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Report- In-House Meeting
**Six-Member Chinese Delegation from
IDCPC**

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Pictures of the Event



In-House Meeting Six-Member Chinese Delegation from the International Department of the Communist Party of China (IDCPC)

The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad hosted an In-House Meeting on March 15, 2016 with six-member delegation from the International Department of the Communist Party of China (IDCPC). The delegation was led by Mr. Li Jun, Assistant Minister of International Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of China (IDCPC). Other members of the delegation included: Mr. Li Jun, Assistant Minister, (IDCPC), Mr. Yuan Ruidong, Director, IDCPC, Ms. Jia Peng, Deputy Director, IDCPC, Mr. Wang Bo, Deputy Director, IDCPC, Mr. Wang Yuwei, Second Secretary, IDCPC, Mr. Tan Wei, Staff Member, IDCPC.

In addition to members of IDCPC, Mr. Zhao Lijian, DCM, and Mr. Mei Jing, Second Secretary, of the Embassy of People's Republic of China in Islamabad also participated.

Ambassador Masood Khan, Director General ISSI, warmly welcomed the delegation and underlined Pakistan's strong relations with China including with State's institutions and the CPC. He thanked China for offering the CPEC, which is also the flagship project for the success of the 'One Belt One Road' initiative.

Mr Li Jun comprehensively elaborated the economic growth of China, the present slow down, and future outlook. He was confident about the resilience and potentials of the Chinese economy. He added that this year marks the 65th anniversary of China-Pakistan bilateral relations, and described the depth of bilateral strategic relations. He briefed the audience about the latest developments in China, and said that the month of March each year is significant as it is in this month that the CPC evaluates and draws up plans for the socio-economic development for 1.3 billion Chinese people.

He presented an analysis of the Chinese economy and pointed out its positive outlook despite of the slow down witnessed by many developed countries. He said that there are challenges facing the Chinese economy, but there are opportunities as well. China's economy is based on a solid foundation. He said that the Chinese Government is taking prudent measures and adopting reforms to correct this slow down trend of 6.9 per cent. Only the present economic growth of 6.9 per cent in China could create another G-20 country, he opined. He threw light on centenary goals, and said that China will uplift 100 million people from rural to urban areas to double national prosperity. By 2020, Chinese Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would be US\$ 16 trillion, he pointed out. Chinese export reached US\$ 1.5 trillion last year. He was of the view that innovation development, facing developed countries, investment in cheap labour resources, and emerging consumers' protection and market share are comprehensive strategies drawn by China.

He also described ecological concerns, carbon omissions, and green development as an important part and parcel of the Chinese government development strategy. He emphasised that the Chinese government is strictly adhering to green development and ecological concerns as defined by the Paris Conference. He said that fairness and justice for all is an important pillar of Chinese development strategy.

Mr Li Jun emphasised on the balanced development being pursued between the eastern and western regions of China. He also talked upon the comprehensive development strategy instead of heavily focusing on GDP growth rate. He was optimistic about the Sino-Pakistani bilateral economic relations and latest thriving moves of Pakistan's economy under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to further uplift the economy of Pakistan.

He highlighted statistics about Chinese consumption abroad, which is increasing. China satisfies domestic supply and demand, he said, and is improving the supply of high demand. He also pointed out on the intellectual property rights and social investment as a part of Government policy.

Talking about the China-Pakistan bilateral ties, he said that it is the only unique relationship of its kind in the world. In the past, China was not so economically developed to help Pakistan, but now, China offers great help to Pakistan under the 'One Belt One Road' initiative and CPEC, which would lay the great economic foundation of our bilateral economic ties. There would be no failures in the CPEC's project, he said. He suggested that think tanks, NGOs, people-to-people contacts and exchanges, and the youth can play a vital role to consolidate the links between the two countries.

Ambassador Masood Khan appreciated Mr Li Jun, and said that he has educated the audience on Chinese economy and bilateral relations between our two countries. He also commented that Mr. Li Jun is a forward-looking person who offers solutions to problems.

Replying to a question, Mr. Li Jun elaborated the impact of advanced technology on the Chinese economy such as nuclear, cellular phones, online shopping, air travel, space technology, and biological sciences. About a question on China's research and development, he appraised of Chinese government efforts in that field in the next five years. Regarding a question about counter-terrorism, he said that China is forging cooperation with other countries to tackle terrorism. Regarding a question on environmental pollution, he said China is more concerned about coal and carbon omission and this is enshrined in Chinese Constitution and law on protection of environment. Answering a question about the volume of Chinese and Pakistani economies, Mr. Li Jun said that he was optimistic about the future of Pakistani economy and its present performance. Referring to coal-based energy production, he said that by using the "Super Critical Technology" we could reduce carbon omission.

Concluding the session, Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISSI said that China is massively investing in key sectors in Pakistan's economy. Pakistan and China, he said, would overcome difficulties in the implementation of the CPEC projects. He agreed with Mr. Li Jun that all nations participating in the One Belt One Road projects should pursue reforms, development, and stability. Pakistan, he said, was confident that its economy would takeoff as it has already turned around for the better.