



**Beyond an All-Weather Friendship:
Charting a "Shared Future for Mankind" in China-Pakistan Relations**

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Abstract:

This article explores the evolving trajectory of China–Pakistan relations through the lens of President Xi Jinping’s vision of a “community with a shared future for mankind.” Anchored in Constructivism and Liberal Institutionalism, the study examines how shared norms, mutual trust, and institutionalized cooperation shape bilateral ties beyond material interests. The article adopts a descriptive-analytical methodology, utilizing primary sources such as official policy statements and speeches, along with secondary scholarly and policy literature. It highlights the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) as a flagship mechanism of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), fostering connectivity, energy security, and socio-economic development in Pakistan while providing China with strategic trade routes. The analysis emphasizes the partnership’s significance in addressing non-traditional security challenges, which include food security, climate change, and regional stability. By examining historical milestones, ongoing projects, and future cooperation plans, the article demonstrates that the China–Pakistan relationship has entered into a new era of cooperation to become a model of mutually beneficial collaboration. It argues that the deepening of political trust, economic development, regional integration, and people to people contacts between the two states represents a practical manifestation of the shared future concept, offering lessons for global multilateralism and cooperative security in an era of shifting power dynamics.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), China-Pakistan relations, community with shared future for mankind, constructivism, liberal institutionalism, regional connectivity

INTRODUCTION

The unique idea of "community with a shared future for mankind" has been given by the Chinese President Mr Xi Jinping. The idea was presented by him during his visit to Moscow in 2013. Rational behind this idea was to build a global community with ‘shared future’ by all the states. He expressed his desire to establish an international community which is prosperous, cooperative and work together for a better future of human beings. Since this approach is deeply people centric, it needs contribution from all the states because without the cooperation and contribution of each state, this idea is difficult to materialize.

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Main objectives of the vision are sustainable environmental policies leading towards an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world with security and shared joy. Pakistan and China being the trustworthy friends, agreed in 2018 to strengthen the China-Pakistan All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership and to build an even closer community with a shared future in the new era. Both the states have principally agreed to build the China Pakistan Community with Shared Future from year 2025 to 2029.

Since, the world is facing challenges both in traditional as well as non-traditional paradigms, it seems impossible for one or few states to mitigate these challenges. There is a need of common strategy or at least willingness and cooperation on the part of all states to resolve challenges. The most important non-traditional security issues faced by the world are climate change, food security, and energy needs. Joint efforts by international community can deal with these challenges.

China uses term 'International Order' instead of 'Global Order' to oppose hegemony of a single or couple of states in international politics. Therefore, Community with Shared Future is just opposite to hegemony and stresses the development and security challenges faced by humanity. Covid-19 has exposed the inability of single state to handle such global pandemics. International community was able to defeat the pandemic through collaborative efforts. Although President Trump declared it a Chinese Virus and blamed China for its spread, Beijing responded positively and helped all countries in need including the US. President Xi thinks that community with shared future for mankind is a win-win initiative for all.

The concept intends to bring cultural diversity, economic connectivity, mutual understanding and respect. China's win-win model of economic development in the 21st Century is against none and all inclusive ("The Belt and Road Initiative," 2023). Since the vision of mankind with shared community is based on coordination, equality and above all equal sovereignty, it is expected that future of mankind will not only be prosperous but secured as well. It also respects the different paths of development by different states. Under this concept, Dialogue and non-interference are the key features while resolution of conflicts between the states.

President Xi during his speech in the UN headquarters in January 2018 stated that "Work Together to Build a Community of Shared Future for Mankind," which was an expanded, systematic and comprehensive elaboration of the proposition. It is presented as an imperative agenda for the international community and described as a great process that would last generations until the realization of the ambitious goals. Xi urged the global community to "pass on the torch of peace from generation to generation, sustain development and make civilization flourish: this is what people of all countries long for; it is also the responsibility statesmen of our generation ought to shoulder. And China's proposition is: build a community of shared future for mankind and achieve shared and win-win development" (Ding & Cheng, 2018).

President Xi says, "China will continue to pursue win-win cooperation and enhance friendship and cooperation with other countries. It will stay committed to the policy of affinity, sincerity, mutual-benefit and inclusiveness. It will deepen win-win cooperation with its neighbors so as to deliver more benefits to them through its own development. China will continue to pursue a win-win strategy for opening-up to build an open economy" (CPEC Secretariat, n.d.). Pakistan being the

immediate neighbor and time tested friend has a special place in the Chinese concept of Community with shared future for mankind.

China advocates that the concept of shared community is deeply embedded its culture which calls for a universal fraternity. Beijing projects Confucian principle of prioritization of harmony and valuing the diversity for the sake of friendship and cooperation at international level. Another major objective of Beijing to launch this initiative is to further integration of China's into international economy ultimately leading towards a new international order based on the principles of equality, mutually beneficial for all states, seeking convergence of interests of all the states (Jinping, 2016).

MANIFESTATION OF COMMUNITY WITH SHARED FUTURE IN CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

There are several examples which depict the manifestation of shared future concept in China's foreign policy. For example, when Palestinian president Mehmood Abbas met Chinese president Xi Jinping in Beijing on July 18, 2017, president Xi emphasized on the community with shared future. During their joint conference, He stated that for international peace in general and the Middle East in particular, it is imperative to go for two states solution, a sustainable and collaborative approach towards security, strengthening international cooperation and collaboration to achieve global peace, and a comprehensive plan of action to achieve peace through development ("President Xi Jinping meets," 2022). Xi also supported the establishment of East Jerusalem as the capital of independent Palestine.

Beijing also played a positive role in the improvement and restart of diplomatic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Officials from both the states met in Beijing in March 2023, where they agreed to sign a deal not only re-establishing the diplomatic relations but also reactivation of security cooperation agreement signed in 2001(Cafiero, 2024). Beijing had supported the efforts to resolve the Kyrgyz-Tajik border crises and appreciated and congratulated both the states for the resolution of border dispute (Huaxia, 2025). Furthermore, it has been a long diplomatic practice of Beijing not to interfere in the internal matters of any state. Moreover, despite having political differences with the US, China supported Global War on Terrorism led by the US.

Other initiatives like the BRI project and Global Development Initiative are efforts to tackle the common challenges like climate crises, Covid-19 pandemic, sustainable global development, and building a global development community (Global Development Initiatives, n. d.). Moreover, the Global Security Initiative of 2022 has been established to cater the issues like terrorism, transnational crimes, and political instabilities (Unites States Institute for Peace, n. d.). Similarly, the Global Civilization Initiative launched in 2023 advocates the concepts like "service to the people and respect for humanity, campaigning for harmony, tolerance and respect for others." All these initiatives are "holistic, constructive, productive, and sustainable" (Khan, 2023).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on China-Pakistan relations has largely portrayed the bilateral partnership as a stable and exceptional model of strategic cooperation, emphasizing historical continuity, political trust, and mutual diplomatic support (Jinping, 2016; Government of Pakistan, n.d.). Traditional realist and state-centric analyses explain this relationship primarily through strategic balancing,

security convergence, and geopolitical alignment. However, such approaches inadequately capture the ideational and normative dimensions that increasingly define China's contemporary foreign policy posture.

Recent scholarship has shifted toward constructivist interpretations, particularly through the lens of President Xi Jinping's concept of a community with a shared future for mankind. Constructivist studies argue that shared norms, such as sovereignty, non-interference, win-win cooperation, and respect for diverse development paths, have become constitutive elements of China-Pakistan relations, reinforcing the durability of the partnership beyond material incentives (Ding & Cheng, 2018). Nonetheless, critics note that much of this literature relies heavily on elite discourse and official narratives, offering limited empirical assessment of how these norms are internalized within broader societal and provincial contexts in Pakistan.

From a liberal institutionalist perspective, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) are viewed as institutional frameworks designed to promote economic interdependence, regional connectivity, and cooperative security (Jinping, 2016; Unswervingly Contribute, 2023). While proponents highlight infrastructure development, energy generation, and employment creation, critical political economy scholarship raises concerns regarding transparency, uneven regional development, and governance capacity, particularly in peripheral regions such as Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (Akram, 2023).

Furthermore, Western critiques framing CPEC as a "debt trap" are increasingly contested by empirical counter-studies and official data, yet the literature remains divided on the long-term sustainability and inclusivity of CPEC-driven growth (Khaliq, 2022). Overall, the existing scholarship reflects a tension between normative optimism and structural skepticism, underscoring the need for integrative, multi-level analyses that bridge ideational theory, institutional practice, and socio-economic outcomes in China-Pakistan relations.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Constructivism and Liberal Institutionalism have been used as theoretical foundation of this research. Constructivism emphasizes the importance of ideas, norms, and shared identities in shaping state behavior. The concept of a *"community with a shared future for mankind"* represents a normative vision where states define their identities not in terms of power politics but shared human destiny. This framework helps explain why China and Pakistan frame their partnership as "all-weather" and increasingly cooperative across multiple domains, including economy, security, and culture. Liberal Institutionalism highlights cooperation through institutions, multilateralism, and win-win economic development. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) serves as an institutional mechanism for regional integration, infrastructure development, and connectivity. This aligns with the idea that economic interdependence fosters peace, stability, and mutual growth.

Together, these theories provide a lens to understand how shared ideas (mutual trust, respect for sovereignty, cultural affinity) influence China-Pakistan relations beyond material interests. They also shed light on how institutional frameworks (BRI, CPEC, bilateral agreements) create pathways for sustained cooperation, conflict mitigation, and collective problem-solving in areas like energy, climate change, and regional security. Furthermore, how normative and material factors converge

to create a model partnership that aspires to contribute to a just, multipolar, and cooperative global order.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article employs a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical methodology to explore China-Pakistan relations and their role in building a shared future for mankind. Research design is descriptive-analytical which was adopted to capture the historical evolution, current dynamics, and future trajectory of China-Pakistan relations. This approach allows for contextual interpretation of events, agreements, and policy statements. Both primary and secondary sources have been used in this research. Primary sources include official policy documents, speeches by Chinese and Pakistani leaders, and government press releases. The secondary sources include academic articles, books, policy papers, think tank reports, and reputable news coverage on CPEC, BRI, and China-Pakistan relations.

BACKGROUND AND NATURE OF PAKISTAN CHINA RELATIONS

Pakistan and China established diplomatic relations right after their independence. Pakistan was among the first countries to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with peoples' Republic of China. Pakistan and China started to strengthen their future endeavors in the fields of economy, defense, and political affairs since 1960s. There had been several steps which acted as catalysts to further cement the relations between two brotherly countries. Although the official diplomatic relations started in 1951 between Karachi (then capital of Pakistan) and Beijing, strengthening process started from 1955 when Chinese and Pakistani premieres met in Bandung during the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) inaugural session. Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Enlai visited Pakistan in 1956. This, ten days long visit resulted none other than solidification of bilateral relations. 1960s further consolidated these relations. Pakistan resolved its border issues with China in 1963 followed by Pakistan's denunciation of Two China policy. Pakistan declared one China policy in 1965. China supported Pakistan in 1965's war. Same decade witnessed the start of work on construction of mighty Karakorum Highway. The decade also witnessed the changing nature of Cold War which resulted in changes in alliances and counter alliances at global as well regional level. Such developments also forced both states to further intensify their relations.

Both states have helped each other in times of need. Pakistan had been detrimental to bring China and the US start diplomatic relations which resulted in China's entry in the UN. Beijing has always helped Pakistan during economic crises and defense needs. China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a manifestation of China's and Pakistan's thinking of the shared future for mankind. The western media and think tanks have declared Belt and Road Initiative (a trillion-dollar initiative by China for the economic development, cross regional integration, and prosperity of humankind) as a hegemonic design by China. On contrary, countries signatory to BRI have benefited a lot out of it. CPEC, as a flagship project not only brought multi-billion Dollars investment in Pakistan but also provided China ample opportunity to avoid the turbulent regions of Malacca Straits and South China Sea for its international trade with the Middle East and African continent.

CPEC has brought a new vista of brotherhood between the two iron friends. Many of the projects have been completed and are contributing to the development and prosperity of Pakistan. Besides construction of road networks, CPEC has strengthened the Pakistan's electricity output and other

energy needs. Construction of Gwadar Airport and exclusive economic zones will help regional countries like Central Asian states, Afghanistan and even Russia to do their international trade through Pakistan. Cooperation in civilian nuclear energy has helped Pakistan to overcome its energy deficiency. Overall, "CPEC has generated 192,000 jobs for Pakistanis, added 6000 MWs of electricity, and construction of 510 KMs of highways and 886 KMs of national core transmission network. It also has laid down the solid foundation for social and economic development of Pakistan" ("Unswervingly contribute," 2023).

It is expected that ML-1 project will not only modernize the Pakistan's Railways network but also help connecting Pakistani Ports with regional markets. The proposed Trans-Afghan railway project which will connect Uzbekistan with Pakistan through Afghanistan will open up gates to Central Asian states for their international trade through Pakistani ports. It is important to note that Central Asia states are also integral part of China's BRI project. Central Asian states are at the heart of the Middle Corridor of BRI, which connects China with Europe through Central Asia, Iran, Caucasus, and Turkey.

This regional and trans-regional integration through China Pakistan collaboration is playing a key role for the development and prosperity of the whole region. Beijing's initiatives across its bordering regions to establish Chinese language centers and Confucius institutes may help overcoming the language barriers. CPEC and BRI in broader context has provided opportunities to the people across the region to promote academic cooperation, cultural interactions, and cross border trade (Akram, 2023). Although, Covid-19 halted most of the projects under BRI and CPEC, they have been revived since last three years. First phase of CPEC has successfully been completed and the second phase is about to commence.

A major challenge to achieve the real regional connectivity is instability in Afghanistan, it is a common aim of both the brotherly countries to bring peace and stability in Afghanistan through negotiations and inclusivity. Both have badly been affected by instability and terrorism in Afghanistan. China and Pakistan have a common understanding that Islamic Emirate under Taliban regime is a reality, and we should work with Taliban regime for constructive engagement. That is the only solution towards a better and stable Afghanistan. Nevertheless, both urge Taliban regime to respect the human rights especially opening the women education avenues.

Beijing remained engaged with Kabul before and after the fall of Kabul to Taliban. In July 2021 Mr. Wang Yi, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan said that both Pakistan and China work closely with each other for the stability and peace in Afghanistan. He said that both China and Pakistan believe in peace process through talks where all the factions of Afghan society must be given chance to express their will. Both states are concerned about the terrorist elements present in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, both agree that terrorism has no boundaries and that terrorists are a serious threat to the whole region. All regional states must put their efforts together for a peaceful solution to Afghan issue. He also urged the US to fulfill its responsibilities in bringing peace and stability in Afghanistan ("China to Build Closer," 2021). Besides Pakistan, Beijing is also actively engaged with other neighboring states of Afghanistan, particularly Central Asia. During a recent China-Central Asia summit, Beijing urged the Central Asian states to join their hands with other neighbors of Afghanistan for peace and stability.

Due to non-availability of complete information regarding CPEC projects and negative propaganda by enemies of Pakistan and China, there have been voices declaring CPEC as a debt trap for Pakistan. Most of them quoted Hambantota Port as example of the Chinese debt trap. However, they have always failed to give concrete evidence to prove their claim. During his most recent visit to Pakistan in May 2023, Chinese Prime Minister Qin Gang, stated that "Some forces have fabricated the lie that China is creating a debt trap in Pakistan. I suggest our media friends ask those people what they have done for Pakistan's development and what real money they have invested in the country. I believe the people of Pakistan don't need high-sounding rhetoric, but real help" ("China-Pakistan Committed," 2023). During the visit, major development on CPEC was also witnessed. It was decided to further expand the scope of CPEC while including new areas like agriculture and new energy. It was also decided to accelerate the economic and technological development for sustainable growth in Pakistan.

Similarly, during November 2022 visit of the Chinese FM to Islamabad, he stated that "the two countries called for resolving differences over CPEC projects through dialogue and consultation, safeguarding international fairness and justice, promoting the cause of world peace and development, and jointly building a community with a shared future for mankind" ("China-Pakistan Committed," 2023). He also stated that in order to help Pakistan avoid Dollar challenge an "MOU between Central Bank of China and State Bank of Pakistan to trade in Yuan. This initiative has helped annual trade to grow beyond \$27 billion" (Khaliq, 2022). Subsequent developments have proved that Chinese investment in CPEC project is not a debt trap for Pakistan but an insulator of economic stability, industrial development, and regional linkage. However, for the smooth operationalization of CPEC and further strengthening of Pakistan China friendship, it is also important that 'genuine' concerns of the people particularly from Gilgit Baltistan and Baluchistan be addressed effectively.

Future of China-Pakistan Friendship and its Role in Shared Community for Mankind

During his successful state visit to Pakistan in 2015, President Xi Jinping pointed out that the China-Pakistan community with a shared future should be continually enriched to better benefit people from both the countries, promote stability and prosperity in the region and serve as a model for building an Asian community with a shared future (Government of Pakistan, n.d.). The trajectory of China Pakistan relations clearly illustrates that the relations will further strengthen and diversify in future. Both the countries think that their future is tightly knitted together. Under the current global political paradigm shift where China has emerged as a challenger to the US along with other great powers, Pakistan's role is significant. Being an old ally of US and all-weather friend of China, Islamabad had to balance between the two giants. However, it seems that Pakistan tilt towards China is far more than the US because of the regional and global political developments.

China also realizes the geo-strategic and geo-economic importance of Pakistan for its own regional and global aspirations. Beijing knows it very well that Pakistan is detrimental in the materialization of the concept of Shared Future for Mankind. China's uninterrupted, cheaper and easy access to the Middle Eastern and African markets largely depends upon Pakistan. Xi's dream of economic development throughout the Eurasian region is also dependent on Pakistan. Islamabad, being the all-time tested friend of Beijing, has always welcomed and facilitated the later in its access to international markets.

The post pandemic era has seen an all level intensive coordination between the two states. Communication between two has been achieved in all aspects. Highest level visits to each other countries is one of such manifestations. Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif's visit to China after President Xi took oath for the third time as Secretary General of the Communist Party of China reflects the nature of relations between the two states. It is important to note that PM Sharif was the first foreign dignitary to visit China after this oath taking.

According to then Chinese FM, Mr. Wang, this visit "fully reflects the particularity of China-Pakistan relations and Pakistan's important position in China's overall foreign affairs," (Khaliq, 2022) "The time-tested China-Pakistan friendship is a valuable strategic asset of the two countries, and building a China-Pakistan community with a shared future is a strategic choice made by the two countries," Pakistani president Mr. Arif Alvi during his visit to China in 2020 stated that "mutual support, solidarity, and cooperation" humanity can defeat any danger" ("Xi moots idea," 2020). He was referring to Covid pandemic in this regard.

Upon his visit to Pakistan in 2023, Chinese FM Qing assured Islamabad that China will always stand besides Pakistan in the hour of need. He also appreciated Pakistan's unconditional support to China on its regional and global concerns. Islamabad always supported Beijing's point of view on regional and global issues. Pakistan always supported and diplomatically defended matters related to China's sovereignty. Mr. Qing stated that "China will, as always, continue to support Pakistan in safeguarding its sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity, finding a development path suited to its own national conditions, and playing its due role in global and regional affairs" ("China-Pakistan Committed," 2023).

Both the FMs appreciated Pakistan's support and efforts to China for the establishment of Community with Shared Future for Mankind. Mr. Qing stated "China is willing to join hands with Pakistan to implement Global Development Initiative, Global Security Initiative and Global Civilization Initiative, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields, jointly resist external risks and challenges, and steadily promote the China-Pakistan community with a shared future" (Huaxia, 2023). While Mr. Wang stated that "China is willing to work with Pakistan to take the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations as an opportunity to accelerate the construction of a closer community of shared future in the new era, bring more benefits to the two peoples, and make greater contributions to regional stability and prosperity" ("China to Build Closer," 2021).

During his recent visit in August 2025 to Pakistan, Chinese FM Mr. Wang stated that "ensure that the building of a China-Pakistan community with a shared future continues to take the lead in the building of a neighbourhood community with a shared future, better benefit the people of both countries, and play a demonstrative role in safeguarding regional peace, stability, development and prosperity" ("Friendship with Pakistan," 2025).

It is pertinent to mention that both countries pledge cooperation at regional and global level on matters of mutual interest. Both reject hegemonism in international politics. They also have similar point of view for the creation of multilateralism instead of unilateralism at global level. Furthermore, both states support the role of UN and use of International Law in the settlement of global disputes.

According to Mr. Wang, "China's development is a growing force for world peace and a stronger factor for global stability. In this process, China-Pakistan relations will gain new impetus and raise to a new level" (Khaliq, 2022). While talking about the future of relations of China and Pakistan, President Xi says, "we should strengthen mutual assistance and deepen strategic cooperation. We should keep the good tradition of frequent high-level visits and meetings, work together on major strategic issues, and support each other on issues involving our respective core interests and major concerns" (Government of Pakistan, n.d.). Such statements from both the sides gives a clear insight about the future collaboration between China and Pakistan especially about community with shared future for mankind.

In a changing and turbulent world where global transformations, not seen in a century, are unfolding at a faster pace. The building of a China-Pakistan community with a shared future is of even greater relevance and strategic significance (Government of Pakistan, n.d.). The two sides have agreed to develop and implement this action plan and to build, between 2025 and 2029, a China-Pakistan community with a shared future with even stronger political mutual trust, closer economic and trade ties, deeper security cooperation and a more solid popular basis (Government of Pakistan, n.d.). Inclusion of "four always principles" in Pakistan-China relations is a practical step towards materializing the concept of community with shared future. The four principles include maintaining high-degree mutual trust and mutual support, focus on development and win-win cooperation, safeguard security and improve people's livelihoods, and strengthening coordination and meet challenges together ("Wang Yi:" 2025).

As China and Pakistan have achieved the status of "all-weather strategic cooperative partnership", There is need to further strengthen cooperation in multiple fields. two sides will deepen cooperation in such fields as science and technology, space and human resources, support enhanced subnational cooperation, and jointly improve industrial development capacity and agricultural modernization for greater economic and social development in both countries and a better life for the peoples. Tackling air pollution and environmental degradation as well as conservation and management of water resources, and enhance mutual cooperation in climate change and water management, industry, agriculture, new energy and information and communications technology are also mutually agreed agendas between Pakistan and China.

CONCLUSION

China's dream to build a community with shared future for mankind is no more an idea. Soon it will be a reality where most of the countries particularly Pakistan will play a crucial role in this regard. China is focusing on issues related to human security. It is really concerned with the climatic changes and their impact on mankind. In order to safeguard future of the mankind from natural calamities due to climatic changes, Beijing has adopted green technologies and has reduced Carbon emissions to a large extent. China helps many countries to adopt and develop alternative means of energy especially solar and wind energy. It has helped Pakistan in this regard as well.

China is a role model for many developing nations including Pakistan while lifting millions of people from poverty. Similarly, China's fast modernization of health care facilities at par with international standards are worth mentioning. Beijing is ready to help other countries in this regard as well. Establishment of BRI and Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) are most

important examples in this regard. Beijing wants a just, prosperous and based on equality international economic order. This order is a key to mankind's development. China's unconditional help to Asia, Africa, Latin America and even Europe during the Covid pandemic is one reflection for the establishment of Community with Shared Future for Mankind.

China never forced Pakistan to adopt a Chinese model of development rather it always supported and respected Islamabad's own choice of developmental roadmap. China always stepped forward to help Pakistan in industrialization and urbanization. Beijing always supported Pakistan and kept its projects and economic support to Pakistan despite of political crises in Pakistan. Beijing never interfered into internal political matters of Pakistan. It always remained supportive to every regime. However, for the sustainable development, Beijing thinks that all Pakistani political forces should sit together and chart out a formula for political stability and future economic roadmap of the country.

China and Pakistan must be proud of their all-weather friendship. Seven decades of their diplomatic history tells us nothing but brotherhood, fraternity, cooperation, support and respect to each other. The saying that "happiness shared is doubled and sadness shared is halved" perfectly fits on to China Pakistan friendship and brotherhood. It is expected that both states would expand limitless their friendship boundaries and ultimate establishment of 'international' Community with Shared Future for Mankind.

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