CPEC mega project President Xi Jinping signed 51 agreements to improve trade, commerce, and people-to-people contacts, preservation of heritage, communication, and private sector investments (Rana, 2015). A large part of the Chinese investment is used for the Gwadar Port facility, the up-gradation of the second phase of the Karakoram Highway, connecting the motorways, building of various mega infrastructural projects including the capacity building, and erection of new energy projects to address the energy crisis in Pakistan (Haider & Haider, 2015)(Sayed, 2021). Chinese investment in energy-related projects is estimated to augment the energy generation up to 10,400 MW for which US\$33 billion is expected. Both renewable and non-renewable mega projects include a 1,320 MW coal-fired plant in Sahiwal, a US\$130 million wind power plant near Karachi which would produce 130 million kWh of electricity per annum, and two 1,100 MW nuclear power plants with a US\$6.5 billion investment (Ahmad, 2019)(Small, Returning to the Shadows: China Pakistan and the Fate of CPEC, 2020). An iconic effort that has enabled easy land access to trade and human movement is the construction of the Karakoram Highway connecting the Chinese Xinjiang Province with Pakistani Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province(Small, The China-Pakistan Axis: Asia's New Geopolitics, 2015)(Khan & Kasi, 2017). Through this project, not only the relations between the two countries

have developed but they have also boosted their economic, strategic, defense, and military relations. (Malik, 2017)(Husain, 2016)(Khan & Nawaz, 2021).

33 Points Joint Statement of Pakistan and China (February, 2022)

The current Joint Statement of Pakistan and China is a summary of the whole bilateral relation between the two neighboring states. This statement was issued on the occasion of the Olympics Game opening ceremony in China when Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan was invited by the Chinese government on special occasion. Both the leadership of the states opined on their views on the long and stable relationship. They also stated that their mutual strong relationship is a unique example in the world. They stated that their relation stronger than steel, sweeter than honey, high than Himalayas and deeper than the ocean. The 33 point of the statement is discussed one by one here within;

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was invited by the Chinese leadership to visit Beijing from 3 to 6 February 2022 to attend the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games 2022. During the visit, the Prime Minister held talks with H.E. President Xi Jinping, and H.E. Premier Li Keqiang(Xinhua, 2022). On the morning of 6thFeb 2022 at the Great Hall, Chinese President Xi Jinping met the Prime Minister of Pakistan at the opening ceremony of the Olympics game. President Xi Jinping stated about the past year 2021 has been of great significance for China and Pakistan good relation. In celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Pakistan and China bilateral relationship, the two countries also reviewed the past historical relation and future better relations with great confidence. Chinese counterpart also stated that China is always ready to stand work with Pakistan to boost their mutual relation and provide great momentum to regional cooperation and contribution the regional and world peace and prosperity(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2022). Pakistan always has a very cordial relationship with China that's why China is termed all weathers friend of Pakistan. The leadership of Pakistan is always invited by China on such special occasions that further boost and strengthen our relationship with the most reliable neighbor.

Prime Minister of Pakistan appreciated the Chinese Government for their outstanding and meticulous arrangements and congratulated the Chinese government for hosting the games in a streamlined, safe and splendid manner. The authorities of the two sides agreed that Olympic

Games are a worldwide occasion that fostered mutual understanding, inclusivity, and friendship among the people of the globe. The Chinese leadership acknowledged the participation of Prime Minister in the Winter Olympic Games as a mark of iron brotherhood and solidarity between Pakistan and China. Authorities of the two sides agreed to establish and maintain a very high-level exchange and strengthen institutional linkages at all levels. China and Pakistan high authorities also agreed to maintain the tradition of mutual trust relations, cooperation, and strong historical bond, and in-depth strategic assistance.

The Spectrum of Bilateral Relations: The interactions of the two counterparts' countries during the meeting on the occasion held an in-depth exchange of views on the entire spectrum of bilateral relations as well as the regional situation and international political landscape. The meetings were marked by traditional warmth, strategic mutual trust, and commonality of the views that characterize the relationship of Pakistan-China All-Weather Partners. Both friends agreed that China and Pakistan should carry the tradition of mutual trust, mutual support, and cooperation. Chinese counterpart narrated that China always supported Pakistan and will always support Pakistan whenever needed and will always safeguard its national independence, dignity, and sovereignty. Xi Jinping noted that China is always ready to work jointly with Pakistan to speed up the building of a closer and shared future for Pakistan for the benefit of the people of the two countries and to maintain peace and prosperity in the region.

Prime Minister of Pakistan lauded the role of the Communist Party of China for its long-maintained peace and development in China. CPC leadership with President Xi Jinping is the core leaders of China's growth and prosperity and appreciated President Xi Jinping for his struggle and contribution to promoting the enduring Pakistan-China partnership. CPC and its leading body no doubt did a lot for the development and prosperity of China. CPC has a very positive role in keeping good relations and maintaining peace in the regional and international environment.

The leaders of the two countries reaffirmed that the close strategic relations and deep-rooted friendship between China and Pakistan are time-tested and undying. The bilateral relationship served the interest of both countries and was the historic preference of the people of both countries. The Pakistani leader underscored that the Pakistan-China relationship is the cornerstone of its foreign ties and that the closest friendship with China enjoys continued support of the people of Pakistan. Both sides reaffirmed their support on issues concerning each other's basic interests. The

Pakistan counterpart expressed its commitment to One-China Policy and support for China on Taiwan, the South China Sea, Hong Kong, Xinjiang, and Tibet. The Chinese side reiterated its support for Pakistan in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, and security, as well as promoting its socio-economic development and prosperity.

On the behalf of Pakistan, the Prime Minister gave his invitation to H.E. President Xi Jinping for a state visit to Pakistan and stated that the people of Pakistan looked forward to welcoming him at an early date. The two counterparts reaffirmed their intention to undertake the visit at a mutually convenient time. Prime Minister of Pakistan also stated that the visits of the official will enhance our communication and coordination which lead to the development of our relations and mutual ties.

The leadership of the two sides was pleased to observe that the 70th anniversary of the establishment of successful diplomatic ties celebrated last year marked an important milestone in the diplomatic history of the two states. They stated that mutual trust and friendship of the two states have gone through the test of 70 years of international changes but mutual ties remain rock-solid and have become the most valuable strategic relation(70th anniversary of diplomatic ties: Pak China president, PMs exchange greetings, 2021). Leadership talking about more than 140 celebratory activities organized by the two countries had reshaped the friendship between the peoples of Pakistan and China with ingrained impressions to inspire future generations of the two countries.

Successful Joint Fight Against COVID: The leadership of the two states reviewed their satisfaction over the outcome of the three sessions of the Foreign Minister Strategic Dialogue which were held on 24th July 2021 under the supervision of state Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi of China and Foreign Minister of Pakistan at Chengdu, Sichuan province of China. In which two sides held in-depth views on economic, strategic, and security cooperation. They also made a consensus on peace-building, the COVID-19 battle, Afghanistan peace process other international and regional issues, and the development and prosperity of the region. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Olympics game show the leaders of the two sides reviewed and stated their contentment with the outcome of three sessions of the Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue and agreed to hold its next meeting early.

On the occasion the Prime Minister underscored that CPEC is the core project of BRI. In fact, it has been rightly called a flagship project because it aims for regional connectivity, to connect the neighborhood of East and West Asia, improving infrastructure, trade and commerce, energy supply, peace and development, diverse investment opportunities, industrial, agriculture, and financial cooperation, tourism, human resources development, education linkage, increased livelihood opportunity, good health opportunity and security and stability of the region are the main concern of the mega project. CPEC has completed its many projects very speedily and efficiently. CPEC has significantly contributed to Pakistan's economic and social development, in line with its shift to geo-economics and the economic security agenda of promoting trade, investments, and connectivity at a very great level (Ali, 2018)(CPEC Gwadar Projects , 2018).

The leadership of both sides acknowledged the major contribution of gigantic CPEC projects, particularly in the areas of energy and transport infrastructure, in strengthening Pakistan's key role in regional connectivity. The leaders reaffirmed their support for CPEC's speedy completion, high-quality development, and commitment to ensuring the smooth operation of completed projects and the timely completion of projects under construction. The authorities of the countries took note of the signing of a Framework Agreement on industrial cooperation and agreed to further leverage the private sectors and entrepreneurs of both countries to contribute to Pakistan's industrialization in an all-round way. The Chinese leader appreciated the Prime Minister's launch of the Pakistan-China Business and Investment Forum. They applauded the overall struggle of the Pakistani government to strengthening ties and said that it will enhance B2B cooperation between the business sectors of both countries.

CPEC Joint Cooperation Committee: The leaders agreed to assign the task to the CPEC's Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) to further strengthen cooperation across all areas including in the fields of trade, infrastructure, industrial development, agriculture modernization, scientific, and technological cooperation, and socio-economic well-being of the regional people. Other than this the two sides agreed to extend close bilateral cooperation in the areas of health, environment, and information communication technology. The leadership also affirmed to launch of the China-Pakistan health, industry, and trade green and digital corridors.

The leadership of the two sides highlighted the significance of Gwadar as a central pillar of CPEC and an important role in regional connectivity. Gwadar port is strategically and militarily very

significant for both China and Pakistan. It's the focal point of the whole CPEC project. Due to its prime location, Gwadar connects three regions, i.e. Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. The development of Gwadar under the CPEC will not only involve the building of port facilities but also all sorts of residential and commercial infrastructures. This development also flows the natural resources of Central Asia to the world and creates hundred and thousands of employment opportunities for local people. Both sides agreed to jointly speed up the construction and operation of Gwadar Port and build Gwadar low-carbon circular industry zone. They both agreed to build high-quality livelihood projects for the socio-economic development of Gwadar city and its local people (Anwar Z. , 2011)(Kamal, 2022).

Safeguarding CPEC Projects: Both counterparts expressed their concern over the security threats posed to CPEC. Authorities of the two sides showed their strong determination to safeguard CPEC from all threats and negative propaganda. They further added that they will identify the challenges about the successful completion of CPEC and will take effective steps and measures to tackle these security issues. Taking note of the issue they elaborated that security issues include propaganda against CPEC, insurgency in Baluchistan, regional hand in security issues, terrorist activities, foreign hand in sabotage activities, and extremism in the country (Umar, Taj, & Adnan, 2019). Pakistani leadership reaffirmed its commitment to making all efforts for the security of all Chinese personnel, projects, and institutions in Pakistan and the Chinese side expressed its appreciation for the measures taken by Pakistan in this security regarding.

CPEC is a win-win enterprise and vital for regional development and prosperity and has enhanced regional connectivity as well. They also added that it is an open and inclusive initiative so third parties are always welcome to benefit from investment opportunities in CPEC and Special Economic Zones (SEZs). They said that the CPEC project is a game changer for the whole region facilitating connectivity across central Asia and other continents of the world. CPEC welcomes foreign investment and has eased terms and conditions for starting a business. So many foreign countries have shown interest and this project will go an international economic project for the development and prosperity of not only Pakistan and China but for the whole region and world (anwar, 2022).

The Prime Minister appreciated and thanked the Chinese leadership for the provision of COVID-19 vaccines to Pakistan. Two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the close cooperation and

successful containment of the virus, anti-pandemic supplies, and virus research, and development. Chinese authorities promised to continue to support and help Pakistan in strengthening its national health system and tackling the disruptions of COVID-19 economic and social development. Both leaders agreed that their mutual support, cooperation, and solidarity during the COVID-19 pandemic were in keeping with the time-honored traditions of Pakistan-China friendship and that both sides would always continue supporting efforts to overcome the pandemic.

The authorities of the two sides firmly agreed to extend and enhance their existing cooperation in developing emergency response systems. China also helped to develop the public health infrastructure and joint ventures for the development of the pharmaceutical industry in Pakistan to tackle similar challenges in future. During the Corona Pandemic, Chinese authorities extended their generous support. They provided vaccines, masks, and sanitizers. China always provided their cooperation in such emergency situation. Pakistan was not only the first country to receive vaccine from China but also a country to receive the largest donation of vaccine from China. Other than this Chinese military also donated a batch of vaccines to the Pakistani military. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Olympics game show, the Chinese agreed that China will always provide assistance to tackle such emergency challenges.

Flourishing Bilateral Trade: Both the leaders of the countries appreciated with great satisfaction to note down the record increase in bilateral trade volume in 2021. They agreed to further consolidate and further expand bilateral trade ties and cooperation with full utilization of the 2nd Phase of the Pakistan-China Free Trade Agreement. The Chinese authority welcomed more of Pakistan's high-quality food and agricultural products to the Chinese market. The Enhanced Economic and trade cooperation between the two traditional friends has become more pragmatic. China is the second largest export country for Pakistan, and the Pakistani government making efforts to further boost their export to China by promoting their manufacturing industries(Nazir, 2021). Trade between Pakistan and China is increasing rapidly.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of Olympics, games show both the authority welcomed the establishment of Pakistan's pavilions on Chinese e-commerce platforms. Both sides agreed to further strengthen cooperation in e-commerce, setting up online payment systems, and cooperating in logistics, warehousing, and customs facilitation. They firmly agreed that China and Pakistan will continue to extend their cooperation in cross-border e-commerce for the prosperity and

development of the two states. They further stated that due to Corona Pandemic the proportion of online transactions will continue to grow rapidly (Pak-China will continue to cooperate in cross-border e-commerce, 2022).

Both sides showed satisfaction on the successful holding of the 15th Session of Pakistan-China Joint Committee on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation on 8th December 2021. Both sides spoke highly of the progress of China-Pakistan bilateral economic trade cooperation. Both the authorities agreed that jointly building a closer community with a shared interests and bilateral economic cooperation will lead practical implantation of the MoU signed by the two countries. They also agreed on the establishment of a working group between China and Pakistan under the framework of economic cooperation to provide cooperation for poverty alleviation in the field of commerce (The 15th Session of the China-Pakistan Joint Committee on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Was Successfully Held, 2021). They agreed to leverage this important mechanism to further enhance overall bilateral economic engagement between the two countries.

China: Poverty Alleviation Model: The Pakistani leadership highly appreciated China's goals of poverty reduction in the new era as scheduled at end of 2020 and the achievement of lifting 770 million people out of absolute poverty and encouraged the Chinese Government and people greater succeeding in achieving the goals of socialist modernization and national revivalism. The story of China's poverty reduction is the story of persistent growth through economic transformation. The main base of China's poverty alleviation was economic transformation and the role of effective governance (Lifting 800 Million People Out of Poverty- New Report Looks at Lessons from China's Experience, 2022). The Chinese counterpart also appreciated Pakistan's Ehsaas Programme for poverty reduction and restated its support to Pakistan for infrastructure development in several fields including agriculture, education, health, safe drinking water, and vocational training to reduce poverty.

Pakistan and China both sides took note with great affirmation of strong educational cooperation between the two countries and their strong commitment to further enhance cooperation in the education sector and among the educational institutions in Pakistan and China. Pakistani Prime minister highlighted that China has become a popular education hub for Pakistani students. Both countries agreed that they will facilitate higher education institutions and research centers in both

countries focusing on the mutual priority areas of scientific, economic, agriculture, educational and socio-economic development. They further ensured the safety against COVID-19, that China will make special arrangements for Pakistani students to return to China and prudently resume classes.

The importance of tourism cooperation, people-to-people contacts, and cultural exchanges for strong bilateral cooperation was highlighted. For upgrading tourism cooperation Pakistan and China has signed the MoU of Tourism Exchanges and Cooperation in November last year. The MoU covers all the aspects of tourism cooperation from policy formulation and institutional support for the development of tourism. This will provide assistance and support for Pakistan to upgrade and develop its touristic infrastructure and facilities, which will boost the flow of domestic and international tourists in Pakistan. They also agreed to establish a joint working group to initiate specific project for the development of tourism with mutual consultation (Pakistan and China sign MoU to deepen tourism cooperation and exchanges, 2021). The two countries agreed to celebrate the Pakistan-China Year of Tourism Exchanges in 2023 and to establish strong linkages between the tourism promotion agencies and private enterprises of the two countries.

The leadership of the two sides endorsed to making all possible efforts in support of greater civilizational exchanges between Pakistan and China and further expanding cooperation for the conservation and presentation of heritage and artifacts of the two countries. They also added that China-Pakistan cultural exchange cooperation has made continued head ways since the diplomatic relation of the two countries. They also reaffirmed like the different exchanges program and cooperation of art, literature, education, information, youth affairs, and cultural relics have been arranged in the past we are also looking for such a strong commitment and cooperation in the fields of art and culture in the future. Because China and Pakistan due to their neighboring position have a shared cultural history. We want to strengthen our ties in cultural norms as well. Besides this, the authorities of the two sides warmly welcomed the organizing of a Gandhara Art Exhibition at the Palace Museum in Beijing in 2022.

Bilateral Defense Cooperation: During the interaction of authorities of China and Pakistan agreed to continue the momentum in defense cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries at various levels. They underlined that the stronger defense and security cooperation between Pakistan and China is an important factor in peace and stability in the region. Pakistan

and China reaffirmed their strategic partnership and agreed to continue the regular exchange of perspectives on mutual interest. The authorities of the two sides also vowed to enhance their military training, technology, and counterterrorism cooperation. They also agreed that military-to-military cooperation has assumed great significance because of changing development and terrorism(Yousaf, 2022).

Acknowledgement of the Sacrifices of Pakistan: Chinese authority acknowledged the sacrifices and endeavors of the Pakistani authority and its people in the fight against terrorists and terrorism. They appreciated the efforts of Pakistan its military operation and civilian sacrifices against the War on Terror are admired by the Chinese authority. Pakistan's human and financial loss in this fight against terrorism is remarkable. They also stated that no country in the world suffered and did efforts against terrorism as Pakistan and its people have done. The authorities of the two sides reaffirmed their agreement to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Peaceful South Asia: The leadership of the two sides underlined that a peaceful and developed South Asia is the common interest of all the countries of the region. They emphasized the importance of peace talk, dialogue, and resolution of all regional disputes. They stressed on peaceful settlement of all the issues and disputes in the region. They further added that a peaceful region can lead toward prosperity, development and stability. Both the authority agreed that political and social stability and peace is directly proportional to economic stability, and development. They stressed that maintaining peace and stability in South Asia is their utmost goal and aim which will lead to the development and prosperity of the region.

The Pakistan leadership expressed and briefed the Chinese authority on the current situation in Jammu & Kashmir. They talked about its concerns, position, and pressing issues at the moment. Both sides underlined that a peaceful, stable, and cooperative south Asia is needed for the state and common interest of the whole region. All states must solve their issues on equality and mutual respect through talks and dialogue. This is a democratic era and every state has the right to decide its own fate, no state can usurp the sovereignty of any state. Such disputes lead to political crises and destabilization of the whole region. The Pakistani authority discussed in detail the deteriorated situation of Kashmir. The response by the Chinese authority gave a very clear statement that the Kashmir dispute should be solved peacefully properly and based on the UN Charter. Kashmir issue is left by history but now peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute is the need of the day. China

opposed that any unilateral action on the Kashmir issue can further complicate the situation of Kashmir which may lead to dire consequences for the whole region (Anwar D. Z., 2022). It should be solved according to UN Charter, Security Council resolution, and bilateral agreement.

Support for the suffering People of Afghanistan: Both the state authorities stressed the issue of Afghanistan and special its current situation during their conversation. They emphasized that peace and stability in Afghanistan are very crucial for regional political, economic, and social stability. In the situation of Afghanistan, the authorities of the two sides agreed that all concerned parties in Afghanistan should take effective measures, necessary assistance, and comprehensive political settlement through dialogue to maintain eternal peace and stability in Afghanistan. They further added that a stable, peaceful, united, safe, and secure Afghanistan is essential for the development, prosperity, and progress of the region. They both expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of two Foreign Ministers' meetings of the six neighboring countries on the Afghanistan situation and looking forward to its next meeting which will be held in China. Both sides agreed to discuss with Afghanistan the holding of the China-Pakistan-Afghanistan Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Dialogue.

Both sides emphasized the urgent need to accelerate the humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and its people to prevent the largest ever humanitarian crisis and drew the attention of the international community to provide continued and enhanced help and support to Afghanistan including through unfreezing of their financial assets. The two sides' authorities also showed their willingness to discuss with Afghanistan the extension of CPEC project to Afghanistan. The Chinese leadership appraised the Pakistan authorities for hosting the 17th Extraordinary Session of the Organization of Islamic Council (OIC) Council of Foreign Ministers in Afghanistan on 19 December 2021. Both sides committed to continue their support and close cooperation in Afghanistan in the future for the well-being of the Afghanistan and whole region.

Both the countries showed their satisfaction over the close and committed cooperation at the multilateral forums and deepen strategic coordination, consultation, and communication. The leadership of the two countries expressed their commitment, willingness and full cooperation on different issues at a regional and international forum such as United Nations (UN) Shanghai Cooperation Organization and ASEAN. They agreed to extend and deepen cooperation and coordination to safeguard their mutual interests. They reaffirmed their commitment to the goals

and principles of the UN Charter, commitment, and support for multilateralism and win-win cooperation.

The Global Development Initiative: Prime Minister of Pakistan welcomed and extended his support for the Global Development Initiative (GDI) proposed by President Xi Jinping, which mainly aims to promote international cooperation and accelerate the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda to achieve a more just and sustainable world. Chinese President Xi Jinping promised to help the world community to recover from the recent setbacks and speed up the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide. The Chinese authorities ensured that we are always ready and will continue to provide the best possible support and assistance to ensure the Global Development Initiatives (GDI)'s alignment with the SDGs and recognized international norms and standards. China as the second largest economy has and can play a significant role in sharing its experiences, lessons, and resources with other developing countries to assist in making this ambitious development initiative that accelerates the realization of the 2030 agenda(Chatterjee, 2022). At last leaders of the two sides reaffirmed their strong commitment to further strengthening the development partnership under the GDI.

Prime Minister of Pakistan extended his gratification to the authorities and people of China for their warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to him. Imran Khan thanked the Chinese arena. He also stated china always stands side by side with Pakistan in every emergency and needed time. Imran Khan thanked the Chinese leadership for his continued support and deeper cooperation in the political, economic, military, defense and securityarena. In last Imran Khan praised and expressed his compliment and good wishes for China's continued progress and development(Xinhua, 2022).

The authorities of the two sides concluding the official ceremony signed several agreements / MoUs, covering all bilateral cooperation in areas of economic, technical, industry, investment, infrastructure, space, COVID-19 pandemic vaccine, digitalization, standardization, disaster management, emergencies situations, culture, sports, and vocational education. The authorities remarked that these MoUs will bolster the bilateral relation and iron-clad partnership between China and Pakistan and will enter into a new phase of cooperation and commitment that will further strengthen their bilateral ties (Ahmed, 2022)(Xinhua, 2022).

Conclusion: The analysis of the lengthy statement highlights few points which are summarized as follows: Cooperation and connectivity are crucial for sustainable development and prosperity. Nations avoid isolation through diplomacy and the bilateral friendly relations between Pakistan and China are a solid source of regional peace and stability. The mutual ties between Pakistan and China are based on mutual trust, cooperation, and coordination. The history of these relations which are spread over several decades shows that these close bilateral relations between China and Pakistan strengthened with passage of time. It is a unique example in diplomatic history that the two countries have cooperated with one another in every weal and woe. Economic cooperation has remained one of the main features of this stable relationship between Pakistan and China. China has realized that political stability in a state is not possible without economic stability. China and Pakistan planned CPEC a full-fledged mega project initiated to strengthen regional connectivity and development. This mega and game-changer project turned this mutual bilateral relationship into long-lasting economic ties. In this research paper, Pakistan-China relations are discussed under the 33-point agenda. These 33 points have been analyzed thoroughly which is a summary of the mutual assistance and relations of two neighboring countries. In these 33 points, leaders of the two countries agreed on several MOUs of cooperation in terms of trade, commerce, tourism, emergency pandemic, Kashmir issue, Afghanistan issue and much common interest cooperation has been highlighted. These points highlight that the relations between the two countries flourished with every passing moment since their establishment and cover almost every aspect of the comprehensive relationship between Pakistan and China. These points also underline that leadership on both sides has a clear vision of global, regional and bilateral developments.

References

- 70th anniversary of diplomatic ties: Pak China president, PMs exchange greetings.* (2021, May 21). Retrieved June 29, 2022, from The News: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/837864-70th-anniversary-of-diplomatic-ties-pak-china-presidents-pms-exchange-greetings>
- Ahmed, A. (2022, Feb 5). *Accord signed with China for industrial cooperation.* Retrieved July 01, 2022, from Dawn: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1673411>
- Ali, M. (2018). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies* , 301-325.
- Allauddin, Liu, H., & Ahmad, R. Q. (2020). The Chaning Dynamics of New Deveoplments of China-Pakistan Relations. *India Quarterly* , 73-88.
- Anwar, Z. (2022, July 16). CPEC is a key project for Pakistan and is part of Belt and Road Initiative of China. (R. Pakistan, Interviewer)
- Anwar, Z. (2011). Gwadar Deep Sea Port's Emergence as Regional Trade and Transportation Hub: Prospects and Problems. *Journal of Political Studies* , 97-112.
- Chatterjee, S. (2022, July 05). *Global Development Initiative: Maximizing Synergies for the Implementation of 2030 Agenda.* Retrieved July 13, 2022, from United Nations China: <https://china.un.org/en/188793-global-development-initiative-maximizing-synergies-implementation-2030-agenda>
- CPEC Gwadar Projects* . (2018, april 22). Retrieved june 30, 2022, from CPEC Secretariat: <http://cpec.gov.pk/gwader>
- Faisal, M. (2020). Pakistan-China Relations: Beyond CPEC. *Strategic Studies* , 40.
- Husain, J. (2016). China's Rise and the Global Order in Pakistan and a World in Disorder. *Palgrave Macmillan* , 33-49.
- Khan, M. M., & Kasi, M. (2017). Pakistan-China Relations: Developments in Economic and Security Areas in the 21st Century. *Strategic Studies* , 55-75.
- Khan, M., & Nawaz, T. (2021). Regional Connctivity Through China Pakictan Economic Coridoer: Challenges and Prospects. *Journal of Pakistan china Studies* , 1-23.

Lifting 800 Million People Out of Poverty- New Report Looks at Lessons from China's Experience. (2022, April 1). Retrieved July 12, 2022, from The World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/04/01/lifting-800-million-people-out-of-poverty-new-report-looks-at-lessons-from-china-s-experience>

Malik, A. R. (2017). The Pakistan-China Bilateral Trade. *Strategic Studies* , 66-89.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. (2022, 02 06). Retrieved 06 28, 2022, from Xi Jinping Meets with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan: https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/kjgzbdffyq/202202/t20220207_10639706.html

Nazir, R. (2021, Sep 17). *Pakistan sees closer trade relation with China.* Retrieved July 13, 2022, from Adia & Paacific: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2021-09/17/c_1310194014.htm

Pak-China will continue to cooperate in cross-border e-commerce. (2022, June 12). Retrieved July 13, 2022, from Radio Pakistan: <https://www.radio.gov.pk/14-06-2022/pak-china-will-continue-to-cooperate-in-cross-border-e-commerce#:~:text=China%20and%20Pakistan%20will%20continue,achieve%20success%20and%20forge%20ahead.>

Pakistan and China sign MoU to deepen tourism cooperation and exchanges. (2021, Nov 30). Retrieved July 12, 2022, from Gwadar Pro: <https://www.brecorder.com/news/40136766/pakistan-china-sign-mou-to-deepen-tourism-cooperation-exchanges>

Pande, A. (2011). Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy: escaping India . *Routledge* .

Sayed, M. (2021). China Pakistan Economic Corridor: A Voyage to Shared Destiny. *Jornal of Pakistan Chins Studies* , 46-63.

Shabbir, T. (2017). *Pakistan and China Relations in the Cold War Period: Regional and Global Implications.* Islamabad.

Small, A. (2020). Returning to the Shadows: China Pakistan and the Fate of CPEC. *Center for Asian Law* .

Small, A. (2015). The China-Pakistan Axis: Asia's New Geopolitics. *Hurst* .

The 15th Session of the China-Pakistan Joint Committee on Economic, Trade, Scienitfc and Technological Cooperation Was Successfully Held. (2021, December 08). Retrieved July 13, 2022, from Embassy of

Peoples Republic of china in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan: http://pk.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zbqx/202112/t20211209_10465875.htm

Umar, Z., Taj, S., & Adnan, S. (2019). CPEC: Security Threats and Measures. *The Dialogue* , 17.

Xinhua. (2022, February 07). *Full text: Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan*. Retrieved June 28, 2022, from China Today: http://www.chinatoday.com.cn/ctenglish/2018/zdtj/202202/t20220207_800274863.html

Yousaf, K. (2022, June 12). *Pakistan China vow to step up defence cooperation despite challenges*. Retrieved July 11, 2022, from The Express TRIBUNE: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2361207/pakistan-china-vow-to-step-up-defence-cooperation-despite-challenges>