



RESEARCH PAPER

China-Pakistan Strategic and Defensive Relations

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ABSTRACT

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This study evaluates the strategic and defensive relations between Pakistan and China along with the concept of soft power. Relationship between Pakistan and China is always being focused by the world. The developments of these relations are discussed with the help of historical data. Despite differences of society, language and culture, between these two countries the friendship is enhancing day by day. The study examines the facts back of the phrase of Time-Tested Pakistan China Friendship: Deeper than Oceans, Sweeter than Honey, throughout the history of Pak-China relations, these remained in positive directions. Pakistan and China should shared interests for regional stability, enhancing economic opportunities and regional cooperation

Introduction

Pakistan developed her relations with china because of her security need. As India was the main threat to the security of Pakistan. The declined behavior of US towards India and the Soviet's friendship with India was the initial factors for new tilt of China Pakistan relations. These entire situation forced Pakistan to develop her good relations with china.

India-Pakistan: A Rivalry Approach

The history of conflict between India Pakistan is deeply rooted in their historical experience, perception and interpretation about each other. After independence there was Indian perception that the newly born Pakistan state would soon collapse and reemerged again with India. The Indian politicians

proclaimed and predicted that the doctrine of two nations will be discharged by all. Also at that time the Indian government not released the shares and assets to Pakistan. It is also fact that India seemed to be an expansionist power in the region. It holds Sikkim and Bhutan and also wished to influence in Tibet. So India also wanted to hold Pakistan again.

It is also noted that the blame game to Pakistan was also the favorite topic of India. Sardar Patel said to Liaqat Ali Khan's government "dishonest and mischievous". B.L. Sharma a senior official in the Indian ministry of information alleged that "Pakistani leaders are deceitful they talk of peace while preparing for war. In fact they are war loving. They have no respect for law, equity, and injustice" (Sharma, 1966). Nehru described the Ayub regime as a naked military dictatorship. This blame game is still alive on the screen by India.

All these factors were problematic for Pakistan that's why it always felt India as a threat to their national security and as a result, the nature of relationship between India and Pakistan remained tense since independence.

The Unbalanced Relations of Pakistan and USA

The era of 1950, declared as anti-communist by USA. At that time Pakistan became an ally of USA and this opportunity gave a way to strengthening her military capabilities. It was the important phase of the foreign policy of Pakistan.

- February 1954, Pakistan formally requested for aid.
- April 2, Pakistan and Turkey signed a treaty Baghdad Pact well known as CENTO.
- 19 May, USA and Pakistan signed security agreement.
- In September of 1954, the United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO, Meeting in Manila.

In 20 October 1962, India-China border issue broke out and India asked for military aid from USA and surprisingly that had been accepted. America sent one squadron of C-130, Hercules heavy transport planes to India. This situation was alarming for Pakistan. Being an ally of US, at the war of 1965, United State of America did not provide enough military aid to Pakistan.

War of 1965 and USA-Pakistan Relations

On 6 September 1965, without any declaration of war India crossed the international border and waged war against Pakistan. Pakistan demanded for military help from Washington under the treaty between USA and Pakistan. But the stance of United State was "USA would only provide assistance in the event of an attack from a communist country, not, if it is attack by India" (Syed, 1974). It was unexpected situation for Pakistan. The nature of relationship between Washington and Pakistan was best at 1954-1962 but war of 1964 provided

instability of their relations when Pakistan became irrelevant for USA and India became of great importance.

As the complexion of cold war changed, the interest of USA over the issue of Kashmir also changed. The six rounds of talks failed to produce any settlement about Kashmir which begun at 1962. The actual fear of USA to stop supporting Kashmir was the Indian factor because the growing interest of USA to India would hampered the situation against Washington and any pressure would push India into the Soviet embrace.

During the war of 1965, Ayub khan demanded the role of USA for the permanent solution of Kashmir but United State was more concern about her relation with India than Pakistan. The shifted policy of America towards India increased the fear of Pakistan. Pakistan needed an additional source for military and political support.

Here is a statistical data of military expenditures of USA to Pakistan and China from the year of 1961 to 1966 which clearly shows that despite the Pakistani status as an ally of USA, Pakistan did not take advantage from US at the war of 1965 with India.

Table 1
Military Expenditures of USA to Pakistan and India, 1966

	Military expenditures ⁱ		Population (Mid-year) Thousands	Armed forces	
	Mil \$	% of GNP		Thousand	% of pop
India	1,400	3.8	501.600	1,000	.2
Pakistan	483	3.6	117,000	279	.2

Source: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Economics Bureau World Military Expenditures and Related Data Calendar Year 1966 and Summary Trends, 1962-1967

Strategic Foundation of China-Pakistan

All mentioned factors had developed the Pakistan and China Relations in response to her security needs. Whether it was the Indian fear to her security or the behavior of USA or the Role of Soviet Union as always sided with India all these were the enough reference that compelled the Pakistan an engagement with China.

People's Republic of china came into being on October 1st 1949. In 4th January 1950, Pakistan was the first Islamic country, second commonwealth country and third noncommunist country which recognized china (Panda, 2011). At 1951 both countries established their diplomatic relations. During Bandung conference Muhammad Ali Bogra and Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai talked about their bilateral relations. Later on the visit of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai on

December 1956 to Pakistan, it opened the new paths for strengthen their relationship. Pakistan proved her warmth friendship with china when Pakistan supported and voted for restoration of China's seat in the UN (Shanglin, 2001).

The relationship between China and Pakistan were established after the peaceful settlement on boarder issue in 1962. Both countries linked through trade agreement in 1963. The essence of the relationship between China-Pakistan remained defense centric for four decade due to the threat of India from Pakistani side and India, USSR in case of China.

The credit goes to Zulfiqar Ail Bhutto who helped to visualized the strategic dimension between two neighboring countries. This strategic linkage was initially undertaken as mutual need later termed as an alliance of necessity (Khan, 2011).

Pakistan played another important role for USA and China secret diplomatic link during Cold war. This is the big opportunities for Chinese to explore new market in USA and Europe. Pakistan acted as a bridge between China and western world during cold war.

Strategic and Military Dimension between China and Pakistan

Despite the ideological, politically, socially differences both countries still enjoying friendliest relations. Weather it was the war of 1965 or war of 1971 between India and Pakistan, China always supported Pakistan whenever it needed. China is communist country , so when Pakistan joined alliance with a noncommunist country USA, many voice raised about this stance of Pakistan but Pakistan cleared that the factor behind to joining this alliance is only security threat from India as mentioned earlier in this chapter. Pakistan assured china that they are not directly against China.

In 1962, the war broke out between India and china and the same year the first round of talk over the issue of Kashmir took place but it was fruitless.

At war of 1965, China condemned the Indian act of war and supported Pakistan. China gave warning India to dismantle military arms from china-Sikkim boarder, this created pressure on India. On 9th September 1965, Chou Enlai declared " Indian arm aggression against Pakistan has thoroughly exposed the India reactionaries non sense about their policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence how can be a peaceful and neutral country that arbitrarily commits aggression against its neighbor.

Table 2
China's Military Assistance to Pakistan: 1965-1969

Year	Aircrafts	Tanks	Other weapons
1965	F-6/J-6 Fighters aircrafts		IFV TURRET
1962-1969	11-28	Light tanks	Towed gun

MIG-15 UTI

Source: SIPRI World armaments and disarmaments year book 1963-71

The first military assistance took place in July 1966. Within two years china supplied Pakistan 100 T-59 tanks, 80 MIG-19'S (F-6) and 10 Ilyshine -28 bombers (Ahsen,1986). In May 1976, China delivered military arm worth of \$120 million, included 100x T-59 tanks, 80x M.G-19 and 10x III-28s aircrafts.

This linkage between china-Pakistan made angry both Soviet and India and later Soviet showed her angry behavior in war of 1971 through backed to India. This time, china did not supported Pakistan in the war of 1971 as they did in 1965 the factor was the Soviet Union who was close to the Chinese border. Pakistan mishandled the situation and lost her West Pakistan in the war. The deprived situation realized the Pakistan to enhance her military and defense capabilities. As a result, in 1972 Bhutto visited to china and signed defense, economic protocol. From 1972 to 1976 china provided 120 F-6 s fighters aircrafts, 10 Shanghai 11' motor gun board s, 259 T59 Tanks, squadans of F-6s aircrafts, 24 F-4 aircrafts, 4 Hai Chawn Fast attack hydrofoil torpedo, and 2 large Hai Nam large patrol crafts (Zulifiqar, 1987). China provided worth of \$300 million military assistance from 1972 to 1974.

The invasion of Soviet Union in Afghanistan at 1779 alarmed the situation in South Asia. This frame portrayed the picture of relation between USA and China against Soviet Union. And Pakistan reaped advantage from China-USA relations.

Pakistan-China: Major Defense Cooperation

Here is the overlook on major defense cooperation between china-Pakistan.

- China helped for establishment of Heavy Mechanical Complex and Heavy Foundry and Forge near Taxila.
- Established a tank rebuild factory and arms plans with facilities repairing MIG-19 F-6 at Karma near Attock.
- Established Heavy Electric Complex in Haripur.
- 1978, Pakistan received 24 F-6 with T-59 trainers.
- 1981, China delivered 25 F-6.
- By the end of 1982 china supplied total 300 planes to Pakistan.
- 1985, 50 Q-5/A-5 fighters to Pakistan.
- Pakistan received 900 types 59 tanks.

The military aid from china to Pakistan included tanks, naval vessels, batteries, surface to air missile, gun boats, light weapons and ammunition. china also provided 85 m.m anti-tank field gun, 100 m.m and 130 m.m field guns, 107 m.m multiple rocket system, 60 m.m and 87 m.m mortars. (Shown Table 3.5)

Table 3
China's Military Assistance to Pakistan 1980-1987

Year	Tanks	Naval vessels	Aircrafts	Other weapons
1980	50-T-59	2 Submarine Chasers, 2"Romeo" Submarine	40 F-6 Bis	20 Batteries of SAM-6
1981	50 T-59		25 F-6 Bis	
1982	50 T-59		42 F-6 Bis	
1983	50 T-59		30 Q-5 Fantan- A	
1984	50 T-59	2 Hoku class	24 Q-5 Fantan- A	
1985	50 T-59	18-Q-5 Fantan-A	18 Q-5 Fantan- A	
1986	50 T-59			20 CSA-1 SAM
1987	50 T-59			

Source: SIPRI" World armament and disarmament, year book 1980-1987, " Pakistan china security relation zulfiqar A.khalid, 1987

Pakistan had become most trusted ally of China by 1980. The next decade when US imposed sanctions to Pakistan in 1990, then China was the source of Pakistani military assistance. From 1978 to 2008 the Chinese had sold US\$7 billion worth of equipment to Pakistan. It also provides investment and technology support to Pakistan in the field of shipyard, power plants and defense industries.

China's Chengde aircraft industry cooperation and Pakistan's equivalent Aeronautical complex also co-producing the JF-17 single engine, multi-role combat aircraft. The first consignment released on 2007. In April 2005 both country signed the "treaty of Good Neighborliness and Friendly Collaboration". Both countries issued a statement on that tremendous day:

"Each contracting party shall not join any alliance or block which infringes upon sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of other contracting party" (Dawn, 2005).

China acted upon this statement in May 2011, when USA attacked on the sovereignty of Pakistan (Bin Laden death in Abbottabad, attacked by USA army). Spokesperson of the Chinese foreign ministry stated " sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan must be respected".

China asked the United States to respect Pakistan's sovereignty, understanding its problems, address its concern and acknowledge the sacrifices rendered by it in war against terrorism (Chaudri, 1986). In 18 May 2011 Pakistan received 50 JF-17 fighter jets to secure country from any attack from India or USA.

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao once said that

"Regardless of changes that might take place in the international landscape, china and Pakistan would remain forever good neighbor and good partner."

The closeness of strategic and defense tie between china and Pakistan proved again when china collaborated on K-8 Karakorum advance training aircrafts, Al-Khalid Tank, Babur Cruise missile and AWACS (Airborne warning and control system) (Jetly,2012). China also helped Pakistan to launch her first communication satellite PAKSAT-IR in August 2011.

In 2010, the defense delegation of China visited to Pakistan and both countries decided to conduct joint military exercises. They had already done this exercise in 2004 named YOUYI (Friendship). On 14th November 2011, YOUYI-IV military exercise conducted near Jhelum with mutual share of experience and information. Now let's have a look on the glorious, masterpiece models of the friendship.

Al-Khalid Tank

Al-Khalid tank forms the backbone of Pakistani army's armored corps. The tank is the collaboration between Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT) of Pakistan and China North Industries Cooperation (NORINCO). First delivery was made in 2002. It is based on Chinese and soviet design, smaller and lighter than any modern western MBTs. It equips with Inertial Navigation system (INS) and Satellite Navigation System (SNS).

Specifications of AL-KHALID TANK

Entered service	2002
Crew	3 men
<i>Dimensions and weight</i>	
Weight	45 t
Length (gun forward)	10.06 m
Hull length	6.9 m
Width	3.4 m
Height	2.3 m
<i>Armament</i>	
Main gun	125-mm smoothbore
ATGW	9K119 Refleks (AT-11 Sniper)
Machine guns	1 x 12.7-mm, 1 x 7.62-mm
Elevation range	?
Traverse range	360 degrees
<i>Ammunition load</i>	
Main gun	39 rounds
ATGW	?
Machine guns	500 x 12.7, 3 000 x 7.62

Mobility	
Engine	6TD diesel
Engine power	1 200 hp
Maximum road speed	70 km/h
Range	430 km
Maneuverability	
Gradient	60%
Side slope	40%
Vertical step	0.85 m
Trench	3 m
Fording	1.4 m
Fording (with preparation)	5 m

Source: http://www.military-today.com/tanks/al_khalid.htm

JF Thunder

Jointly developed by China and Pakistan and it had started in 1999. First eight Chinese built fighter were supplied to Pakistan between 2007-2008. By 2015 Pakistan Air Force operates 60 of these aircrafts and production continues in Pakistan Aeronautical Complex. In 2013 Pakistan also began production of improved JF-17 Thunder.

JF-Thunder

Entered service	2007
Crew	1 men
Dimensions and weight	
Length	14 m
Wing span	8.5 m
Height	5.1 m
Weight (empty)	6.4 t
Weight (maximum takeoff)	12.7 t
Engines and performance	
Engines	1 x Klimov RD-93
Traction (dry / with afterburning)	49.4 / 84.4 Kn
Maximum speed	~ 2 200 km/h
Service ceiling	16.7 km
Ferry range	3 000 km
Combat radius	1 350 km
Armament	
Cannon	1 x 23-mm / 30-mm
Missiles	PL-12 medium-range; PL-7, PL-8, PL-9, AIM-9P short-range
Bombs	general purpose or laser-guided bombs

Source: <http://www.military-today.com>

PNS Zulfiqar

It was built by Pakistan and China, manufactured for Pakistan Navy. With length of 123.3m. It was a helicopter deck and carry up to 3,144 tons, equipped with guns, missile, torpedoes, anti-submarine rockets. It is one of two ships who deployed in Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden for undertaking maritime security and counter piracy operation. As a part of Combined Task Force 150 CTF-150 (it is a multinational coalition naval task force working under 25 nation coalition of combined maritime forces CMF), PNS Zulfiqar with other country forces, monitor and inspect illegal activities in Gulf of Oman, the North Arabia Sea, the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Horn of Africa.

China and Pakistan: Nuclear Accord

In 1976, china-Pakistan signed an agreement on the field of science and technology later this agreement further proceed as the cooperation in the nuclear field on 15 September 1986. The purpose of this accord was the development and progress of mankind in the field of medicine, agriculture and technology. China also maintained nuclear cooperation with USA, Japan and Brazil earlier to China-Pakistan nuclear accord. When China and United State made agreement on nuclear cooperation in 1985, the observers in USA concerned with doubt that China would not taking care and could be transfer nuclear equipment's to other countries to develop nuclear weapons. Soon after China signed nuclear deal with Pakistan so the Indian and western media started alleged this cooperation only for military purpose. (Joshi, 2011).They also alleged china that she had given highly enrich uranium to Pakistan. The government of both countries assured that the purpose of this deal in only peaceful progress of human under the safeguard of IAEA (international atomic energy agency). The both country also assured that they would not provide nuclear energy to any other country.

Nuclear explosion of India in 1974 disturbed the power balance in South Asia, as Pakistan always considered India a security threat for her integrity so it was natural factor if Pakistan desired to acquire nuclear power. USA knew the china's nuclear assistance to Pakistan but USA had put pressure on China. Beijing signed NPT and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT respectively in 1992 and later 1996 to stop allegations from USA as they blamed that China sold unsafe guard rings, highly enriched uranium, heavy water and high tech equipment to Pakistan for build nuclear capability. Both countries denied such assertion.

The discussion about nuclear cooperation was started in 1996 through an agreement to build a nuclear reactor in Pakistan. In 1991 Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) signed an agreement to export of 300 MW nuclear power plant to Pakistan, in 2002 the Chasma Nuclear Power Plant was the consequence of this agreement. On 28 December 2005, Pakistan's former prime minister formally launched construction of a Chinese supplied nuclear plant at Chashma known as Chashma Nuclear

Power Plant II. In 2010 both countries agreed to build new power plant in Chashma. This consensus was problematic for USA and India. USA asked china to give clarifications of such cooperation's under the principles of nuclear supplier Group. (China joined Nuclear Supplier Group in 2004). China cleared that such agreements was concluded before joining NGS so that deal did not fall under NGS rules.

In 2011, China helped to complete Chashma Nuclear Power Plant II .The Nuclear Power Plant had the capacity of producing 300 MW of electricity to control the energy crisis in Pakistan. China also agrees to additional Plutonium Producing heavy water reactor (Chashma 3 and 4) (Jetly, 2014).

The Karakorum Highway (KKH)

China-Pakistan Friendship Highway or Karakorum Highway, 1300 km long national highway is the milestone of friendship between China and Pakistan. It connects the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan with Chinese region Xinjiang.

Between 1950 to 1960, when Pakistan decided to take initiative for open some tracks in the region, at that time China helped Pakistan on this project. The work on KKH started in 1969 and completed in 1980. It is the highest trade route in the world. It's officially name in china is G314. Strategically KKH is very important as it gave China a very easy access to the Strait of Hormuz and Suez Canal. In past, colonial ruler feared that if Russian would access to India, they could definitely take advantages of the land routes connect with ports facilities and would be cause the downfall of western empire (Senge,2012).

Following the Famous Chinese proverb " to get rich one must build road" China started work on KKH because KKH is the way of China to get access in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf, Middle East, Indian Ocean and Africa. It is the short and safe link through the Chinese western province to the Arabian Sea. Strategically the southern rim of Xinjiang connects Gilgit with Aksai-Chin and reduces the distance of both regions by more than 800 miles, and it helps to connect military complexes in West Tibet to Xinjiang and Pakistan (Sering, 2012).

For Pakistan the completion of KKH, enabled Pakistan to access Gilgit Baltistan and Northern valleys of NWFP as Pakistan had geo strategic pressure over this region in 1947. The importance of Gilgit Baltistan is that " without the control of Gilgit, Gwadar has no meaning for China" for China,Gilgit is strategically very important for her connectivity to Central and Western Asia via Gwadar to Xinjiang through Gilgit.

In 2006 an agreement was signed foe expanding and upgrading KKH. It is estimated that this project would be completed in 2013, but a huge landslide in Abbott bad, inundating almost 22km track of KKH. Both countries are working on the road to restore the highway.

From the defense point of view, the network of feeder roads and bridges helped Pakistan to strength its military bases near Loc The KKH allowed China to use Pakistan as her security front to deter India and china also militarily helped Pakistan to sustained wars on eastern fronts and minimized intensity on Loc The presence of China in Gilgit Baltistan and continue use of KKH is problematic for India.

Importance of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Gawadar Port

In 2013, when the idea of CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) being proposed, Pakistan had faced many challenges at that time. The main challenge was the political situation in Pakistan, the difference between provincial and central government. On the other side, the security condition was also very miserable. But the important challenge was the Indian factor who was involved in the insurgency activities in Pakistan. The reason was that through CPEC, china will gain access to Indian Ocean, and India did not want any change in balance of power in region.

Later on, 18th amendment changed the government system in Pakistan so the province got access the freedom to talk on affairs. Security challenges reduced after the successful launching of operation Zarb-e-Azab.

The context of CPEC started in 2003 at Beijing, in the meeting between President Gen. Pervez Musharraf and Hu Jintao. Both governments issued a joint declaration on the area of cooperation about future. Later on during the visit of President Hu Jintao to Islamabad in 2006, Free Trade Agreement FTA further strengthens this cooperation. It extended the trade volume between China and Pakistan from \$1 Billion in 1998 to \$15.15 Billion in 2015. This laid down the foundation of CPEC. It has become one of the most important issues in Pakistan and international level. It has considered as a strategic corridor.

Main Components of Corridor

- I. Gwadar (including port and city and Gwadar region socio-economic development)
- II. Energy (Coal, Hydel, Wind, Solar, LNG, Transmission)
- III. Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Aviation)
- IV. Investment& Industrial Cooperation (Gwadar Free Zone and other industrial parks to be finalized)
- V. Any other area of interest mutually agreed

Table given below summarizes the number of projects identified so far along with estimated cost under CPEC:

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Estimated (Million \$)	Cost
01	Energy	21	33,793	

02	Transport Infrastructure	4	9,784
03	Gwadar	8	792.62

Due to the high importance of CPEC, the government of Pakistan planned a security strategy to protect CPEC from internal and external threats. Government has developed a force of some 17,000 people to protect the construction projects and Special Security Division (SSD). On the other hand, because of the separatist movements in Baluchistan Province, Pakistan government compensated this violent movement through provide the protection in construction at Gwadar Port.

Gwadar port is an important aspect of CPEC. It is located on the Gulf of Oman on the Southwest coast of Baluchistan Province.

Strategically, Gwadar is only provides an important sea trade route and centre but also joins Pakistan – or in current case China – with most of the oil producing countries through the Strait of Hormuz.

It was expected that Gwadar became the largest trading center of Pakistan. It was originally constructed a company of Singapore, but now it is in Chinese control. Gwadar is strategically important for China for military purpose. China-Pakistan jointly military and naval exercises, a nuclear powered submarine of Chinese origin docked at Gwadar Port in mid of 2016(Hindustan Times. “2016).All these are the much evidence to describe the increasing strategic cooperation between China and Pakistan.

Chabbar is a Port in the South-East part of IRAN located in the Gulf of Oman. Which is the best access point to the Indian Ocean? It is part of the Iranian Seestan- Baluchistan Province, bordering Pakistani Baluchistan. Iran is planning to use this port for transshipment to Afghanistan and Central Asia whereas it desires to keep the port of Bandar Abbas exclusive for trade with Europe and Russia as a major hub. India is helping Iran with an amount of \$85 million to develop Chabahar port to get access to Central Asia through Milak (Iran)-Zaranj-Dilaram (Afghanistan) roads. India is already in the process of developing Zaranj and Dilaram roads in Afghanistan, forming a ring road to connect Central Asia with the Middle East. India is also planning to connect to the oil resources of Turkmenistan by laying a pipeline through Afghanistan on to Iran and Gujrat through the Arabian Sea. This way India would be able to bypass Pakistan, which provides a much shorter route for the Asian Development Bank’s proposed project TAPI (Turkmenistan–Afghanistan- Pakistan-India) for transporting the Caspian Sea gas resources to India without any potential interruption from Pakistan(The Nation,2016).

Coming back to CPEC, it is the clear picture of Chinese notion " the Silk Road and Economic Belt". It will link China's western region with Pakistan and its ports of Karachi and Gwadar will create the connection between China and Pakistan, Gulf, Arabina Sea and Middle East as well. The estimated value of CPEC is \$46 billion and this project will be complete from three to fifteen years.

Findings and Recommendations

- The geo strategic location of Pakistan is very significant for China. Pakistan is the way to the South, West and Central Asia. The Gawadar port of Pakistan is the easiest access to Persian Gulf and KKH provides the route for West and Central Asia. Gawadar is the main hub for China's economic and strategic interest. By understand such immense need of Gawadar port for China, Pakistan can act as "Transit facility" to China. Strategically it would be the Chinese presence in Indian Ocean to counter the influence of India.
- The history observed many occasions of weak relations between China and India. But now the time has been changed and from conflicts to realignment. They have been shared interests for regional stability, enhancing economic opportunities and regional cooperation. The cooperation on economic, trade, and tourism shows the mutual bounds of China-India relations. The rapprochement of India and china's relations may pose threat to China-Pakistan relations
- The Chinese role over the issue of Kashmir is also note able. The China's policy for Kashmir changed time to time. At a start the China was neutral on the Kashmir issue but later due to the "all-weather" friendship with Pakistan, and supported Pakistan's stance on Kashmir issue. But again the China adopted the policy of neutrality.
- China is now the Pakistan's second largest trade partner. Major imports from China includes plastic, footwear, electronic equipment's, motor cycle spare parts etc. on the other hand there is a strong penetration of cheap Chinese products in Pakistan's markets. The quality and price of Chinese products are low comparatively with local products. Interestingly the Chinese products are usually within the budget of local Pakistani people. "made in China" products has largely destroyed number of local industries in Pakistan. Later on due to FTA, local industries have failed to compete with this bloom of cheap Chinese products.

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