



The United Nations 70th Anniversary

Conference Report



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad

Conference Report

70th Anniversary of the United Nations: Challenges and Prospects for Peace, Security and Development



THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES ISLAMABAD

THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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The Institute of Strategic Studies was founded in 1973. It is a non-profit, autonomous research and analysis centre, designed for promoting an informed public understanding of strategic and related issues, affecting international and regional security.

In addition to publishing a quarterly journal and a monograph series, the ISSI organises talks, workshops, seminars and conferences on strategic and allied disciplines and issues.

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Concept Note

This year is an important watershed in world history as we mark the founding of the United Nations. Seventy years on, it is the responsibility of the United Nations and all its constituent members to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” With the world facing threats that have a global impact — terrorism, conflict, poverty, hunger, disease and human rights abuses — it is our collective responsibility to uphold and strengthen the United Nations Charter's three pillars: peace and security; development; and human rights.

Marking the 70th anniversary of the United Nations on October 23, 2015, the Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon, recognized the importance of the collective responsibility of nations pursue the Charter and emphasized that “no single country or organization can address today’s challenges alone ... The timeless values of the UN Charter must remain our guide. Our shared duty is to ‘unite our strength’ to serve ‘we the people’.”

Both Pakistan and China have been active participants in the efforts to promote the purposes and principals of the UN Charter and have worked together at the United Nations and other organizations to promote peace and development, foster win-win cooperation and create a community of shared future. Pakistan and China both espouse and support the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and the leaders in both countries have resolved to work for world peace, regional stability and inclusive development, as well as harmony among civilizations.

Over the years Pakistan has made a substantial contribution to the United Nations efforts in carrying out its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security as a leading participant in UN peacekeeping missions around the world. Addressing the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif stressed that the country has already initiated action on national goals to promote the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda by creating a robust mechanism for the monitoring and implementation of these goals and targets. He expressed Pakistan’s full confidence in the United Nations as the beacon of hope; the repository of freedom; an advocate of the oppressed; and a vehicle for development and progress. Pakistan has made overtures and takes initiative to create and a peaceful neighbourhood, stability and development. “We must strive to adapt this world organization so as to respond effectively to the current and emerging challenges that confront us all”, the Prime Minister said.

China as a rising peace loving nation, has led the United Nations and the international community by its own example by advocating and practicing peaceful development and upholding common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. As President Xi Jinping pointed out in his first address

at the UN General Assembly on September 28, 2015 “The greatest ideal is to create a world truly shared by all”, and even as the lofty goals of the UN are far from being achieved “we must continue our endeavour to meet them.” At the UN Special Summit on Sustainable Development, China has identified twelve crucial areas in which the United Nations must prioritize work, and committed its valuable financial and practical support to Sustainable Development Goals.

To promote regional peace and development that will lead to sustainable development and improving the lives of hundreds of millions across many regions, Pakistan and China have already initiated efforts for implementing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the flagship project of ‘One Belt, One Road’ (OBOR). These steps should help alleviate poverty and spur economic growth that benefits all. Dividends of this project would steer the region towards peace, security and prosperity.

To deliberate on the challenges and opportunities for peace and development, the ever-increasing role the United Nations in the globalized world, and the impact of OBOR and CPEC on multiple regions, the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI), in collaboration with the Embassy of the Peoples’ Republic of China, Islamabad, is organizing a day-long Conference on “*The Seventieth Anniversary of the United Nations: Challenges for Peace, Security and Development,*” on November 28, 2015.

The conference aims to look at how policymakers and analysts in China and Pakistan view prospects of peace and sustainable development. It seeks to create a deeper understanding of the challenges confronting us, and make recommendations on how best we can help one another to reduce conflicts and invest in regional connectivity to achieve the United Nations-led sustainable development goals.

Conference Programme

Inaugural Session

- 1000 hrs: Recitation from the Holy Quran
- 1005 hrs: Welcome Remarks - **Ambassador Masood Khan**, DG, ISSI
- 1010 hrs: Remarks on behalf of Resident Coordinator, UN –
H.E. Mr. Indrika Ratwatte, Resident Representative, UNHCR
- 1015 hrs: Inaugural Address – **H.E. Mr. Inam ul Haq**, Former Foreign Minister
- 1025hrs: Keynote Address - **H.E. Sun Weidong**, Ambassador, PRC
- 1035-1045 hrs: **Tea Break**

Panel I

Attaining Sustainable Peace and Security: Role of the UN

Chairperson: **Ambassador Shamshad Ahmad**, Former Foreign Secretary

Keynote Speaker:

1045 hrs: **H.E. Mr. Indrika Ratwatte**, Resident Representative, UNHCR

Speakers

1055 hrs: **Dr. Hafiz Pasha**, Dean, School of Social Sciences, BNU

Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Development

1102hrs: **Amb. Lu Shulin**, former Ambassador to Pakistan

The relations between China and Pakistan Embodies in the Best Way the Spirit of UN Charter

1109 hrs: **Ms. Javaria Tareen**,

Attaining Sustainable Peace and Security: Recommendations for Pakistan

1116 hrs: **Mr. Chen Wei**, Senior Research Fellow, CIISS

China's peaceful development

1123 hrs: Q-and-A Session

1138 hrs: Remarks by the Chair

1143-1148 hrs: Session Break

Panel II

Path to Regional Development and Connectivity: Role of the UN

Chairperson: **Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi**, Professor Emeritus and Analyst

Keynote Speaker:

1148 hrs: **Mr. Vittorio Cammarota**, Director, UN Information Center

Speakers:

1158 hrs: **Dr. Liu Zongyi**, Senior Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies

Peaceful Rise: Experience from China

1205 hrs: **Ms. Huzaifa Ejaz**, Roots Millennium School

Ensuring Security in the Region: Recommending a Way Forward

1212 hrs: **Mr. Chen Fangming**, Senior Research Fellow, CIISS

Ensuring Security in the Region: A Way Forward

1219 hrs: Q-and-A Session

1234 hrs: Remarks by the Chairperson

1239-1400 hrs: Lunch

Panel III
A Harmonious World: Role of the UN

Chairperson: **Dr. Ashfaque Hasan Khan**, Principal and Dean, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, NUST

Speakers:

- 1400 hrs: **Dr. Khawar Mumtaz**, Chairperson, National Commission on the Status of Women
Promoting Peace in South Asia: Role of the UN
- 1407hrs: **Amb. An Qiguang**, former Chinese Counsel General in Karachi
Role of the UN and the Creation of a Harmonious World
- 1414hrs: **Dr. Han Hua**, Peking University
SDGs: China and its Role in Asia
- 1421hrs: **Dr. Huma Haque**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
Pakistan's Contribution to the SDGs
- 1428hrs: **Dr. Sun Lizhou**, Deputy Director, Pakistan Study Center, Tsinghua University/
SDGs and China's Vision for the Region
- 1435 hrs: **Mr. Umer Babar**, Roots Millennium School
Vision of a Peaceful and Harmonious World: A Youthful Perspective
- 1442 hrs: Q-and-A Session
- 1457hrs: Remarks by the Chair
- 1502-1512 hrs: Session Break

Panel IV
Role of Think Tanks in Promoting Regional Peace and Development

Chairperson: **Ambassador Khalid Mahmood**, Chairman BOG, ISSI

Speakers:

1512 hrs: **Amb. Ali Sarwar Naqvi**, Executive Director, CISS

Role of Think Tanks in Security and Development:

Recommendations from Pakistan

1519 hrs: **Mr. Ye Hailin**, Director, Center for South Asia Studies, CASS

Role of Think Tanks in Security and Development:

Recommendations from China

1526 hrs: **Dr. Huma Baqai**, Associate Professor, IBA, Karachi

Think Tanks in Pakistan and China: A Collaborative Approach

1533 hrs: **Dr. Ahmad Rashid Malik**, Senior Research Fellow, ISSI

The Role of Think Tanks in Pakistan

1540 hrs: **Ms. Myra Nasir**,

*Role of Think Tanks in Promoting Regional Peace and
Development*

1547 hrs: Q-and-A Session

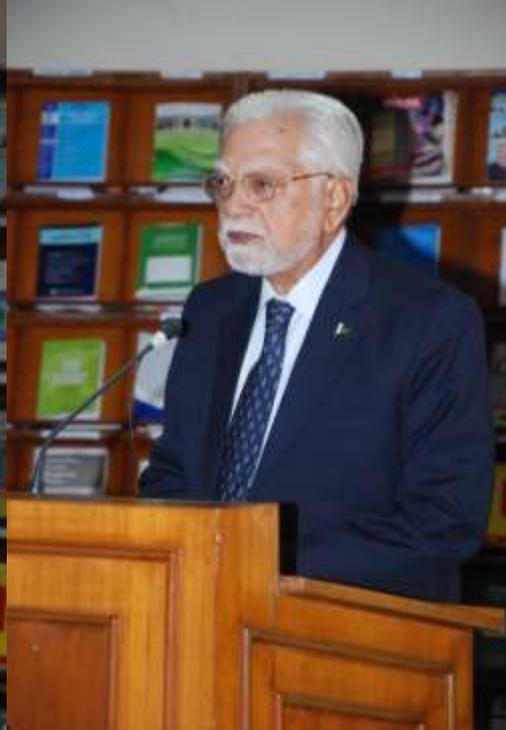
1602 hrs: Remarks by the Chair

1607 hrs: Concluding Remarks – **Ambassador Masood Khan**, DG, ISSI

Inaugural Session

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Keynote Address

H. E. Mr. Sun Weidong

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Pakistan

I am very pleased to attend the inaugural session of the Conference on the 70th Anniversary of the UN. I would like to thank H.E. Mr. Inam ul Haq and Mr. Indrika Ratwatte for gracing the ceremony. I would also like to thank Ambassador Masood Khan and Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad to organize this conference. My warmest welcome to all the distinguished scholars from China and Pakistan for attending this conference.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The founding of the United Nations is the epoch-making event with historic significance in the 20th century. 70 years ago, the United Nations was founded after the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War. The Charter of the United Nations laid the cornerstone of the contemporary international order and established the fundamental principles of contemporary international relations. This was a remarkable achievement of profound impact. 70 years later, we gather here at this seminar to commemorate the establishment of the UN. This is a timely, correct and important decision.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to talk about three points: China's role in and its contribution towards the UN, China's points of view on the UN, China's future plan for the development of the UN.

Now I will come to the first question about China's role and contribution towards the United Nations? Actually, China is one of the founding members of the UN and signatory of its charter. On October 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly passed with overwhelming majority the Resolution 2758 which resumed all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the UN. This opened up a new chapter of the relations between China and the UN. Since then, China has fully participated in all the UN organizations and provided 166 countries and international organizations with nearly RMB400 billion worth of assistance and dispatched over 600,000 aid workers. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has played a constructive and responsible role in maintaining world peace and stability. China has participated in peacekeeping operations for 25 years and become a major provider of personnel and funds for peacekeeping operations, while 18 Chinese peacekeepers lost their lives in UN peacekeeping missions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Next is the second question: what is China's point of view on the UN? The world is dynamically changing with every passing day forcing nations and international organizations to make changes accordingly. At this important juncture, it's important to reflect on the way forward for the United Nations. To achieve UN's goals of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, I think we should work together and make more efforts in the following aspects.

First, we should call for partnerships between and among nations on equality basis. China believes in mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries. Each country's right of choosing its own political system and developmental model should be respected. There should be a new vision of seeking extensive consultations and achieving win-win outcomes for all. We believe in resolving disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation, while avoiding the use of force. In our opinion, major countries should follow principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation in handling their relations. Also, China believes that big countries should adopt the principle of equality for all other states irrespective to their status by using a right approach of putting justice before interests.

Secondly, we appeal to abandon Cold War mentality, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. In the age of economic globalization, no country can maintain absolute security only with its own efforts, and in the same way no country can achieve stability out of other's instability. We urge the international community to give maximum role to the United Nations and its Security Council to ending conflicts through dialogue and negotiations.

Recently, there were a number of serious terrorist attacks in some countries. Terrorism is the common enemy of all mankind. The Chinese Government firmly opposes all forms of terrorism and is determined to combat any such activity, including that of "East Turkistan Islamic Movement." We believe that, while fighting against terrorism, the international community should discard double standards and join hands to defeat this menace, the common enemy of all mankind.

Thirdly, we should promote innovative and inclusive development. The growing gap between the rich and the poor is both unsustainable and unfair. Development is meaningful only when it is inclusive and sustainable. In the world

today about 800 million people live in extreme poverty, nearly six million kids die before the age of five each year and nearly 60 million children are unable to go to school. We must work together to ensure that everyone lives with dignity and has access to development. The Post-2015 Development Agenda adopted this year

draws up a new blueprint in this regard. I think it can be a new starting point to work out a course of equitable development that benefits all countries.

Fourthly, we appeal to increase inter-civilization exchanges to promote harmony, inclusiveness and respect for differences. Each civilization represents the unique vision and contribution of its people, and no civilization is superior to others. Only through mutual respect, mutual learning and harmonious coexistence can the world maintain its diversity and thrive.

Fifthly, we urge the international community to build an ecosystem that puts Mother Nature and green development first. Mankind may utilize nature and even try to transform it. But we are after all a part of nature. We should care for nature and not place ourselves above it. It is time we should reconcile industrial development with nature and pursue harmony between man and nature to achieve sustainable development of the world and the all-round development of mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Here is the third question: China's future plan for the development of the UN. As a responsible member of the UN and the international community, China is ready to make more contribution to the world peace and development. While attending the series of UN summits in New York in September, Chinese President Xi Jinping made a number of important announcements regarding promoting world peace and development. Just to name a few:

China will join the new UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and build a peacekeeping standby force of 8,000 troops. China will provide free military aid of US\$100 million to the African Union to support the building of the African Standby Force.

China will establish assistance fund for South-South cooperation, with an initial pledge of US\$2 billion in support of developing countries' implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. China will continue to increase investment in the Least Developed Countries, and exempt the debt of the outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by relevant Least Developed Countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries.

As the United Nations enters a new decade, we should renew our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, and create a community of shared future for mankind. China will continue to give its full support to United Nations in carrying out its mandate. I fully believe that a peaceful, developing and prosperous China will make more contribution to the great cause of the UN.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Pakistan is an important member of the United Nations. Pakistan's consistent and leading contribution to UN peacekeeping is a testament to its abiding commitment to the global peace. Naturally, the brotherhood of China and Pakistan is also demonstrated in the UN. The permanent missions of both countries in New York, Geneva and Vienna are closely coordinated and backing each other, reflecting the all-weather strategic partnership between the two.

The participants of the conference from both China and Pakistan are very impressive. I hope you can have an in-depth and extensive discussion, and come up with visionary and constructive ideas and initiatives for the future development of the UN.

I thank the efforts made by our host and sincerely wish the Conference a full success! Thank you.

Welcome Remarks **Ambassador Masood Khan**

Director General, Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad

I welcome you all to this one-day conference being organized by the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI) and the Embassy of the People's Republic of China.

I thank Ambassador Sun Weidong, the most popular and successful Ambassador of China, and the Chinese Embassy for their support. I welcome all the Chinese diplomats and scholars who have travelled from different parts of China to attend this Conference. And of course the Pakistani scholars and professionals who are here to join us. I am grateful to the UN for its partnership, and acknowledge the presence of the representatives of UNHCR and UNIC.

I thank Honourable Inam ul Haque, Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, for gracing this occasion with his presence. Sir, we are honoured to have you here.

The topic for the Conference, as you know, is "The 70th Anniversary of the United Nations: Challenges for Peace, Security and Development." The seventieth anniversary of the United Nations is a time for both celebration and reflection. Seventy years ago, the United Nations was founded as the most devastating war in the history of the world was still raging. Its Charter was inspired by the principles of universal peace, equal rights, and self-determination of peoples. The UN took successful measures to avert another major war; make peace; and support economic and social development around the globe.

The United Nations has become a symbol of hope for the oppressed and people caught in conflicts; a custodian and promoter of international rule of law; and a vehicle for social and economic development. But, our quest for peace remains elusive. Clouds of conflict and tensions sweep across Europe, the Middle East and Africa and threaten to engulf the Asia-Pacific region. Terrorism remains a potent threat to international peace and security. New forms of organized violent extremism have struck many regions.

Persecuted and weary refugees cross rough waters and inhospitable borders. Many die on their way. Other face rejection, alienation and persecution. Terrorists struck in Paris. They struck in Peshawar most brutally, late last year. What is their next target?

Abject poverty is the fate of billions of people. Our fragile planet is being exploited irresponsibly. Are these developments a precursor to another global crisis or even a war?

Today, as never before, we need to intensify efforts to free our fellowmen, women and children from extreme poverty and deprivation. Today, as never before, we need to promote universal respect for sovereign equality. Today, as never before, we look towards the UN to step forward to resolve chronic and emerging conflicts.

The United Nations General Assembly session this year was a new pinnacle for the international community as, 70 years on, it vowed once again to save the world from the scourge of war, to spur sustainable development and to end exploitation and injustices.

Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said that we must prove ourselves fit for purpose. We must listen to the just demands of the world's peoples and hear the call of history.

He said: "We speak often of hope. Our duty is to turn hope into action, through hard work, commitment, skill and integrity. With passion but most of all with compassion, we can build the future your people want – and that our world needs."

President Xi Jinping, in his address to the UN General Assembly, said that China would never give up peaceful development. He said: "China will continue to participate in building world peace ... No matter how the international landscape may evolve and how strong it may become, China will never pursue hegemony, expansion or a sphere of influence." Headed all countries are equals, no matter big or small, rich or poor.

On that occasion, he announced to establish a 10-year, 1 billion US dollar China-UN peace and development fund to support the UN's work.

Earlier, at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York, President Xi Jinping announced that China would set up the South-South cooperation assistance fund, with initial contribution of US\$ 2 billion. It would also increase investment in the least developed countries (LDCs) and do its best to raise its investment in them to US\$ 12 billion by 2030; and exempt the debt of the outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans, due by the end of 2015, of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. This is the best way a member state would promote the cause of the United Nations.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, while addressing the General Assembly, said that regrettably "the peoples of the United Nations–have not succeeded in beating our arms into plowshares or promoting universal prosperity and larger freedoms." But he also said that today "our interdependent world possesses the financial, scientific and organizational capabilities to address these diverse and interrelated challenges that pose a common threat to all member states." He stressed that the real challenge remains to mobilize resources to implement the 17 goals agreed at

the Sustainable Development Summit to promote equitable and inclusive development for all our peoples.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We believe the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), tied as it is to China's 'One Belt, One Road Initiative', is the most tangible contribution to South-South Cooperation and to creating conducive conditions for peace and stability by massively investing in economic development and connectivity.

To make the role of the UN more effective, we invite UN missions in Islamabad to work closely with the think tanks and embassies of the countries in Islamabad, like China, which are keen to contribute to the development of Pakistan.

The United Nations is neither a sprawling bureaucracy nor just an intergovernmental behemoth. It is, in essence, *We the Peoples'* organization — to serve them, to unite them and to empower them.

We need a United Nations that cares for the people. We want a UN that comes to the rescue of the people in distress. The United Nations should remain a symbol of hope for the indigent, the illiterate and the sick. It should be a catalyst for peaceful development and win-win partnerships. It is the first and last resort for making, keeping and building peace.

The United Nations should not be reduced to a by-stander as multiple conflicts rage in the Middle East. To resolve the Syrian crisis, it should be in the driving seat. The UN should set up a *peace table* to bring warring factions together for negotiations to build on the engagement in Geneva and Vienna. Delay means more deaths of innocents, more terrorism, more strife, more instability.

More than any other forum or organization, the United Nations has the legitimacy to pursue peace and development. Major powers should allow the necessary space to the UN to play its role. They should not take steps that atrophy it.

Pakistan will continue to be a strong supporter of the United Nations, which has always been part of our political ecology and national doctrine. We would continue to work with China, our iron brother, and the UN offices in Islamabad to advance the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

Remarks

Mr. Indrika Ratwatte

Resident Representative, UNHCR

I am honoured to represent the United Nations in Pakistan today and to have the opportunity to speak with you about what we are doing in Pakistan, as well as around the world, as we celebrate 70 years of the UN.

I would like to start with a reflection on the preamble to the UN Charter which begins with the statement “We the Peoples, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind...”

Seventy years ago, in the aftermath of two World Wars and their attendant devastation and suffering, the world came together to create the United Nations, an institution dedicated to building a world where all could “practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours”, similar to tone to the Five Principles of Peace Coexistence,. Currently made up of 193 member states, the United Nations continues to be guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter, and to provide a forum for its members to take part in dialogue to solve problems together.

The UN is uniquely place to take action on the issues confronting humanity throughout the world in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.

The United Nations family in Pakistan recently celebrated the UN’s 70th anniversary, a time to reflect on and celebrate 70 years of the United Nations and to look to the future. There are more than 3,000 UN Staff members working all across Pakistan, working to address a spectrum of needs and issues, including providing immediate relief and protection to the most vulnerable, assisting displace people and refugees to return to their homes, supporting the Government of Pakistan, and helping girls get into and stay in school.

Pakistan itself faces complex humanitarian and development challenges, including the ongoing displacement of communities as a result of security operations and natural disasters. Since 2008, almost million people from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA have fled their homes as result of security operations in the region. At present an estimated 1.66 million temporarily displaced people (approximately 270,000 families) have taken refuge in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. At the same time, Pakistan continues to host approximately 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees.

While the work of the United Nations remains rooted in peace and security, development, and human rights, our approach is changing with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG agenda envisages a world of universal respect for human rights, equality and non-discrimination. The overriding message of the new agenda is “to leave no one behind” to ensure that targets are met for all and “to reach the furthest behind first.” Two of the seventeen SDGs are dedicated to combating inequality and discrimination and ensuring that no-one is left behind.

In everything we do, we work with the government to expand all people’s options and opportunities and empower them with the ability to make their own choices. This is the real purpose of development and humanitarian aid as well as of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (Mutual Respect for Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity, Mutual Non-aggression, Non-interference in each other’s Internal Affairs, Equality and Mutual Benefit, and Peaceful Coexistence). We are all working toward world peace, regional stability and inclusive development, and harmony among civilizations. Challenges will continue to arise but we need to continue to be steadfast in our endeavours to maximize the collective impact of the UN’s work on the world at large.

Thank you.

Address by the Chief Guest

Inam ul Haque

Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan

The United Nations is celebrating its 70th Anniversary this year. Three score and ten is said to be the normal age-span vouchsafed to man. Now that the United Nations has achieved this age, this could be regarded as an appropriate moment to assess whether the Organisation has lived up to the hopes and expectations that mankind had placed in it at its establishment.

However, as we sit in judgement on the United Nations we must not lose sight of the fact that the United Nations is the voluntary association of countries. By joining the Organisation the member states have pledged to abide by the UN Charter and to uphold the purposes and principles spelt out in Articles one and two of the document.

Since the all decisions at the United Nations are made by member states, the United Nations can only be as effective or ineffective, strong or weak as the member states wish it to be.

Thus when taking stock of the successes and failures of the United Nations, we should bear in mind that we are in fact taking stock of the successes and failures of the international community as a whole as well as those of individual nations in their approach to the United Nations.

We have also to take into account that while the Charter bestows equal status and voting rights on all members, large and small, powerful and the weak, power politics always comes into play in decision making and those who pay a large share of the budget of the UN and its affiliated bodies also carry a larger clout particularly where their own interests are involved.

Let me also add that the UN system has also, over the decades, become a huge and complex bureaucratic set up. Such leviathans acquire a life of their own. And like all bureaucracies it has learnt the art being opaque when it so wishes and that of releasing red herrings when needed in order to deflect or avoid critical examination. It also does not always follow the dictates of member states. The many secretariats that run the UN system are, at times, not above dangling the offer of a job or two to use representatives of member states to promote and push ideas to obtain wider mandates and consequently larger budgets for themselves.

Furthermore, there are, today so many bodies in the system that a large number of member states find it impossible to keep track of all the activities going on simultaneously. They simply do not have the means, the manpower or the

expertise to service the meetings or keep track of the decisions that are being made.

Bearing these caveats in mind let us now turn to peace and security and development which are the subject of this seminar.

Peace and Security

I will list some of the threats to international peace and security. These are:

- Inter- state disputes and conflicts
- Civil or intra-state conflicts
- Terrorism by states and non-state actors and entities: Ironically, it is States whose policies and actions — including aggression and occupation and denial of fundamental rights — give rise to extremism and terrorism and then these same states instead of addressing the root causes unite to fight against and destroy the terrorists.

Apart from these some other threats to international peace and security that have assumed urgency include:

- Control over Global Commons;
- Race for finite resources
- Climate Change and Global Warming;
- Water shortages
- Food security
- Cyber security
- Pandemics and
- Natural disasters

Most of these so-called non-traditional threats can and must be addressed through consultations and cooperation.

As for the traditional threats listed above the means available to the United Nations to deal with them include:

- Conflict prevention;
- Restoration of peace/Peace Making;
- Peace keeping through the Blue Helmets: this being one of the success stories of the United Nations to which Pakistan has contributed in a significant way;
- Peace building through monitoring ceasefires, demobilization of fighting factions, reintegration of the insurgents into civil society, return of refugees and displaced persons, monitoring elections, protecting Human Rights and fostering reconciliation;
- Peace enforcement through sanctions and military action; and finally

- Conflict resolution through mediation or through recourse to the ICJ and other adjudicating Tribunals/Courts.

All of these concepts are well known to us. But regrettably, the role of the United Nations in many of the ongoing conflicts particularly in recent years has been that of a concerned bystander. The United Nations has not been too successful in conflict prevention especially when great power interest is involved because of the Veto power enjoyed by the five permanent members of the UNSC. Aggression and occupation have gone unpunished and unvacated as for example in Kashmir and Palestine. And we have seen the devastation visited on the people of Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Yemen and others, at times under the rubric of 'Humanitarian Intervention' or the 'Right to Protect' and at others to introduce their peoples to 'Democracy and Human Rights'.

The power to deal with issues relating to peace and security is concentrated in the hands of the Security Council. In recent years the UNSC has also arrogated to itself the task of writing international law without due discussion, debate and careful thought. International conferences to develop new legal norms, and expert bodies like the International Law Commission are sinking into oblivion.

The General Assembly is being increasingly side-lined and made somewhat irrelevant. Heads of State and/or their Foreign Ministers arrive annually, make ritual statements aimed primarily at their audience back home, bustle around for a few days holding mostly sterile meetings, attend a few receptions and dinners, and depart happily for their home countries.

For more than two decades now the international community is discussing the reform of the UN Security Council which is essentially stuck on one fundamental issue. Should the UNSC be democratised or should it be converted into an even stronger and probably worse oligarchy by conferring the status of permanent members with Veto power as demanded by the so-called on the Group of Four namely Brazil, Germany, India and Japan and two African States to be named later, in addition to the five existing permanent members.

Disarmament

Disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, is another facet of international peace and security. However, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, has been paralyzed for many years. Of the four major issues before the CD, the United States is not in favour of negotiations on three namely Nuclear Disarmament, Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space and Security Assurances to Non-Nuclear States, while Pakistan is not allowing the negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut off Treaty to commence unless the scope of the proposed treaty is expanded to include existing stocks etc. Thus nothing gets accomplished at the CD and members keep talking at each other year after year.

Development

Let us now turn to development. The United Nations is not the main player in international trade, or financing for development and economic growth. Notwithstanding the role of the UNDP as the country coordinator, the decision making bodies i.e. The WTO, the World Bank, the IMF, IFC, and Regional Development Banks etc. are not answerable to the UN. Major economic decisions are made at the G-7, G-20 and the EU meetings and these are brought to the United Nations for rubber stamping by the vast number of countries which have no voice in formulating these decisions. As a result, discredited colonial concepts like the Centre and the Periphery have re-surfaced, commodity and mineral resources of the poor countries are being ruthlessly exploited, financial resources running into more than a trillion dollars are siphoned off from the developing countries every year and end up in the developed world and the gap between the rich and the poor continues to increase.

The silver lining in this sombre picture has been the leading role played by the United Nations in the holding of the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 in New York and the adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which span a large spectrum of the UN family, to be achieved by 2030. I hope substantial progress will be made towards the achievement of these Goals in the next decade and a half.

I will conclude by noting that there appears to be an absence of sincere commitment, on the part of the powerful countries, to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and they go their own way if they cannot bend the United Nations to their will.

However, for smaller, weaker, poorer and more vulnerable countries, the United Nations, with all its shortcomings, remains the only forum where they can air their problems and grievances, demand fair play and justice and generate moral pressure on the powerful with the support of other smaller and weaker countries.

I Thank you.

Panel I

Attaining Sustainable Peace and Security

Role of the UN

on
"The Seventieth Anniversary of the United Nations
Challenges and Opportunities for Peace, Security
November 28, 2015

organised by
The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad
in collaboration with
The Embassy of the People's Republic of China





Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Dr. Hafiz Pasha

Dean, School of Social Sciences, BNU

Let me start first as a citizen of this country and as a former official of the UN — congratulations to the United Nations on the 70th anniversary. Indeed this is a remarkable achievement given the way world has been evolving over the last so many decades. My proposed topic is to speak on inclusive and sustainable development. Let me start by indicating to you the experience that we had over the last few decades with inclusive development. Inclusive development is a situation when within a global context the poorer countries catch up somewhat with rich countries. There ought to be some kind of process of convergence if you want to have inclusive development globally. Unfortunately, the experience is otherwise. Over the last 25 years, among developing countries, leave alone the developed countries, the gap has widened. Low income countries have grown at hardly 3% per annum. The lower middle income countries have grown at 6-7% per annum. And the upper middle income countries have grown at 9% per annum in dollar terms per capita. Of course the lead in all of this has been provided by the performance of China. All success in eradicating poverty which is the principal goal of all development efforts, again there is this divergence. Low income countries over the last 25 years have reduced poverty by one-third. This is not insignificant but it is below the target. The upper middle income countries have achieved almost 90% reduction in poverty and this is spectacular. The strongest example is again China. We must recognise the greater focus on the development by the UN. In the 2000 Millennium Summit for the MDGs, eight goals were set for the world to be achieved by 2015 which is this year. Therefore, it is important to evaluate what has been achieved. One of the fundamental premises of this setup goals was goal eight which is a global partnership for development. The objective was to focus on improving the trading system, providing special and differential treatment to least developing countries, resolving debt problems, and most importantly raising the level of overseas development assistance. Unfortunately, the progress on MDGs up to 2015 has been disappointing. One of the basic reasons is that the vision for the global partnership for development never really took off. Hardly 0.3% of the GDP has been the target attained by most of the countries. In eight core targets relating to poverty, hunger, malnutrition, education, health and so on, no country of the world achieved all eight targets. This is indeed quite remarkable. The best performer in this region and Asia and Pacific is Peoples' Republic of China followed closely by Vietnam. Pakistan achieved four out of the eight targets which is considered very important and globally one-third of the countries achieved five or more targets and rest two-third achieved fewer targets. The performance has been somewhat disappointing and illusive in character. This is because certain developments in the global economy. Turning to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), these are even more capricious. The horizon has been truncated from 2015 to 2030. Now instead of 8 goals, we have 17 goals. This might lead to nervous breakdown for countries who have to achieve these goals including Pakistan. Even more is incredible that we have progressed from 48 targets of the MDGs to over 160 targets in the Sustainable Development Goals. This is a classic UN compromise. The interest of all the UN system has been taken care of and all agencies have got their goals got in but two particular goals are extremely important. First one is global inequality. No quantitative target has been set but at least there is a mention of the

need for the world to be less unequal. For the first time targets on governance have been brought in. My concern is that even with the less ambitious list of MDGs, most developing countries were having a difficulty in achieving those targets. On top of that, now there are more ambitious targets under the SDGs. Pakistan has already signed on them and its performance has left a lot to be desired. In conclusion, time has come for the Peoples' Republic of China to take the lead in the international development effort. It was heartening to hear the Ambassador and the efforts that China proposes to make to strengthen the international community, my one request to Peoples' Republic of China would be to be more open in terms of its trading relationships. Pakistan has a free trade agreement with China, Chinese exports to Pakistan are five times Pakistan's exports to China. Even more worrying is that Pakistan's exports to China declined by 20% in last two years. However, Pakistan is very grateful to China for the CPEC. Next 15 years are going to be very challenging and hopefully Pakistan will make more progress on attaining Sustainable Development Goals.

The Relations between China and Pakistan

Embodies in the Best Way

The Spirit of UN Charter

Ambassador Lu Shulin

Former Ambassador to Pakistan

I am very glad to attend the meeting of the Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies for commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of United Nations. To commemorate the occasion is meant to carry forward the spirit of the UN Charter. In my perception the Sino-Pakistan relationship embodies the spirit of the Charter of UNO of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between different countries in the best way. So I would like to talk on the relations between China and Pakistan.

What are the special features of Sino-Pakistan relations? In my opinion, they are as follows:

Firstly, treat each other with frankness and high mutual confidence China and Pakistan established diplomatic relations in 1951. Pakistan is one of the countries which established diplomatic relations shortly after the founding of the PRC and the first Islamic country which established diplomatic relations with China. It shows the goodwill of Government of Pakistan and people towards the new China. Certainly the relations between two countries were not as good as the relations of today. But we witnessed a phenomenon that is in the long course of history the relations between the two countries always went upward and never experienced any setbacks. That is because we respected each other and never interfered into the internal affairs of each other. In the early 50s of last century Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO which were two international organizations master planned by the US and meant for opposing communism. But as soon as Pakistan joined them it explained to the Chinese side that Pakistan joined the two organizations was because of its delicate geographic location and purely for its own security and by no means for opposing China. At beginning we were worried and unhappy. But after watching the deeds of Pakistan, gradually we began to believe on Pakistan's explanation. At Bandung Conference held in 1955, the Prime Ministers of the two countries held two successful talks and decided to develop friendly relations with each other. It resulted in the exchange of visits of Prime Ministers of two countries. In 1973, when I just joined the Asia Department of MFA and began to deal with Pakistan affairs, one of my senior colleagues told me that once he and the leadership of the Ministry were seriously criticized by Premier Zhou. As once Premier Zhou was interviewed by a famous Pakistan correspondent. In the reporting of the correspondent, it was said, Premier Zhou expressed his understanding on Pakistan's joining the SEATO and CENTO.

When my colleague read the reporting, he thought it was not possible for the Premier to have said that. So he wrote a statement in the name of *New China News Agency*, negating the report of the correspondent, saying it was fabricated by the correspondent. The statement was processed and was issued without being sent to the Premier for approval. When the correspondent read the statement, he got very angry. He talked with the Chinese Embassy, saying that he did not fabricate any news. Premier did say that. When the Premier got known of that, the Premier was very angry, saying how did you know I did not say that. I did say that. I am in Beijing you could have asked me before issuing such kind of statement. You must explain and seek an apology from that correspondent. My colleague told me that it was a serious mistake made by him in his diplomatic life. As a diplomat one should not take things as granted. From this story we can see that the Chinese leadership still had confidence on Pakistan when it joined the two anti-communism organizations.

I still remember that when I was a young officer of the Chinese Consulate-General in Karachi, once an old Pakistani said to me that in early 1950s, when the slogan of *Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai* was flaring aloud, Premier Zhou Enlai did not accept the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru to visit Kashmir during his visit to India. It showed that China is a country of principles. It stick to its principled position on Kashmir issue, not like Khrushchef of the former Soviet Union accepted the position of India by accepting Nehru's invitation to visit Kashmir. The old man said that because of this we believe in China. China is a just-minded country with principle.

During early 60s last century, though not long friendly negotiations and in the spirit of giving and taking China and Pakistan settled their border issue. Since then the border of China and Pakistan became one of the most peaceful borders of the world.

As good friends, on each other's internal affairs, we may give advice to each other. But we never imposed our own will on each other. We always separate our state relation from the internal affairs of our two countries. That's why no matter how the internal situation of the two countries changed, the friendly relations of our two countries kept developing in the last 6 decades. The mutual confidence between our countries was strengthened in the course of history by facts, by our decent conducts. The two countries thus become the most reliable friends to each other.

Secondly, Mutual Support and Close Coordination in International Arena are prominent features of the relations between China and Pakistan. For instance, from 1966-1971 Pakistan was always a co-sponsor country of the joint draft for restoration of legitimate rights of PRC in the United Nations. On the issues related to Taiwan, Pakistan always consulted China before taking its position. On the issue of human rights, it rendered strong support to China in defeating the anti-China resolutions of the western countries in the UN Human Rights Commission.

I remember when I was ambassador to Pakistan, once I was instructed by the then Chinese Foreign Minister, Tang Jiaquan to especially invite the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to dinner on behalf of him to express our gratitude to Pakistan for its firm support to China in the UN Human Right Sessions. I remember that he used words like “splendid, forceful and eloquent” to commend the speech delivered by the Pakistan delegate in the sessions.

Pakistan helped China break the West-imposed encirclement and blockage. In August 1963, Pakistan signed with China “Agreement on Air Transportation” and in 1964, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) started its flights to China. I took the PIA flight to reach Pakistan when I came to Pakistan for the first time. In those years, the operation of PIA’s flights to China was of great significance to China. Nowadays, there are a lot of flights going to and coming from China. But we should not forget that PIA was the first airlines of the non-socialist countries which started its flights to China. I remember that in those years for some period of time I had to accompany our consul-general or acting consul-general to the airport every night to receive and see-off Chinese delegations and teams. Because after the deterioration of the relations between China and the Soviet Union, our transits through Moscow also came across difficulties, PIA and Karachi had become the main air corridor between China and outside world.

I remember that PIA rendered a lot of help to China Aviation Administration Corporation (CAAC) as well. The civil aircrafts we first obtained from the West were 4 Trident Planes which were sold to China by PIA. PIA also helped China in training of the pilots and ground service personnel of this type of airplanes and Boeing planes which we obtained later-on. Then as the interpreter of the Chinese Consulate-General in Karachi I took part in a lot of related work.

Pakistan actively helped China in broadening its diplomatic relations. In this connection Pakistan passed words secretly between leaders of China and the United States and wonderfully arranged the secret visit of Dr. Kissinger to China which had become a much-told tale of the history of modern international relations. What I want to mention here is that Pakistan not only played the role of a bridge between China and United States, as the first Islamic country which established diplomatic relations with China, also played the role of a bridge among a few Islamic countries and China. In this regard, what happened between China and Iran I personally was a witness.

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan who became the President and Prime Minister later on, enjoyed close relations with the royal family of Iran. When he came to know that Iranian side had the desire to develop relations with China, he took the initiative to play the duty of passing words between China and Iran. Because of this I accompanied the head of the Consulate-General to the residence of Mr. Bhutto in Karachi many times. The successive visits of the twin sisters of the King of Iran, Princess Ashraf and Princess Fatima to China in 1971 was arranged through the liaison of Mr. Bhutto. When the two princesses past through Karachi, Mr. Bhutto invited them to dinner. He also

invited the Chinese Consul-general to accompany as well. As the interpreter I was also present there. The visits of the two princesses to China played an important role for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran. Later on China and Iran began to have formal talks for the establishment of diplomatic relations. These talks were conducted in Islamabad through the mediation of the Pakistan government.

In joining WTO, applying for hosting the Olympic Games, World Expo, and becoming the observer of the SAARC, China also had the firm support of Pakistan.

China, certainly, also rendered forceful support to Pakistan in international affairs. In September, 1965, due to the Kashmir dispute, the second war between India and Pakistan broke out. India crossed the international border and launched massive attack on Lahore and other places and exerted enormous pressures on Pakistan. China explicitly supported Pakistan morally, and condemned India's expansionist conduct. In line with the request of Pakistan side, China supplied Pakistan weapons and equipments at earliest possible speed. At that time China notified India three times successively, and lodged strong protests on India's intrusions into the Chinese territory and demanded withdraw of all its troops from the Chinese side and stop all activities of intrusion. Pakistan side was very grateful for China's action in coordination. After many years some Pakistani friends still mentioned this to me in great relish. They said that due to China's notes, India had to divert some portion of its troops from Indo-Pakistan front to Sino-Indian border, thus greatly reduced the pressures on Pakistan front.

In November, 1971, India flagrantly attacked East Pakistan with the excuse of supporting the self-determination of East Pakistan people and thus the third war between India and Pakistan broke out. On this question China resolutely sided with Pakistan. China condemned India for its wanton aggression without any reason against a sovereign country. China's permanent representative in the United Nations Mr. Huang Hua spoke in the emergent session of the Security Council and pointed out that "East Pakistan question is purely the internal affair of Pakistan in it nobody has the right to interfere. The Indian Government launched military aggression against Pakistan on the pretext of East Pakistan question. This cannot be tolerated." Afterwards China worked in close cooperation with Pakistan to maintain the interests of Pakistan in the United Nations on the question of Bangladesh. Only when the nearly 100 thousand war captives got repatriated and Pakistan itself recognized Bangladesh, did China recognize it.

The fact that China firmly supported Pakistan in its struggle for defending sovereignty and territorial integrity greatly won the hearts of the Pakistan people. During both the wars between India and Pakistan, I was in Pakistan. I felt at that time Pakistan people were particularly friendly and warm towards the Chinese people.

China and Pakistan engaged in effective cooperation in fighting against the three evil forces (Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism) and conducted joint military exercises several times.

Thirdly, high-level exchange of visits and frequent interactions between China and Pakistan are the prominent feature of strong Pak-China relations. Leaders of both the countries visit each other frequently. The leaders of Pakistan, after assuming their offices, always make China the first country to visit or the country to visit at earliest possible date. It has become a tradition already and has been kept until now. Most of the top Chinese leaders have visited Pakistan. Here I want to mention especially is that, during his life-time, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Pakistan five times, and hosted Pakistan leaders, delegations and teams innumerable times and did a lot of concrete work for the promotion of Sino-Pakistan relations and thus won sincere love and great respect from the Pakistani people. During my tenure in Pakistan, some Pakistani friends, especially those who had personal contacts with the Premier, were always full of praises for Premier Zhou. I remember that when Mr. Mumtaz A. Alvie, then Pakistan's Ambassador to China, heard the news that Premier Zhou had passed away from radio he rushed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China at 8 o'clock early in the morning to express his condolence without appointment. When he met Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong in the reception room he wept while remembering the Premier Zhou that all including myself choked with sobs. I still remember that scene. The Pakistani people loved Prime Minister Zhou like this, there is no wonder that the Government of Pakistan named the main road leading to the Diplomatic Enclave as the "Zhou Enlai Avenue" according to the suggestion of friends like former Foreign Minister Agha Shahi etc. This is a special honour given to a Chinese leader in Pakistan.

The frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries greatly pushed forward the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Fourthly, ever growing economic cooperation between the two countries with many shining points is another important point. Since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the bilateral relations between the two countries were continuously broadened and deepened. Now they have become all-dimensional, multi-layered comprehensive cooperation, covering political, economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural and military fields. The two countries signed agreements and protocols and established different institutions for consultation so as to ensure the smooth cooperation in different fields.

In 50s, the two countries helped supply each other's needs. Pakistan supplied China with cotton and jute and China supplied Pakistan with coal etc.

Since 60s last century, when itself was not well-off, China, in order to help Pakistan in developing economy and strengthening defence, gave Pakistan quite a

lot economic and military assistance through forms like aid gratis and loans etc. The projects which were completed with the assistance of China such as Taxila Heavy Mechanical Complex, Karakoram High Way, Islamabad Sports Complex, Muzaffargh Electric Power Station, Chashma Nuclear Power Station etc. and some military projects such as Tank Rebuild Factory, Plane Rebuild Factory etc. played positive role for the economic construction and defence building of Pakistan and won the high appraisal from the Pakistan government and people.

Since the 60s last century, the forms of the economic cooperation between the two countries tended to be diversified. The forms of labour contracts, joint ventures and mutual investment were extensively adopted and the economic cooperation was rapidly developed. Until 2014, the bilateral trade increased to US\$10.564 billion annually. Until 2014, the total amount of labour contracts signed by the two sides was US\$ 32.399 billion, and the turnover was US\$26.696 billion. Pakistan has become an important labour contract market for China. In the field of mutual-investment, until 2014, China's non-financial direct investment in Pakistan was US\$3.167billion. Until 2014, Pakistan had invested in 428 projects in China with an actual investment amount of US\$112.0 million.

The cooperation between China and Pakistan in the field of military industrial production also developed from supply of military equipments and help in the building of workshops by China to the joint-ventures in the research and production of weapons. In this regard K8 Trainer, 2000 Main Battle Tank and JF-17 Thunder (in China called FC-1 or Xiao Long Fighter) are good examples.

Here I also want to mention that when the two countries suffered from natural calamities, the peoples of both the countries always tried their best to help each other. For instances, when Pakistan suffered a strong earthquake in 2005 and a severe flood in 2010, and China suffered a massive earth quake in 2008, apart from providing relief funds, they also sent rescue and medical teams to each other to help in the relief work. In 2008, when Pakistan came to know that China was in urgent need of tents, Pakistan sent all its tents in store to China. No wonder that many Chinese people acclaimed "Pakistan people are indeed our true brothers," when they came to know that.

From all I stated above I can say that what our countries did in our bilateral relations are in full accordance to the spirit of UN Charter. This is why the relations between our two countries have become a model of state-state relations based on five principles of peaceful coexistence.

I should especially mention here that in 2014 and 2015 when the countries decided to build China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) the economic cooperation between the two countries entered a complete new stage. To build the Corridor demonstrated the fervent desire of the two countries to further enhance their bilateral cooperation. At the same time, in my perception it demonstrates China's idea on development and on economic cooperation between different

countries. Our view on development and cooperation is peaceful development and win-win cooperation. These days when I was asked why China and Pakistan are building economic corridor between them, why China proposed the building of the Silk-Road Economic Belt and Silk-Road Maritime Economic Road? I often quote a Urdu verse to explain my view which is as follows:

*Shajar aessi mohabbat ke lagaein,
Prtaus kae daman men bhe phal lage*

The English translation could be:

*To plant trees of love,
The gardens of the neighbours can also bear fruits.*

I think this beautiful Urdu verse is an excellent explanation of our views. We want to develop for the benefit of the people, for the purpose of peace, not for achieving hegemony. We want cooperation. We want cooperation not only for our own development, but for the development of others as well. We don't believe on zero-sum game, but believe on win-win results. We think if any cooperation cannot achieve win-win results will not last long. We hope our development will also bring benefit to others, especially to our neighbours. I believe that economic corridor will bring both China and Pakistan even more closer in terms friendship and brotherhood.

Thank you!

Attaining Sustainable Peace and Security Recommendations for Pakistan

Ms. Javaria Tareen

Senior Communication/Public Information Officer

UNHCR

Stability

Government should make conscious efforts for sustainable peace and security in the country, and these efforts should be geared towards attaining economic and political stability.

Economic Sustainability

- Increase in youth unemployment is a big challenge which needs to be addressed on priority basis. New avenues for youth belonging to backward areas should be introduced.
- Youth focused economic policies.
- Pak-China students exchange programme.
- Indigenous and foreign scholarship programmes for students and professionals.

Political Peace and Stability

- Strengthening democratic institutions
- Good governance
- Service delivery approach
- Trust building between citizens and state
- Accountability strategy
- Human Resource Development particularly women development

Communication

- The state needs to enhance its outreach for education and awareness of the citizenry particularly available services, assistance packages, internal security etc.
- Ethics and code of conduct should be followed by the media.

Education

- Governments should prioritise education at all levels and immediate measures should be taken to enhance the attendance of children in schools particularly to keep them away from the reach and influence of various crimes.

Security

- Law enforcement agencies and security institutes like police force both at federal and provincial levels should be made independent in terms of appointments, command and operations, and finances, in order to maintain rule of law in the society.
- Police Ordinance 2002 should be implemented in true letter and spirit.

Judiciary

- Reforms in judicial system
- Speedy justice is an important factor to maintain

China's Peaceful Development

Chen Wei

Senior Research Fellow, CIISS

It is a pleasure to present a paper at Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) renowned and one of the best think tanks of Pakistan. The China Institute of International Strategic Studies (CIISS) established relations with ISSI ten years ago. I have the honour to be one of the members to help establish these relations between the two institutes.

My topic is China's peaceful development. I think I am now in more advantageous position because this topic has been relatively elaborated by Ambassador Shulin. In his speech he spoke about China's view of the development of the UN which has a bigger role in the development of the world. To quote President Xi, in his speech in the UN two months back, "China will never give up peaceful development." In fact, China's peaceful development has become a topic of international debates. There are so many books on the topics like China Challenge or China Choice. China will never challenge other countries. China will always set high goals and objectives for itself. No matter how other countries make their choices to China, China will never change its choice — that is to pursue the road of peaceful development as has been mentioned by President Xi in New York two months back. Actually, China's peaceful development has two very important points. One is the relations between China and the world, and other is the relations between peace and development. As early as 2011, the Chinese government issued a white paper titled China's Peaceful Development. To quote some key sentences — China takes path to peaceful development and is committed to upholding world peace and promoting common development and prosperity of all countries. Peaceful development is a strategic choice made by China to realise modernisation, make itself prosperous and make more contribution to the progress of human civilisation. So this is a strategic choice made by China that it will not change under any circumstances. Viewed from a broader global and historical context, the path of this peaceful development may be defined as that China should develop itself through upholding peace and on the other hand, China can contribute to peace through its own development. China will seek mutual benefit and common development with other countries to build a harmonious world of durable peace and common prosperity. President Xi said in New York that peace and development should be the themes of the world debate. The fundamental and proper way-out to meet global challenges is to seek peace and realise development. In fact, development is the key to eliminate the root causes of conflicts.

China has become an important participant in the international community. Over the past 60 years, China has taken active part in international development and cooperation. China provided 166 countries and international organisations

with 400 billion Yuan worth of assistance and dispatched over 600, 000 aid workers. China has become the second largest economy of the world and also number one trading country. The high speed development of China's economy creates many opportunities for other countries. Between 2009 and 2011, when the world was suffering from the most severe financial crisis, China's contribution to the world's economy accounted for 50%. Even now, when Chinese economy is facing some problems, its contribution to world economy is still 30%. In next five years, China's export to the outside world is expected to surpass one thousand billion US dollars. China's investment to outside world will surpass 500 billion US dollars. Tourism of Chinese people to the outside world will reach one hundred million people per year. Last point to be made is that with China's development and development of its armed forces, China, especially the PLA has been playing an increasingly active role in promoting world peace and development. In recent years, China has been actively fulfilling its international responsibility to the best of its abilities in providing public security products to the international community. Since 1990, China has dispatched over 30,000 officers and soldiers to 24 UN mandated peace keeping missions. To quote from the concept note of this conference, Pakistan has made a substantial contribution to UN in carrying out the peacekeeping missions. It also mentions about the binding commitment of Pakistan to the world peace. In this sense, both China and Pakistan share a big similarity. China has provided emergency relief supplies to countries affected by for example Tsunami in the Indian Ocean, Nepal earthquake, typhoons in Philippines or shortage of waters in Maldives. Earlier this year, the Malaysian Defence Minister requested to provide emergency aid when Malaysia was suffering from most severe floods in 50 years. In just three days aid was transported from China. Regarding protection of international sea lanes — since 2008, China has been sending warships to escort more than 6,000 commercial ships — most of the time foreign ships. To quote defence white paper issued this year titled China's military strategy, China's armed forces will gradually intensify the preparation to take part in operations like international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance and do the utmost to shoulder more international responsibilities and obligations and contribute more toward peace and common development. I am sure the developed China, and developing Chinese armed forces, China will make even more contribution to the development of the world.

Remarks by the Chair

Shamshad Ahmad

Former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan

- Emerging from the ashes of World War II, the United Nations was meant to save humanity and its succeeding generations from the scourge of war. It was established to pursue the twin goals of peace and prosperity. For the realization of these goals, it was hailed as “mankind’s last best hope.” It was meant to provide a moral edifice in reordering of the global system, which would be based on justice and equity and which would be governed by rules, laws, values and cooperation.
- The post-war generation saw in the UN — a guarantee against big power domination as well as the promise of a helpful hand to those struggling for a life free of poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger. Multilateral cooperation was to be the norm for resolving all global problems, political, economic and social. With this norm, the UN was to pioneer the way to a new and better world. It was a pragmatic response to imperatives of the fast-changing world as a result of increasing global inter-dependence and phenomenal technological advances.
- But hard realities soon intervened to interrupt the rebuilding of the world on a moral edifice. The exigencies of the cold war became new imperatives in the realm of realpolitik. Bipolar conditions with the US, on the one side and the Soviet Union, on the other, imposed an enormous burden on the new international organization. In a polarized world, it became another arena for the clash of ideologies and political confrontation between the two hostile military alliances. No wonder, the UN was handicapped from the very outset.
- The end of the Cold War had provided an opportunity to revert to the concept of collective security. The emergent reality, however, was totally different. If ‘containment’ was the key-word for international diplomacy during the 20th century, ‘Asian Pivot’ in the name of ‘peace and security’ and ‘rebalance’ is its substitute during the present one. The concept of global security has changed from its Cold War context only to be replaced by security arrangements at regional and sub-regional levels.
- What is interesting is that NATO as the only remnant of the Cold War era now serves as a convenient political bandwagon to build military coalitions that are being unabashedly used to change regimes and to wage wars in the name of global peace and security. The UN system came to be politicized for motivated targeting of selected countries. UN’s human rights machinery and its inter-governmental forums were and are often used as a political weapon rather than a genuine concern for suffering humanity.

- The post-9/11 world witnessed unprecedented erosion in the role, authority and credibility of the UN. Today, the UN is no longer the sole meaningful arbiter on issues of global relevance and importance. Nor is it governed by the rule of law or universally established norms. No doubt, the UN has not fulfilled its promise of peace and prosperity. It has resolved no major disputes; nor has it prevented any conflicts. The critics of the UN would even say that it has failed to live up to the lofty ambitions enshrined in its Charter. To what extent has the UN served its purpose is there for all to see.
- One question spontaneously comes to mind: Will the UN meet the same fate as its predecessor the League of Nations, or in other words, will the United Nations survive the constant erosion in its credibility, role and authority? The answer is simple. The UN can remain relevant only if it defends what is “good and just” and opposes what is “evil and unjust.” It will have to revive the moral and multilateral core of its *raison d’être*. This requires it to be strengthened to make it more representative and more effective inter-governmental organization where one-state-one-vote principle will underpin its pluralistic, democratic and participatory character.
- But one must accept that there is no alternative to UN. The UN has at least served the purpose of saving humanity from the recurrence of the great disasters of the last century. And the areas in which the UN has performed are: peace-keeping, sustainable development and climate change. What it now needs is radical changes in its approach and capacity to manage the contemporary challenges. To do so, it needs a fresh global impulse and a new lease of life. It must regain its lost relevance and credibility. China, it seems, is the only ray of hope for the UN’s revival.
- As a pillar of strength for the world community, China is already playing an important role not only in maintenance of international peace and security but also in averting any global economic crises. It is today a major stabilizing force in the world’s economic and fiscal system and also an effective, stabilizing player in the UN Security Council. China has always stood by the poor and dispossessed nations bilaterally as well as collectively at the UN by associating itself with their legitimate causes in G-77, NAM and other Third World groupings.
- In the context of UN Reform, China identifies itself with the developing world in resisting attempts to further expand the vestiges of power and privilege in the UN system. China’s new UN involvement now focuses on three key areas: peacekeeping, climate change negotiations and sustainable development. At his first appearance at the UN in New York this year on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, President Xi Jinping laid out his UN agenda for the future, presenting China as a potent UN partner on global development issues.
- At the Sustainable Development Summit, Xi pledged to provide an assistance fund worth \$2 billion for South-South cooperation in support of developing countries. China’s ongoing support for the LDCs will increase

to US\$12 billion by 2030. Additionally, China will provide debt relief to least developed and landlocked countries as well as small island states. Another US\$3 billion have been pledged to help the poorest countries cope with the costs of climate change. China has also announced to increase its peace-keeping stand-by force to 8,000 troops.

- With its over 3,000 soldiers already deployed in UN peacekeeping operations, China thus becomes one of the largest troop-contributing nation in the world. He also pledged US\$100 million to the African Union for its own standby peacekeeping force. The 21st century it seems belongs to China. UN has been a cornerstone of China's foreign policy and its new substantive initiatives will give it an even more effective and more visible UN role. As part of its commitment to the principles of peace and cooperation, China is now emerging as a source of strength for the UN.
- In his address to the UNGA this September, President Xi-Jinping was forthright. He said: "The greatest ideal is to create a world truly shared by all, and even as the lofty goals of the UN are far from being achieved, we must continue our endeavour to meet them." Indeed, on its own part, besides giving the UN much needed practical support in terms of resources and commitment, China is taking several concrete global initiatives as part of its overarching vision to promote worldwide connectivity for socio-economic development.
- These include the One Belt One Road (OBOR) Initiative, comprising the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. President Xi-Jinping announced these plans during his visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia in 2013. The Silk Road Economic Belt is to be established along the ancient Silk Road trade route, stretching northwest from China's coastal area through Central Asia on to Europe, while the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road will run from China's south to Southeast Asia and even Africa.
- This innovative overarching vision, once realized, will directly benefit 4.4 billion people, or 63 percent of the global population. So far, more than 60 countries along the routes and international organizations have shown interest in taking part in the two initiatives. At an estimated cost of US\$140 billion, this project connecting countries from Asia to Europe via rail, road, sea-lanes, energy pipelines and port infrastructures will in fact link East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, Europe and Africa, putting them all on the cusp of an economic transformation.
- Some observers look at this project as China's own version of America's post-World War II Marshall Plan. Whatever it is, it is certainly more than the Marshall Plan as it does not involve any 'post-war reconstruction or rehabilitation'. The Belt and Road connectivity with multidimensional benefits will run through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia's economic circle at one end and developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing

countries with huge potential for economic development. If anything, this is China's answer, not in military terms but in socio-economic terms, to America's Asian Pivot.

- It involves the revival of its traditional ancient Silk Route as a means of inter-continental socio-economic growth. The Belt and Road Initiative is also in line with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. It upholds the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: Mutual Respect for Each Other's Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity, Mutual Non-aggression, Mutual Non-interference in Each Other's Internal Affairs, Equality and Mutual Benefit, and Peaceful Coexistence.

Panel II

Path to Regional Development and Connectivity Role of The UN





Keynote Speaker

Vittorio Cammarota

Director, UN Information Center

Mr. Chair, Ambassador Masood Khan, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. I will have to be short and precise to finish in the allotted time. Before we begin with how the UN is helping with connecting and communication, we have to make a reference to the 70th anniversary of the UN and this event is organized in this context. As you all may know UN was founded in 1945 on October 24. Today we can look back on the track record with working with many partners for defeating colonialism, dismantling diseases, to advance international law, to keep peace and articulate treaties, maintain everyone's birth right to freedom, equality and dignity.

At the same time, there have been setbacks on the way, and the world still has not found the lasting peace and stability that the founders of UN had envisioned when they signed the UN Charter in San Francisco. The UN works around the clock to match emergencies of everyday. Peace and sustainability in human rights are inter-related and mutually enforcing pillars of our efforts. The 70th anniversary comes at a time of great transition for UN family. An organization that was found with 51 members states in 1945, has now grown to 193 members states. The global population was 2.3 billion in 1945, now it is a global family of 7 billion members. In such an inter-connected world, challenges faced by one have become challenges faced by all. Everyday UN, makes positive difference to the lives of millions of people, makes vaccinations, distributing food aid, sheltering refugees, protecting the environment, seeking the peaceful resolution of disputes, supporting radical actions for gender equality and human rights and the rule of law.

On the 70th anniversary, UN system in Pakistan which is made of 19 agencies funds programmes, also 70th anniversary offers an opportunity for highlighting the role of many stakeholders involved in development and humanitarian work in Pakistan. And when we look at the stakeholders, we see Government of Pakistan and all the donor agencies and civil society. Our work and efforts in collaboration with different agencies and segments of society includes raising awareness about the work being done by UN. In this context, we organized a lot of work in October. UN started with a photo exhibition in Lok Virsa, Islamabad for showcasing series of photos depicting Pakistani people, the people that we serve in our daily work. It was a very nice exhibition that we also toured of Lahore and will go to Karachi in the future. We also showcased peoples' collection, which is historical collection of UN. Then we also opened doors to youth, as we know 50 percent of the population in Pakistan is under 25 years of age bracket. It's a very large group of the population and in my view youth is not the future, but present of Pakistan.

We in fact had two different forums for young people. One was focused on their involvement, which disseminated the volume of UN. We are currently running a campaign throughout the country which is called “The UN Wall”. Basically, we are empowering young people from primary schools to universities to disseminate key volumes and messages of UN. We have schools in Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore and more are joining. Again for us, as we look at this we go back to the connectivity issues, and how we can portray positive stories from Pakistani people with the rest of the world, and make sure that they are a part of the global conversation. In fact next week, we will launch a special publication, which is called “Pakistani Youth for Climate Change”, and this publication showcases the thinking of the Pakistani young people. We have collected essays and drawing, and again in addition to launching in Pakistan, we will launch it in Paris. Moreover, in context of the 70th anniversary of the UN, we have had several discussions on many topics, and all this is being organized with Ministry of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other stakeholders.

Now before I close my intervention, I want to say that we know communication is vital for sharing information on Human Development with wider audiences. We are working in very close collaboration with media in country, both private and government owned media. The role of the media is crucial. Yesterday we had a specific briefing on HIV Aid’s awareness among public. The role of media is very important because journalist have access to very wide audience. So this is how they can bring on board the very wide public and decision makers. This is how we are trying to connect our work with the rest of the country.

We have heard many opinions on UN. Before I close, I would like to quote former Secretary General of UN who said, “The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven but to save humanity from going to hell”. Now if we look at how we have done this in the past 70 years, I think preventive diplomacy and peace keeping have allowed humanity not to fall into a global conflict in the past 70 years. I have had the pleasure and privilege of speaking to some former peace keeping officials, some of which are sitting in the audience and I think they all play a crucial role and we also have to inform the audience that Pakistan is the number fourth contributor in the world in peace keeping missions. If we look at the data, the number of death caused by armed conflict has been dramatically reduced in past 70 years. So this I think is another achievement and UN diplomats have been able to broker 140 peace agreement. So I think, we also to keep in mind that the UN is made of 193 member states, so the 70 years old organization was funded in a very different context to what we experience nowadays. It needs reform but it’s a joint collaborated effort from all member states. Thank you very much for having me here.

Naveed Chohan

Vice Principal

Pakistan Broadcasting Academy

Thank you very much for inviting me. Due to shortage of time I will compile my argument in 3-4 minutes. Radio Pakistan is the only state-run broadcasting organization. We have more than 62 broadcasting stations, who broadcast for overseas Pakistani in 12 languages, and one of them is Chinese also. We also have cooperation with UNO and we broadcast UNO programs in our whole day broadcasting. Now we have 60 producers from all over Pakistan, and we are going to train them in Pakistan Broadcasting Academy.

Pakistan-China Connectivity in the Field of Media

Naveed Aslam

Trainee Producer at Radio Broadcasting Academy Islamabad

I am very thankful to ISSI for inviting me to this very informative conference. I shall be speaking on “Pakistan-China connectivity in the field of media”. This is the hallmark of bilateral relations between Beijing and Islamabad. The history of this connectivity has deep roots. All the nations of the world know that Pakistan and China play vital role for each other in UNO. High commands, leaders, experts and representatives of both countries visit each other for bilateral, religious, political, economic, cultural and cordial relations. As former Prime Minister of China said, “the history of relations between Pakistan and China is deeper than oceans and higher than Himalayas.”

Ladies and gentlemen, *Radio Pakistan* and *China Radio International* have long history of media cooperation and connectivity. The expert producers, reporters, news casters and broadcasters in Pakistan and China used to exchange in the field of production, and international broadcasting. Radio Pakistan also planned a comprehensive series of programs containing talks, interviews, documentaries and discussions about China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The title of these programs is “One Belt One Road”. These influential, informative public programmes are being broadcasted in our regional languages across Pakistan.

Honourable audience, Radio Pakistan and Radio China International also launched a friendship channel which is also known as “*Dosti Channel*” in Pakistan, which is a glaring proof of connectivity and it is bringing the people of both nations closer to each other. Now we have fixed our eyes on the comprehensive exchange of delegations of producers of *Radio Pakistan* and *China International* for mutual training programmes and to guide the people of both countries through radio. In last, I would like to thank DG ISSI for organizing such an informative conference in collaboration with Chinese Embassy in Pakistan. And I assure all of you that *Radio Pakistan* will play its contributive role in this noble cause of global peace, security and development.

Peaceful Rise China's Experience

Dr. Liu Zongyi

Senior Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies

China's peaceful rise or peaceful development is coincided with the UN principle. This year is the 70th anniversary of the UN, and also the year that the Sustainable Development Goals have been passed by all the member states of the UN. Peace and development are two themes of the UN, human rights is the third one, but human rights can only be safeguarded by peace and development. Peace and development are also magic codes that lead to China's peaceful rise. Actually, China's diplomatic goals and principles are also based on that of the UN. China's policy is all about peace, development, cooperation and win-win situation.

Firstly, the core task of China's diplomacy is to create peaceful and stable circumstances for development. China played significant roles in the Cambodia issue, North Korean and Iran nuclear issues, etc. Now China is making efforts regarding Afghanistan issue. China advocates to resolve border and territory disputes through peaceful ways, so China kept restraint on East China and South China Sea issues. Although there are hot disputes, no conflicts took place. China tries best to maintain peace and stability in her periphery.

Secondly, China has adjusted to the trend of economic globalization, seeking win-win and cooperation with foreign countries, and formed economic interdependence with many countries in the world. China is the largest trade partner of around 120 countries in the world. Especially in Asia-Pacific region, a value chain, production chain and supply chain centred with China has been formed. China and neighbouring countries have become a community of common interest. China's development is an inclusive and common development. China has become the driving power for the economic growth of neighbouring countries and world economy.

Lastly, China defends world peace through its own development. China dispatched most peace-keeping troops in the P5 countries. China actively participated cooperation in anti-terrorism, anti-pirate, non-proliferation measures etc. China implemented the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) earnestly, and become the only country in the world which has reduced its poor population by half ahead of schedule. China actively conducted South-South cooperation and provided foreign aids to Asian, African, and Latin American countries. China insists on resolving climate change and sustainable development issues under the framework of the UN.

China's peaceful development strategy determined China's peaceful rise from within in the past three decades. Nowadays some countries show anxiety towards China's fast rise, and a lot of new traditional or non-traditional challenges appear in Asia-Pacific, so China put forward the idea of "Asian Community of Common Destiny", and hope to materialize the idea through concrete measures, such as "the Belt and Road Initiative". So there is a shift of China's peaceful development strategy: from adjusting the circumstances to shaping the circumstances. "Asian Community of Common Destiny" means China would like to improve the reform of current regional order and establish a just, democratic, inclusive and cooperative political and economic structure in the region through sharing interest of economic development and security bonus, and improving communication and dialogue among civilizations. China will become a part of this structure, which will regulate China's peaceful rise from outside. China would like to adopt peaceful measures, economic measures to realize this goal. Now there are two trends in the "Indo-Pacific" region: one is a geopolitical or geostrategic structure designed by the United States that would lead to competition, conflict and even war; another is a geo-economic cooperation structure represented by the belt and road initiative that will lead to peace and prosperity.

"The Belt and Road Initiative" includes connectivity of road, trade, currency, policy and people to people. Infrastructure connectivity is the base of "the belt and road initiative", and is also an important content of SDGs of the UN. The United Nations can play important role in the advancement of "the belt and road initiative".

Firstly, although most regional economic co-operations are through bilateral or multilateral negotiations, the importance of international organizations, especially the specialized agencies of the UN, should not be neglected. Also, the UN specialized organizations should support regional cooperation and should not become tools of some Western countries to halt CPEC and other regional cooperation.

Secondly, in the process of advancing "One Belt and One Road initiative" and connectivity with neighbouring countries, security, peace and stability are necessary. UN should play active role in resolving Afghanistan, Syria and Iraqi issues.

Lastly, there are many trans-regional connectivity initiatives now, such as China's "the belt and road initiative", India's Project Mausam, the US's New Silk Road Project and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor, EU's Juncker Plan etc., the UN can play a leading role to connect these initiatives together, avoiding conflict between different initiatives. The belt and road initiative is open, and China welcomes other regional or domestic development plans to connect with the 'Belt and Road Initiative.'

Challenges for the United Nations and Pakistan

S. M. HALI

TV Anchor and Analyst

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, first of kudos to the UN for achieving this milestone. It is also imperative to look at some shortcomings and challenges. To start with, as I am going to talk about China, it is ironic that in 1949 when China achieved its independence, mainland China was ignored for a period of 27 years and instead 1.3 billion Chinese residing in the mainland were given a cold shoulder and a few thousand residents of Taiwan were recognized, and also given seat in UNSC. A good thing that 27 years later this major anomaly was corrected, but it is ironic that the same China is now taking its correct place in the community of nations. As announced earlier, in its benevolence China has announced not only major reforms, but has contributed tremendously to the development funds. Moreover, China has reached out to its neighbours. There is a Chinese saying that a good neighbour cannot be traded for a pot of gold, President Xi Jinping has actually reached out all of his neighbours, even those who had hostile intensions, in a win-win situation where neighbours can join hands so that they can emulate the principles highlighted in the UN charter by helping each other and making this world more prosperous.

Moreover, UN's Seventieth Session of General Assembly was very important because Chinese President Xi Jinping made sure that he would reach out to the other world leaders so that the major powers share their resources, share their ideas to make the world more peaceful and more developed, better place for humanity. Also he said that now time has come to move away from uni-polarity to multi-polarity.

Now let me touch a little bit about Pakistan. There is another challenge or obstacle which we in Pakistan feel is the unresolved outstanding issue of Kashmir which has been ignored and the people of Kashmir continue to suffer. The third challenge off course is the challenge of Palestine. Talking strictly about Pakistan, the hard fact is that the people of Pakistan for the last 14 years now are striving for peace and it is one of the charters of UN to ensure that peace prevails. Unfortunately, Pakistan has been caught up in the web of terrorism. The important thing is that Pakistan has not only contributed to world peace but it has made sure that it fights terror, and those forces inimical to peace and for this it needs the support of world, of UN and support of peace loving citizens of the world.

In the end I would like to make a recommendation. Currently, the UNSC has a group of members who enjoy veto, my recommendation is that it is high time that every nation which is a member of UN is considered an equal member and no

nation should have veto power. Let us all sit together and make this world a better place. Best of luck to UN and ISSI!

Ensuring Security in the Region Recommending a Way Forward

Huzaifa Ejaz

Student, Roots Millennium School

It's an absolute pleasure to be here. I am going to make a very quick introduction about what is security? What do we mean by security? In principle security is a condition which states consider that is no danger of military attack, political pressure, or economic coercion, so that they are able to pursue freely their own development and progress. International security is thus the sum of security of each and every state member of the international community. However, security is a relative, rather than absolute term.

National and international security need to be viewed as matters of degree. International security cannot be achieved without full international cooperation. Why are we discussing this topic? Major developments have occurred. We have seen new technology and modern military techniques, altering relations among the major powers. Developments in science and technology are significantly altering the international relations, as we know them today. The process of negotiation on measure of arms limitation and disarmament has achieved very little.

The concept of human security is considerably new one. So we move pass the very basic ideals of security and move to human security. This definition has been extended to include transnational threats, border security, international crime, global climate change, mass voluntary international migration and others. The geo-political region, called the Asia-Pacific encompasses broad array of people, culture, languages, history and political issues.

The ever evolving diversity does make it rather hard to reconcile the interest of one party with another. The emergence of new centres of political and economic powers, resource scarcity, trade deficits and threats posed by natural calamities and environmental degradation have combined to unforeseen period, especially after the World War II. Now there is a bright side to this, ladies and gentlemen. However, dangerous, the current situation is also filled with opportunities. The conditions that pose new threats also provide the incentive to attaining new means of security. UN has partnered with many stakeholders, and it has brought new solutions to us from around the globe.

Moving to a way forward, where do we go beyond this? Promotion of international security requires commitment and active participation of all nations. Unless we unite, we are very unlikely to solve these issues that are very global. It requires extensive adoption of security measures, designed to be cooperative in

their approach, rather than achieving unilateral advantages for their nations. The first recommendation I shall be making today is strengthening the role of UN. As said in the Article One of the UN Charter, maintenance of international peace and security is the main purposes of UN. Chapter 7 of the charter provides Security Council (SC) with the mandate to take action with respect to threats to peace, and acts of aggression. The gap between the collective security systems envisioned by UN in its charter and its present limited role needs to bridge. Efforts to implement security functions of the UN, in accordance with the charter, require realistic approach and cooperation among the SC members.

However, current situation of despair and destruction is filled with some opportunities. The conditions that pose new threats also provide UN with an opportunity for forming a collaborative, consultative and all-inclusive policy. Promotion of international security requires commitment and active participation from all actors.

The role of UN and its domain is highlighted in the UN charter, which needs to be implemented with a realistic approach. Observance of the charter is vital for restoring international peace, with all actors upholding values advocated in UN charter and its various pledges. Furthermore, full utilization of the existing collective security system of the UN can greatly improve peace and security environment. The gap between the UN charter and a collective security system needs to be bridged. The member states should priorities joint efforts, without the use of military force and non-interference in affairs of other member states. Moreover, we need to improve capabilities of peace keeping missions. All peace keeping missions have been arranged after hostilities have broken out. There might be some situations in which introduction of a military force authorized by the SC could contribute to the prevention of a conflict beforehand. Moreover, cooperation and disarmament to prevent nuclear wars is another important facet we need to consider. There is a very eminent nuclear arms threat in this region, ladies and gentlemen, we are all well aware of arms race that can threaten the security of this region.

Together with negotiations on disarmament measures, negotiations should also be carried out on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments. Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide with adequate measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and ensure that they are being observed by all parties.

Confidence-building among the states is a very important recommendation. Security not only depends on the limitation of arms but it is also a consequence of the state of the political and economic relations among different nations. Progress on arms limitation needs to be accompanied by increased cooperation in a variety of areas, including economic, scientific, political and cultural affairs. Measures to strengthening the role of UN should go hand in hand with approaches to increased regional cooperation. Regional arrangements or agencies dealing with regional

security, arms limitation and disarmament should cooperate on a regional level to bridge gap between the problem and the solution. Moreover, there should be efforts for improving economic cooperation. The current effort to establish new international economic order is aimed to solve economic problems with a view to bringing about economic justice among nations. Moreover, we will suggest that we stress upon peaceful coexistence. Many nations suggest the international security and confidence between nations can be promoted based on the principles expressed in the concept of peaceful coexistence. The concept of peaceful coexistence is applicable to not only countries with different social systems but also between countries sharing the same social system. Respect for peaceful cooperation and coexistence will promote and ensure international security. All nations are called upon to observe this fundamental form on international behaviour, which in their view is in conformity with the charter of UN.

Ensuring Security in the Region: A Way Forward

Chen Fangming

Senior Research Fellow

China Institute for International Strategic Studies(CIISS)

Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am so delighted to be here. It is not only because I have a chance to mindfully listen to insights presented by many smart officials and scholars and share my views on how to ensure security in the Asia-Pacific, but also I get an opportunity to enjoy the iron-brotherhood and all-weather friendship between China and Pakistan. I have also a special personal reason, too. In 1992, when I was a UN Military Observer for the successful UN mission UNTAC in Cambodia, I enjoyed a profound friendship and brotherhood with two Pakistani officers, one is then Major Juanjua Nasser, now a retired Lt. Gen. and another is Lt. Col. Artique. We were at the same team for 7 months and spent a wonderful time. We patrolled and ate together. Both of them told me that Pakistan and China are true friends and brothers, and they invited me to visit Pakistan. Now I finally came to Pakistan, China's all-weather friendly country. So, I would like to take this chance to express my gratitude to H.E. Ambassador Masood Khan and ISSI for inviting me to attend this inspiring conference today.

Well, now let me share with you my presentation entitled "Ensuring Security in the Asia-Pacific: A Way Forward."

Security is paramount for regional development and connectivity. It goes without saying that if security cannot be ensured then development would not be made. The current security situation in Syria strongly approves this phenomenon.

To ensure security in the region, I think we should adopt a two-step approach:

The first step is to rightly use current existing security mechanisms. Nowadays, there are a number of security mechanisms in the region, mainly including ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations. Founded in 1967, it expanded via several avenues, including a major security component called the ASEAN Regional Forum and ADMM+, meaning ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus, which comprises the defence ministers of ASEAN, the US, China, India, Russia, Australia, New Zealand; and ASEAN-plus-three: ASEAN, China, Japan and ROK), Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO), Asia Confidence Meeting, the East Asia Summit and America's Asia-Pacific alliance network woven by the US, Japan, the Republic of Korea(ROK), Australia, the Philippines and Thailand. In addition, there are the US-Japan-ROK Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group, the US-Japan-Australia Trilateral Strategic Dialogue, North East Asia Cooperation Dialogue, China-Japan-ROK

Trilateral Summit (top leaders of China, Japan and ROK on November 1,2015, China, Japan, and South Korea held their sixth Trilateral Summit in Seoul, attended by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, and South Korean President Park Geun-hye. This was the first, and much anticipated, meeting between the three Northeast Asian neighbours since 2012, following which relations deteriorated over territorial and historical disputes) the Shangri-la-Dialogue sponsored by the Institute of International Strategic Studies in London(IISS) and assisted by Singapore, and the Xiangshan Forum co-sponsored by China Association for Military Sciences (CAMS) and China Institute for International Strategic Studies(CIISS).

Generally speaking, some of the above-mentioned mechanisms have been playing certain positive roles in maintaining peace and security in the region. Some of them, unluckily, playing negative roles for the regional security and stability because their goal is only to gain the member states' interests while not caring for vital security interests of other countries. Thus they target against their perceived hostile third nations and often create regional tensions.

So my idea is that the stakeholders of these security mechanisms should re-peruse(or re-check) their motivations, goals, perspectives, and to be sure these mechanisms are based on the principles of non-destructive conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. At the same time, the stakeholders should identify the regional security challenges and threats and jointly address them effectively in a comprehensive manner according to the priorities of the challenges and threats.

The second step is to gradually integrate existing security mechanisms and construct an effective pan Asia-Pacific security architecture. As a whole, the existing regional security mechanisms are fragmented one way another, because they are either over self-interest oriented or their concerned domains are too narrow. Thus, these mechanisms cannot be applied to effectively address regional security challenges and threats.

Therefore, an integrated Pan Asia-Pacific security architecture should be gradually established within one decade or by the year of 2025. This architecture could be named as The Organization for Security and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific(OSCAP). Its mission includes the communication, coordination and cooperation among the stakeholders for a good resolution on security-related issues to maintain peace, stability, security and enhancing the development in the

region. Its charter should be made; such organs as Standing Council and Secretariat or mechanisms as Summit (Heads of State and government leaders),Ministers Meetings(Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior)meetings of national police chiefs and military leaders should be formed. Its headquarters could be located in a city voted by member countries.

How to Construct this Architecture?

Firstly, we should innovate our thinking approach, foster and materialize a new security concept, namely, the concept of common security, and build together an Asia-Pacific Destiny Community. All stakeholders of the architecture should oppose any actor to only seek the security of its own and its allies while neglecting and even endangering the security of others.

Secondly, the architecture should be based on the Charter of the United Nations and International Law. All stakeholders should: 1. observe each other's sovereignty independence and integration, do not interfere with other's internal affairs; 2. uphold a concept of common security and defensive national strategy; 3. do not attempt to overthrow or support some players to overthrow other's legal government or social system selected by the people of their own countries; 4. adhere to resolve disputes through political and diplomatic channels; 5. the undertaking of bilateral or multilateral military activities should not direct against any third party.

Thirdly, the architecture should be constructed with the principle of equality, openness, inclusiveness, allowing all stakeholders, big or small, to “plug in and play”, to have the chance to have their voices heard and to co-work to resolve issues of concern.

Fourthly, the architecture should embody the political, economic, cultural and religious diversities, the degree of comfort and interests of each side should be satisfied. In such an architecture, I believe, all stakeholders would likely have desire to take responsibilities and make contributions for the regional security.

Conclusion

Security is extremely important for the development in the Asia-Pacific and requires all of us in the region to make efforts to ensure it. To ensure regional security needs effective measures step by step as I suggested. I know that to ensure the security is not easy. But, I do believe, if all of us have genuine desire and work hard and efficiently the regional security could be guaranteed or at least being improved.

Why? Two reasons: one, security is so important for ourselves and family we have to work hard to do the job well. Two, one generation should be smarter than the previous one. Our generation should be smarter than the generations of our parents and grandparents, and the generations of our children and grandchildren should be smarter than ours. So we should find ways to ensure regional security. I am confident for that.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Remarks by the Chair

Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi

Professor Emeritus and Analyst

This session had useful presentations because these were not simply talking about the issue, but they were also making suggestions how to deal with the situations and were future oriented. Especially the fact that the notion of security has changed and how this change effects our disposition, role of international organization especially UN and also the individual states. When UN was created, it was created against the backdrop of world war second, so it was dealing with after effects of the war. Second major issue which was dealt was de-colonization because independence came to a large countries and also issues of racial discrimination. But now we look at international system, its nature of challenges it faces, the issues have become quite diversified and multiple issues, because the whole notion of national security has changed and that has been discussed here and I will not get in details. You have non-conventional threats which not only come from within a state, the fear of collapse of a state a bigger threat, but now other states use non-military means to destabilize nation state. The second set of issues pointed out in this session pertains to the issues of human development and the whole notion of inclusive development. How to make sure that there is an equitable distribution of the fruits of development, because uneven development and increased gap between the rich and poor contributes to extremism, destabilization in country and also how to go about to dealing with the issues of human resources. These are the challenges that UN and other states face. Therefore I would conclude by saying that although the nature of challenge has changed, the environment within which we operate has undergone many changes but the role of UN continues to be important. However we have to look at UN from a different perspective and angel. We have to make sure how UN contributes to strengthening human society, improving conditions for the common man and ensuring human dignity. And these are not simple challenges for UN but also for nation-states and societies, because in the ultimate analysis it the state and society that has to address such kinds of problem and challenges. So I want to thank all of you and the panellists.

Panel III

A Harmonious World

Role of the UN

ISSI

Conference
on
"The Seventieth Anniversary of the United Nations:
Challenges and Opportunities for Peace, Security and Development"
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organised by
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Role of the UN and the Creation of a Harmonious World

Mr. An Qiguang

Former Chinese Counsel General in Karachi

Can you imagine China has become world's second biggest economy without a harmonious domestic condition and peaceful international environment? The undergoing China Pakistan Economic Corridor, a game-changing project, can be realized only with a harmonious Pakistan and its peaceful neighbourhood. Domestic harmony and international harmony is of mutual influence and interaction. Domestic harmony is the basis of international harmony.

The concept of building a harmonious world is meant for a harmonious world of peace and development in line with the theme of the times consisting of politics: mutual respect, equal consultation, jointly push forward the democratization of international relations; economy, mutual cooperation, complement each other and jointly promote economic globalization towards a balanced, universal benefit and win-win direction; culture: learn from each other, seek common ground, respect for diversity of the world to jointly promote prosperity and progress of human civilization; security: mutual trust, strengthen cooperation, adhere to peaceful means rather than the means of war to resolve international disputes and jointly safeguard world peace and stability; and environmental protection: help each other and work together to promote common care of mankind's survival of the planet. But the harsh reality is that the world is not peaceful.

The world's people earnestly hope the United Nations to do more in realizing a harmonious world. I think the United Nations is now in a very favourable position of doing this great job, which is the right role to play for the United Nations.

This year we are marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. In the past seven decades, particularly since the end of the Cold War, the United Nations has played an important role and made enormous achievements in maintaining world peace, promoting common development and advancing human progress thanks to the concerted efforts of its members to facilitate its various endeavours. At one hand, the world community should avail itself of this important opportunity to reiterate its commitment to multilateralism, that is, multipolar world, safeguard the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and commit itself to strengthening the role of the United Nations; at the other hand the United Nations also should play a leading role in the international affairs.

What principles are written in the United Nations Charter? Its main principle is to promote world peace and common development. Certainly this principle cannot be carried out without the creation of a harmonious world.

Multilateralism is an inevitable choice for countries to share the development opportunities, jointly meet various challenges and advance the noble cause of peace and development of humanity. In the post-Cold War era, the struggle between the “unipolar world” and the “multipolar world” is a prominent issue that determines the development of the pattern of international relations. The US has attempted to create a unipolar world to dominate world affairs. Gone with the unilateralism, the unipolar world while the US who had claimed to lead the world has become weak since 9/11 Incident. Gone with the two-superpower-time because of the disappearance of the former Soviet Union. The unipolar world is untenable and has collapsed.

Now the multilateralism, the multipolar world is getting stronger and stronger with each passing day. As the trend of world multi-polarity and economic globalization grow, the destiny of the world must be left in the hands of the peoples of all countries. There is a need to reset the obsolescent unipolar world economic order. Such a unipolar world economic order should be replaced by a system based on the interaction of several major centres. And the world affairs should be addressed by the governments and peoples of all countries through consultation.

China upholding the multilateralism, the multipolar world, expects the United Nations to lead the world community to address the world affairs and realize the dream of a harmonious world. As a Chinese saying goes, “It is simpler by far to raise a thousand troops than find a single general to lead them.” The United Nations enjoys popular confidence and common support in the multipolar world.

As the Chinese President Xi Jinping has said, “China needs the United Nations and the United Nations needs China. China values the United Nations and will support it.” “The United Nations carries the expectations of the peoples of all countries. The world is undergoing dramatic and complex changes, and it requires the joint efforts of all United Nations member states to address global issues and challenges. The United Nations should grasp the theme of peace and development, uphold fairness and justice, and speak and act justly. The time of the zero-sum mentality is past, so we should work together for mutually beneficial cooperation instead. The United Nations should contribute to this.” China is willing to work with all members of the world community including our good neighbour, good friend, good partner and good brother Pakistan in realizing the dream of a harmonious world led by the United Nations.

Let us uphold the spirit of inclusiveness to build a harmonious world together. Diversity of civilizations is a basic feature of humanity and an important driving force behind human progress. In the course of human history, all civilizations have, in their own way, made a positive contribution to the overall human progress. It is their differences that allow them to learn from one another and grow stronger together. Uniformity, if imposed on them, can only take away their vitality and cause them to become rigid and decline. The world’s civilizations

may differ in age, but none is better or more superior than others. Differences in history, culture, social system and mode of development should not become barriers to exchanges between countries, let alone excuses for confrontation.

Throughout the long history, human communities have never been so closely interconnected in interests and destinies. Our common goals have put us all in the same boat, and the common challenges we face require that we get united. Let us join hands and work together to build a harmonious world led by the United Nations.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and China's Vision for the Region

Dr. Han Hua

Associate Professor, Peking University

Thank you so much and good afternoon to all. I would like to give my preliminary assessment about the Chinese view on SDGs and also in role in Asia in general and Sino-Pakistan cooperation in general. I don't have enough time to go over all the slides, and most of it is repeated.

What I want to mention is that China plays a critical role, not only in MDGs but also in SDGs. I want to share a commentary piece from the economist this year in March. They said that when the MDGs were adopted in 2000, since the most important one was achieved after five years. It was to have by 2015, the share of the global people living under US\$1.25 dollars a day, which was 36 percent in 1990, most progress was in China, where the proportion fell from 60 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2010.

I would like to say something about how china takes different views, maybe on MDGs and SDGs. If you look at the position paper outlined in China in 2013 you can find some caution from Chinese point of view when they talk about SDGs. One concern of China is how to list the priorities, their ranking. For China poverty reduction is the top priority in the list of SDGs goals, but I think there are different views on this. And another factor that makes China to be cautious is that some political consideration and factors in SDGs make China feel that this process is politicized or repackaging of these SDGs. But after all when President Xi Jinping made his speech at the UN this year, he made very proactive position regarding Chinese view on SDGs.

What the specific events or indications for China's stance on SDGs, one is that China is one of the group of countries which incorporate SDGs into their development plans, especially for the Chinese five-year plan. Also the UN GDP+ proposal is compatible with China's risk structuring of this development approaches, which had achieved tremendous success but at the same time it has its limitations, especially when they talk about economic growth.

There are many concrete ideas or measures for China to implement SDGs in the coming years but I don't have time now. I just want to say something about the underlining rationale for China's faith on SDGs. I think the first thing is that China now is framing its national identity, both as developing country but at the same time it's a rising power. And in China they talk about that power comes with responsibility. Prof. Lio mentioned the public goods and it's something that in

China is talked about a lot; what they can contribute to the regional development, especially in Asia. How they can carry out the win-win thinking and when they implement the development plans and also I think China is trying to balance between the domestic development and also the contribution to regional development.

In China now as many have known, there is a gap in custom area and inland, in terms of economic growth and living standard, but even with these domestic constraints China is determined to implement the going out strategy and really make the regional common shared development. Also China has its own views on south to south cooperation and it is Chinese priority when they think about SDGs. President Xi Jinping has outlined China's new vision of economic development and security in Asia e.g. Silk Road initiative, the bank system in Asia etc.

When we talk about the Pak-China cooperation in SDGs and CPEC. There are many projects and when they look them in near future, what they can do, they see some difficulties, especially in domestic politics to move these projects forwards. The two countries have made political commitments in this context and I really put my optimism in these projects.

Pakistan' Contribution to the SDG

Dr. Huma Haque

Associate Professor, PIDE

Sustainable development, as we know is a mode of development which fulfils communal needs and enhances the life standards of the community today, while making sure that capacity of progressive change and need fulfilment of generations to come are not compromised. SDGS that are 17 in numbers, 169 targets and 304 indicators are laid out in UN Resolution of September 2015. If we want to trace the history of SDGs, we have to go back to UN human and environment conference in 1972 and we see that after almost a decade UN created world commission on environmental development and another decade down the road in 1992 there was the first UN conference on environmental role organized in Rio and then in 2012 there was Rio+20 conference and the people sat together with various stakeholders. The agenda of this conference was to figure out ways to enhance social equality, protect environment, and decrease poverty at global level. However, since Rio+20 did not spell out any specific goals to achieve the concerns delineated above, the UNGA established an open working group which comprised of 30 members on January 22nd, 2013. This working group is commissioned to preparing a proposal on SDGs to be discussed on the 60thSession of the UN Assembly. The working group submitted their proposal to SDGs in the 60thSession of UNGA in 2014.

Keeping in view the limitation of time, since there are too many of the SDGs, I am only going to talk about eight of them. Before that, I want to talk about how, when and where Pakistan's involvement with SDGs began. Pakistan's involvement with SDGs began as early as September 2012, when the permanent representative of Pakistan to the UN responded to the consultative letter dated September 2002 issued by secretary general's office. A MoU was signed between Planning Commission of Pakistan and UN development programme for the implementation of SDGs October this year.

Our representative Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister for Planning and Development was Pakistan's focal person. He was of the opinion that SDGs is nothing new, Pakistan had made something that is called vision 2025 approved by Pakistan, and SDGs are already a part of this document. On the signing of this MoU he expressed Pakistan's initiatives and commitment for fulfilling the SDGs and he also said that we won't wait for international help, as it is a Pakistani cause for which it takes full ownership.

Now the favourite eight SDGs. What is Pakistan going to do about education?

Pakistani various documents, they all tell us that in the domain of education, the budget is going to go to 4 percent of the budget by 2018. Pakistan is also

committed on revamping the educational system at school level, so that creative thinking is inculcated in the curriculum. The government has also promised on creating an inter-university communication system so that knowledge can be shared, which is great but given our literacy rate and rural-urban population ratio, I am little worried if that's actually going to happen. The government has also promised that they are going to encourage the private sector to do more in the domain of education and that really bothers me. I come at this whole thing from a dependency perspective in a Marxist view, that's my position. I think if we get more of the private contribution in this, we are only going to reinforce the already existing colonial pluralistic class based education system, where some kids are trained to be low income professionals, while others will hold high professions.

The Government of Pakistan also says that to improve education we are going to increase the enrolment. I have the numbers here. The enrolment currently is 1.5 million and they are going to increase it to 5 million by 2025. They are also saying they are going to increase the number of PhDs in the country from 7000 to 15000 and they are going to double the degree awarding institutions in the country. PhD is a process not a class and here is a problem we are trying to prefer quantity over quality and we have been running these indigenous PhD programs and those of us who are associated with educational domain in this country know that they are kind of not very interesting. Again in the domain of health, they say a lot of things they are going to do but again it is about increasing the labour force, paramedics, doctors and so n so forth and there is no mention of experiential health.

Just last week I was reading an article by psychologists from John Hopkins who argued that if Pakistanis as a nation are put through a psychiatric test, 70 percent of them would end up showing signs of clinical depression and there is more to experiential health than that. When they talk about energy, they promise a lot of things. One thing they are going to do with energy is creating a mix of energy from oil, water and coal. People sitting here know that Thar coal is a major issue of dispute. My final point with respect to vision 2025 and SDGs is that we are still working within the orthodox, growth-oriented model of development and we are still not opting out of the neo-colonial model of US and thanks to beginning of CPEC there is some optimism. With that I thank you.

SDGs and China's Vision for the Region

Dr. Sun Lizhou

Deputy Director, Pakistan Study Center, Tsinghua University

I will talk about SDGs and China's role in South East Asia region. Pakistan has around 200 million people and much diversified landscape and culture. I have travelled on Karakoram Highway across Khunjrab pass to Peshawar, and found much similarity with Central Asia. While roaming in Karachi, I found it to be one of the mega cities of South Asia. Besides the media, both in Pakistan and China always call the part of Gwadar, which Chinese companies have rented as the hub of Persian Gulf. In only three hours we can transport a ship from Gwadar to Muscat. Therefore, I believe that China's iron brother, the great country of Pakistan is at the crossroad of South Asia, Central Asia and Middle East.

On SDGs, I can offer personal perspective which doesn't represent Chinese government's views. The three regions I mentioned above have their own potentials and as well as their major problems in the implementation of SDGs. For Central Asia, the ongoing occupations and civil wars in Afghanistan prevents the five Central Republics from reaching Pakistan's sea shore, which is the shortcut to any of the oceans by network of pipelines, railways build in the future with the assistance of China.

In Middle East, some countries have been torn apart by terrorism and extremism. People are bleeding and fleeing to Europe as refugees from Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Besides the Israel's unlawful occupation of Palestine has continued for more than sixty years. For South Asia which has more than 5 billion people, the biggest country in the region has forgotten the five principles of peaceful coexistence which it put forward with China in 1950s, and pursues the policy of regional hegemony and interferes in neighbour affairs. It practices gas embargo on Nepal which is suffering from humanitarian issues, just because the new constitution of Nepal does not meet the need of India. India has not only spoken against Pakistan but also considers China's initiative of "One Belt, One Road" as strategic plan to suffocate by building powerful plan in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sir Lanka. Hence the "One Belt, One Road" initiative which is beneficial to entire region and SDGs is facing obstacles in Central Asia, Middle East and especially South Asia. In these complicated circumstances are surrounding one part of 3 billion Chinese people and 200 million Pakistani for a community of shared destiny. We need to work together to make this flagship project of "One Belt, One Road" a splendid success for the entire region. So other countries in the region, by observing what is going on in CPEC will finally learn that eco-cooperative relations is superior to unequal, confrontational relations. A strong and stable Pakistan will be beneficial to all its neighbouring countries including India by promoting CPEC, objectives of SDGs will be achieved and gradually the countries and people of Asia will work together for this common objective.

Vision of a Peaceful and Harmonious World

A Youthful Perspective

Umer Babar

Student, Roots Millennium School

70 years after the creation of UN there is worth reflecting all the collective achievements of all the member states. The UN has established an order that recognizes the equal worth and dignity of all people. The world has come together to reduce arms under the UN. The collective endeavour of all member states has brought about diplomatic cooperation and has prevented the escalation between major super powers. Whenever violence has ensued, UN has provided mechanism that allows other states to intervene in and to contain the conflicts such as the responsibility to protect the charter of the UN.

Now there are a lot of noble ideals that UN has embodied. For instance we have the convention on the rights of child protection, then we have the he-for-she campaign that was launched under the UN that encourages the men to speak up about the novel ideals of feminism, it encourages men to talk about issues of women empowerment. And then there has been a lot of globalization and integration under the UN. I wanted to talk about Angela Merkel's recent statement about Syrian refugees which allows nearly 10,000 refugees each day to enter Germany. Although Germany has recently been isolated but her policy has continued.

I have decided to focus my discussion on development which is an important pillar of UN charter and this discussion. I will specifically focus on technological development. The seventh goal of SDG is to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. Now this is of critical importance I believe, it is time to move away from fossil fuel that have degraded our environment for so long. So when we move and decentralize power stations from nuclear power plants and those being run on fossil fuel, to decentralize power plants such as solar cells which can be used effectively and even in remote areas, without any ramifications.

Although the key is to decentralize these power plants but we have a lot of problems. Firstly they are expensive, secondly their conversion rate is very low right now and they are heavy. So we need UN to focus on technological advancements. And I have already read about new advances in nano engineered designs which have been conceived theoretically. The amazing fact is that if we convert 0.03 percent of sunlight that falls on the earth surface, we would be able to meet all energy requirements for year 2030. And now another clause pertaining to technology from 2013 SDG goals is to enhance south-south, triangular regional cooperation on and access to science technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms through improved coordination

among existing mechanisms, in particular at the UN level through a global technology mechanism.

Now what worries me most is that although we need more technological advancement, we also need to realize that within itself it is a peril as well that has to be dealt with. The next few years will be marked with the same amount of progress as compared to the achievements of last thousand years. Now what we need to realize is that technological advancement happens on exponential curve. So what we are expecting in the next few years is human progress to reach advance level. We have already seen the dilemma being out sourced in how tesla smart cars can drive without drivers.

Now what we need to realize under the UN is that even though technology is important we have to come up with mechanisms under the UN, collectively to ensure this technology does not pose a threat to humans.

Remarks by the Chair

Dr. Ashfaque Hasan Khan

Principal and Dean, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, NUST

It is a challenge how to achieve 17 SDGs, 169 goals with over 300 indicators. Many countries will be facing major challenges. They have no capacity to measure these indicators. We even had no capacity to measure 8 MDGs with 40 indicators. Particularly in the case of Pakistan, after the 18th Amendment, most of these goals have been shifted to provinces, where we have no capacity, and therefore it needs to be developed. And also there is a lack of understanding on the part of federal and provincial governments, regarding SDGs. Therefore, the challenge is that how to implement and achieve these targets. These are post-2015 global development agenda, every country will be pursuing this, so what my proposal is after reviewing these SDGs and after listening to discussions here, that developing countries like Pakistan will have to identify certain goals, depending on the availability of resources and capacity to implement. So we have to prioritize and identify few and then try to get resources, create capacity within the country, particularly about measurement capacity. So ultimately you will see that in developing countries like Pakistan, the government will identify a few goals, depending on resources and their expertise and then try to improve upon that.

Dr. Huma Haque pointed about education budget is going to increase from 2 to 4 percent of the GDP in next few years. We have a fiscal responsibility and debt limitation law, and under the law which was prepared in 2002-3 fiscal year, the parliament approved it on June 5, 2007. I would like to thank the organizers and Director General, ISSI, Masood Khan for inviting me.

Panel IV

Role of Think Tanks in Promoting Regional Peace and Development





Role of Think Tanks in Security and Development

Recommendations from Pakistan

Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi

Executive Director CISS

The transcription of his speech is produced below.

Think tanks are a good source of understanding regarding domestic as well as international and transnational issues. Their research and documentation are a valuable source for policy making. Their data collection and trend analysis thus established provide useful input. They are a useful guidance for the government. They also help in framing public opinion and help produce conducive ground for mobilization.

The objective is to promote peace, security and development. While highlighting the examples of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he explained that it is meant to promote cooperation between nations. Similarly, the International Crisis Group works through field-base analysis and high level advocacy to prevent and contain conflicts and produce useful research reports. Amnesty International also conducts research and generates action to prevent human rights abuses. It demands justice for the affected.

On the development front, there are multiple international organisations which deal with the social and environmental challenges. For instance, Wood Hole Research Centre investigates the causes and effects of climate change and explores opportunities for conservation, restoration and economic development around the globe. Ambassador Naqvi also talked about Agha Khan Foundation which is a non-profit International Development Agency. It has promoted creative solutions to the problems which impede social growth such as, health, education, rural development, the environment and the strengthening of civil society. Their work is widely seen in South Asia, Central Asia and East Africa. Various organizations working under the UN also tackle challenges and issues of health, refugees, poverty, labour rights. For instance, United Nations Human Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) have remarkable contributions.

While talking about think tanks in Pakistan, Ambassador Naqvi valued their potential of mediating between the public opinion and public policy. In Pakistan, such practice was first started in 1973, when Institute of Strategic Studies was established. The rest of the research institutes in the city followed the suit. With the coming of the private sector in the field, an added impetus was generated to debate vigorously on current issues, ranging from nuclear deterrence and stability,

prospects for regional peace, strategic issues to public opinion polls and strengthening of democracy and legislature.

In the economic and social sectors, Maboobul Haq Human Development Centre has been active. It has advocated for social and economic justice and gender empowerment, both globally and in South Asia, ever since the time of its establishment in 1995. Similarly, Child Care Foundation, an independent institute, established in 1996, has worked to develop comprehensive strategies in collaboration with government, NGO's and international donors. Nonetheless, it is essential to maintain a subtle distinction between independent research and advocacy. An independent research requires an in-depth approach and analysis of raw data, which may or may not become a policy but does provide alternative and innovative ideas rooted in pragmatism. Think tanks have an ability to help explore commonalities and facilitate peace process for example through negotiations. They do provide a platform to share ideas of coexistence. Government of Pakistan, by establishing Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services (PIPS) has also encouraged the culture of thinking in Pakistan.

Since this culture is new in Pakistan, it is unrealistic to expect a dramatic change in the promotion of peace and development. Their work can also not substantially compensate for the negligence of the government on the development sector. They however, can help make conducive environment for peaceful negotiations in their independent suggestions without compromising on security perspective of the country.

Role of Think Tanks in Security and Development

Recommendations from China

Ye Hailin

Director, Center for South Asia Studies, CASS

Mr. Yu. Huilin, Editorial Director, Centre for South Asia Studies, CIAS, in his talk on *Role of Think Tanks in Security and Development: Recommendations from China*, gave a Chinese perspective. He emphasized on positive input of the think tanks particularly in the back drop of current economic and political developments of increased collaboration between Pakistan and China. China wave of think tanks would be rushing towards Pakistan. He believed that their work can only be fruitful in case of friendly countries, and if peoples' understanding of the common interests are well represented. In China, there are several think tanks mushroomed in the recent past mainly working for the Communist Party. Then there are think tanks working for the Central Government, such as the China's Academy of Social Sciences. There are think tanks working under the universities. Their work is mainly useful for the formation of long-term policies and provide broader outlook. Similarly, there are think tanks for various ministries as well, for example for Ministry of Commerce. However, a new phenomenon has emerged by the ushering of think tanks being run by non-governmental organisations. Their work is still not seen with confidence and carry and lack clarity. Nonetheless, according to Mr. Hailin, there is less diversity in their opinion. Yet, eventual role is the same that is, to promote and coordinate international cooperation through policy recommendations. In this process, the formation of public opinion and the conduct of the governments could also be influenced. Besides, the misconceptions about the promotion of self-interests can also be effectively removed if collaboration between transnational research institutes and think tanks are encouraged. For that mutual relations for example have to be friendly. Mr. Hailin narrated his experience with the Indian institutes where his opinions and ideas were misconstrued and the differences were deepened instead. He was confident that the relations with Pakistan through the mutual understanding of the Chinese institutes and ISSI would help strengthen the relations and understanding of each other's policies.

Think Tanks in Pakistan and China: A Collaborative Approach

Dr. Huma Baqai

Associate Professor, IBA, Karachi

Origin of think tanks:

- Think tanks are basically supra-national agents which contribute in the trans-nationalization of policy analysis. They play a wide and diverse role to generate new thinking and policy options, convene experts, bring combatants together, offer advice, provide a platform to float ideas, build transnational policy networks to inform and engage the public.
- The term *think tank* was initially used in military jargon during World War II to describe a safe place where plans and strategies could be discussed.
- During the 1960s, its meaning began to change when it came to be used in the United States to describe private non-profit policy research organizations.
- The first proposed think tank was the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI) which was established in 1831 and has been the leading forum of policy-making and thinking about defence and security in Britain since its origin.
- During 1900s, the number of think tanks increased from nominal to nothing short of explosive with few very big think tanks like Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Brookings, Hoover Institution, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Amnesty International, Chatham House and RAND Corporation.
- Most of the independent policy research institutes and think tanks were founded primarily in the United States because of the “American Exceptionalism” as driving forces behind their surprising growth and diversity.
- Today, there are currently 6,618 think tanks or political research institutes which were catalogued in 2014 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report (GGTTI) by Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program (TTCSP).

Global Distribution of Think Tanks by Regions



- According to the statistics by Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), US has the largest number of Think Tanks i.e. 1830, while China has 429.

Role of think tanks

- The *raison d'être* of the think tanks is to serve as important catalysts for ideas and action.
- They act as agents to bridge the gap between knowledge (Academia) and decision makers to maintain global competitiveness.
- They play strategic role of interpreting and communicating the pure and applied research to the wider world.
- They facilitate intellectual resources to advocates, researchers and policy analysts and act as policy entrepreneurs to promote ideas and pushing them higher on the public agendas.
- They can be best described as “softening-up” actors in the political and policy system to generate new ideas and charm a receptive audience when an opportunity of such ideas arises.
- The role of think tanks goes beyond from policy informing and analysis to cultivate the importance of human capital and influence on the evolving social values across the nations.
- In a world which is facing acute problems of extreme poverty, inequality, climate change, rapid urbanization, armed conflict, international terrorism, organized crime and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, think tanks can provide a way forward by brokering ideas, stimulating public debate, and offering creative yet practical solutions to tackle these issues.
- Think tanks need to seek independence from their respective governments and affiliation with political parties in order to achieve credibility and objectivity.
- To promote the culture of think tanks in true essence, the Education system that teaches critical thinking, an intellectual environment that can put up with alternative perspectives and a political pragmatism that values evidence-based policy are essentially required.

Role of Think Tanks in Global Peace and Development

- Think tanks development after world war 2 was more extensive, many can be described as cold war think tanks with exceptional interests in the new field of strategic and security studies.
- At the initial phase of development they were essentially established with government and military backing.
- When the USA global role mounted with escalation of hostilities in Vietnam and led to the increased visibility of third world war issues, dissatisfaction by policy research institutes prevented the escalation theatre of these issues.
- The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace played a pivotal role in promoting the passage of the UN anti-Genocide Convention by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948 in order to prevent another Holocaust
- In the midst of the 2008 financial crisis, Centre for International Governance Innovation proposals for innovation in the G8 system helped lead to the creation of the G20 leaders group. This development helped to establish the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation in troubled economic times.

Origin of Think Tanks in China

- During 1950s and 1960s, only state-owned research institutes were established in China.
- China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) was the first think tank founded under the auspices of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1956 with the name of Institute of International Relations to conduct research and analysis on a wide range of foreign policy issues.
- During the late 1970s and 1980s, independent policy institutes began to establish due to the ideological liberalization in China.
- The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), established in May 1977, emerged as one of the country's top think with more than 3,000 scholars and researchers.
- In 2011, Zhejiang Normal University (ZJNU) launched the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum (CATTF) to create a platform for dialogue and exchanges between Chinese and African thinkers to promote cooperation and inject new motivation into deepening Africa and China's development programs.
- In December 2013, the Fudan University Center for China Development Model Research was established. It is the first think tank in the world that has adopted "China development model" in its name.
- In April 2013, Xi Jinping for the first time highlighted building “think tanks with Chinese characteristics” as a national strategy. Many think tanks emerged after the unveiling of this policy of Chinese government to promote thinks tanks culture in China.

- China recently pledged support for 100 new think tanks to expand ministerial analytical capacity. This pledge of 100 think tanks means watering the soil to enable the organic growth of ideas, rather than merely trans-planting ideas already grown elsewhere.
- China has recently entered into a “think tank alliance” with the EU to support research about Eurasian economic development. The China-EU think tank alliance will be a potential player to provide intellectual support for construction of the 'Belt and Road'.

Origin of Think Tanks in Pakistan

In Pakistan government control on the political activities undermined the likelihood of think tanks to be influential in policy making and decision-making process. Culture of think tanks in Pakistan is at its nascent stage with few think tanks.

Although these few policy institutes are working well to promote research oriented debates and discussions but still their voice has been raised at little in decision making process.

According to the estimation by Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), Pakistan has only 19 research policy institutes.

Only two Pakistani think-tanks have been able to get the distinction of being in the South Asia and Pacific region's top 20. i.e. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs was at 16 and SDPI was at number 19.

Think Tanks in China and Pakistan

- In global and regional context China-Pakistan relations open up into vast avenues and innovative means of economic and social collaboration.
- Reports on the activities of various China-Pakistan forums advocate the regional peace and prosperity dividends between China-Pakistan relations.
- Both China and Pakistan can take benefit from think tanks to supply policymakers with useful insight to explore and expand further areas of convergence.
- Think Tanks can also play a crucial role to build each country's international influence through research and strengthening the ties between the countries.
- Pakistan-China Institute, established in October 2009 was the first joint venture between China and Pakistan.
- On April 2015, Joint Think Tank between China and Pakistan (Research and Development International) was established with special focus on economic growth.

- In 2014, think tank named 101 FOC (Friends of China) was established to uplift the strategic co-operation between China and Pakistan and to support the two countries in their bilateral ventures.
- Recently, Dr. Chen Dongxiao, President of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, in a meeting with the Think Tank 101 Friends of China has endorsed the establishment of a media corridor between China and Pakistan to bring the two nations more closer.
- In China, Pakistan Study Centres are housed in four prestigious Chinese universities — Peking, Tsinghua, Sichuan and Fudan. Establishment of such Pakistan-China centres in Pakistani universities would be key role player to enhance the rock solid China-Pak relations.
- The presence of over 8,000 Pakistani students in China and establishment of academic linkages between key universities of the both countries is magnificent aspect of growing collaboration.

Steps to Promote True Think Tank Culture

- Culture of strong critical thinking.
- Need to organize the institutional management to align research projects more closely to the imperatives of decision-making.
- Develop Independent and trusted analysis to ensure legitimacy.
- Intellectual freedom from pressure groups and Government lobbies.
- Develop new ideas to confront with the critical international challenges.
- Articulate alternative frameworks to bring about change.
- Frame issues in a new way to shape the debate.
- Design useful methods for policy outcome.
- Develop unambiguous policy recommendations.
- Design systematic policy strategies.
- Utilize policy narrative strategies to create climate of collaboration, peace and harmony.

The Role of Think Tanks in Pakistan

Dr. Ahmad Rashid Malik

Senior Research Fellow, ISSI

For me this is just a timely conference as I have recently compiled and published *Directory of Think Tanks in Pakistan: A Guide To Research Organizations in Social Sciences in Pakistan*.

I will talk on the following three points:

- First of all, I will explain the global and regional context of think tanks.
- Second, I will explain the salient features of think tanks in Pakistan and China-Pakistan Collaboration in research.
- Finally I will draw your attention to several remedial measures to rehabilitate and flourish the environment of think Tanks in Pakistan.

Defining Think Tanks

Think tanks fill the gap between knowledge and action. They help in the improvement of public policy. They are not philanthropists or charity organizations that distinguish them from the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). They could be ideological but majority of them are research-oriented catering the need of state and society. They pose challenges but they offer opportunities and solutions.

Think tanks are definitely not governments. They were used to provide advice to the government but now with their expanding scope, they influence policies. They are considered as “governments in waiting”.

I believe that the medieval period in the Islamic history between 7th and 8th centuries considered to be the “golden period of the scientific development” in human history and an age of discoveries in natural, human, and behavioural sciences. Muslim scholars established a large number of research institutions. (I have no time to explain them in detail but I should say that the contribution of Muslim scholars and research institutions today is quite negligible and this needs to be reversed.)

Factors Contributed in the Increase of Think Tanks

I think there are a numbers of factors that contributed in the increase of think tanks in past many years:

- Information and technological revolutions paved way

- End of monopoly of governments on information
- Increasing complexity policy problems
- Increasing size of governments and distribution of responsibilities
- Crisis of confidence and transparency in governments
- Need for timely and abrupt analyses
- Globalization resulted in the growth of Think Tanks.

Global Think Tanks

An increased number of think tanks emerged after the World War II. There also emerged global think tanks such as the Tokyo-based United Nations University, a UN Think Tank established in 1969 to research in security and development, the Geneva-based World Economic Forum (WEF), established in 1971, the Berlin-based Transparency International (TI), founded in 1993, and the Brazil-based World Socialist Forum (WSF) was set up 2001. World Bank and European Union, for example, also host a number of global and regional Think Tanks. The Boao Forum for Asia is yet another influencing initiative for sustainable development and economic integration that was established in 2001 on the initiative of many Asian leaders. The influence of these global think tanks is beyond our imagination today. World's leaders use these global fora to influence on policy but also to achieve broader consensus.

Think Tanks in the Region

According to the *2014 Global Go to Think Tanks Index*, compiled by James McGann, University of Pennsylvania, there are approximately 6,618 think tanks. Their regional breakup is as under:

- US – 1830 (USA and North America (30.%)
- Europe – 1822 (27.5%)
- Asia – 1,106 (17 %) with China, India, Japan, South Korea
- South America – 674 (10 %)
- Middle East & North Africa – 521 (9 %)
- Oceania – 39 (0.5 %).

Regionally speaking, in Asia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong host more think tanks. The situation is evolving in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Russia.

Islamic Countries

According to the *2014 Global Go Think Tanks Index*, in 47 Islamic countries in Asia and Africa, there are around 735 think tanks. The share of Islamic countries is 11.1 percent in the global think tanks' strength, which is not so discouraging. And among Islamic countries' think tanks, Pakistan ranks 16th. This situation needs to be improved.

Thinks Tanks in South Asia

In South Asia, there are more think tanks in India and Bangladesh than Pakistan.

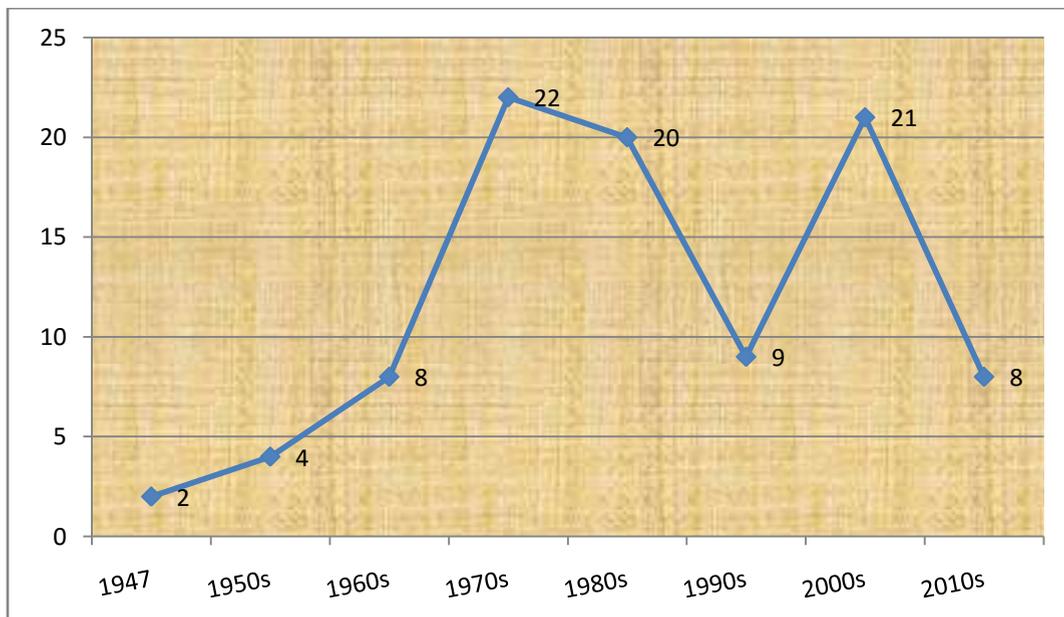
Think Tanks in Pakistan

As far my own findings are concerned, I have collected the data of think tanks and find that there are around 93 think tanks in the public and private domain. They are autonomous and semi-autonomous, university-affiliated, independent, and political party-affiliated. I have only included vibrant and actively working Think Tanks. Think Tanks on paper and dead organizations are excluded from my research. I have also excluded those think tanks, which are not registered under the law.

Historical Evolution

As far historical evolution of think tanks in Pakistan is concerned, the first think tank that was established in Pakistan was the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs (PIIA) established in 1948. The Indian Institute of International Affairs (IIA) was set up in 1936 by British that was then split between India and Pakistan in 1947. The Pakistan Forest Institute at Peshawar was also one of the early think tanks working in the field of forestry and environmental degradation. Then the PIDE and Institute Education Research were set up in the University of the Punjab and later on in other universities, and also the Council of Islamic Ideology. And these were developed in the late 1950s and the 1960s.

Figure 1: Decade-Wise Growth Trend of Think Tanks in Pakistan



More think tanks were developed in the 1970s than any other decade in Pakistan's history. During this decade, 22 Think Tanks and research organizations were established to study the problems of national integration and provincialism after the loss of East Pakistan and to lay down focus on foreign policy orientations. After the 1970s, more such organizations were developed by 2000s onward.

Disciplines

As far disciplines are concerned, I have discovered that mainly they are engaged in eight broad categories namely: International Relations, Economics, Public Policy, History, Cultural and Linguistic Studies, Environment and Energy, Education, and Islamic Studies. I found that there was more focus on international relations-related disciplines and lesser on Islamic Studies. Secondly, they focus on economics and poverty-related areas.

The Strength of Researchers

The number of researchers in these 93 think tanks is quite discouraging. According to my data, the number is 950 and most of them are hired on temporary and short-term contract basis. According to my knowledge, 950 researchers are working in these 93 research organizations. It seems that research organizations are not priority area of our ruling elites until now. Strength of researchers is not adequate and service structures of research organizations are not proper.

Geographical Distribution

I think that an equitable geographical distribution of research organizations is also important and we should also establish these organizations in relatively backward and ignored areas such Balochistan, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, and FATA, and other cities as well.

The Sino-Pakistani Research Collaboration

As for collaboration between Pakistani and Chinese Think Tanks is concerned, there is a regular and frequent interaction among them since the 1980s. For example, ISSI signed its first MoU with the China Institute of International and Strategic Studies (CISS) in 1986 and at least five such MoUs have been signed with other institutes. They have a number of exchange programs. I assume that there are number of other institutes and universities that have signed MoUs with their Chinese counterparts.

Pakistan Study Centres

There is substantial knowledge about Pakistan's history, culture, language, politics, and economy amongst think tanks in China especially as the Pakistan

Study Centres that were established at Peking University, Fudan University, Tsinghua University, and Sichuan University play a vital role.

Confucius Institutes

Similarly, three Pakistani universities have now housed Confucius Institutes to promote Chinese language and culture. The National University of Modern Languages (NUML) at Islamabad set up the first Confucius Institute in 2004 to teach Chinese language, history and other aspects. Another Confucius Institute was set up at the University of Karachi in 2012. The third Confucius Institute was founded at the University of Faisalabad this year. The GC University in Lahore recently also set up a Centre of Excellence for Chinese Studies. These centres excellence and institutes have frequent students exchanges.

Joint Institute (RANDI)

In April 2015, the China-Pakistan joint institute called Research and Development International (RANDI) was set up to research on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and to provide data and information on the CPEC. The Institute is housed at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and in Islamabad it is housed at the Pakistan-China Institute. The institute have two co-chairpersons: Madam Zhao Baige former minister and currently member of Peoples' Congress and vice chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, and Senator Mushahid Hussain from Pakistan's side. I think it is a good effort on the political level to promote the atmosphere of research and development through a joint think-tank collaboration.

Recommendations and Way Forward

1. Think tanks play a vital role in framing public policy. They should be established in other areas in Pakistan as well.
2. There should be a substantial increase in number of researchers hired on regular and permanent basis.
3. In order to standardize the working and performance of think tanks, I propose that efforts should be made to streamline them so that they became vibrant research institutions.
4. Finally, liberty and independence are always the hallmark of these organizations. I should say think tanks should act more independently, increase their influence by participation in public debate and policy formation, and increase their publications in order to promote a pluralistic, a democratic, and a truly responsible global civil society matching the research needs of the 21st century under the UN principles of peace and development.

Role of Think Tanks in Promoting Regional Peace and Development

Myra Nasir

Overview

Nowadays, it is not only the government's duty to develop friendly bilateral relations. Think-tanks are playing an increasingly important role in this practice. The communications and interactions between think-tanks are crucial for promoting mutual understanding and trust in different countries.

How it can be Brought About

- Focusing on establishing a specific number of required think tanks for the concerned issue.
- Linkage of think tanks to the youth wing of political parties to bring about more awareness of a cause and hence more influence.
- Consisting of credible and resourceful people, think tanks will be more effective.

Objective

- The main intention should be to establish think tanks which aim at promoting
- Peaceful and friendly regional ties
- Strengthening of Economic and trade Cooperation
- Encouraged cultural exchanges
- Enhancing bilateral and multilateral relations
- Long term regional prosperity and stability between both countries

The Facts

- Pakistan and china are both strong regional economies enjoying rapid growth. Strengthening economic and trade cooperation as well as regional economic integration will help to maintain long-term regional prosperity and stability.
- The connectivity between both countries is vital for economic cooperation and cultural exchanges. This includes the improvement of the regional transport infrastructure and the optimization of personnel and cargo mobilization.
- Promoting cultural communication and exchanges between different countries will bring about affection and empathy in people, as well as

friendship and mutual trust in nations. Focusing on the think tank's impact on bilateral and multilateral relations, national relations and regional cooperation can be improved.

- Pakistan's first think tank launched on October 1, 2009 coincides with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The institute focuses on efforts to further strengthen cooperation in the fields of defence and diplomacy, investment, trade and economy, energy, education, culture, youth and women, tourism, academia and media.
- The Pakistan-China Institute is the first non-governmental, non-party and non-political organization with equal number of experts, scholars and intellectuals from China and Pakistan. It is the first Pakistan-based think tank to promote, strengthen and expand Pakistan-China relations in different fields.
- Through cultural exchanges people from different countries will get to know each other better.
- Through such means the cooperation and development in economy, culture and social life will be promoted, and the friendship between both countries will be strengthened.
- They should be able to enhance the mutual understanding of Pakistani and Chinese mindsets and discuss the future role of think-tanks in promoting bilateral and multilateral relations.

Conclusion

In order to deepen the friendship and understanding between China and Pakistan there should be a proper construction of a dialog and cooperation network for think-tanks from both the countries. There should be more conscious efforts and endeavors from both sides. All such efforts will prove to be more strengthening in both economic and social relationships between the two countries. Hence accordingly, think-tanks will play a more significant role in promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Remarks by the Chair

Ambassador Khalid Mahmood

Chairman BOG, ISSI

We had excellent presentations from the analysts and experts. They had given us very good idea of evolution of think tanks. What kind of think tanks we have. It's clear that the job of think tanks is to help the policy makers as well as to formulate public opinion. How far they are successful and what impact they are having, it depends on the context in which they are working. But I think that think tanks do have an impact, they need to be independent and that implies to civil society as well. They should provide reliable, high quality data and analysis to both policy makers and wider population. Also they should have some credibility and to have credibility, they should uphold the principles of professionalism, quality of work, independence; stronger communication, only then they can effectively influence public policy. The more diversified, reliable and independent the sources of information provided high quality data and analysis, the higher the chances for relevant and effective support for decision making. Off course they can enhance their influence by networking with other think tanks of rest of the world. Compilation of comprehensive data is another important issue, I recommend Dr. Ahmad Rashid Malik's work i.e. directory of Pakistani think Tanks which he published. Think tanks also need to have their feet on ground, no doubt pure research has its value but recommendations put forward by the think tanks should be doable and should be focused on urgent problems.

I would like to give few points on the main subject of the conference, we have heard many presentations since morning and some speakers have shown scorecard of the UN. The overall impression I have got that UN is a failed institution which is not the case. It has played its effective role globally in peace-building and peacekeeping. 800 million people have got freedom after UN's birth. Also Human Rights is a Magna Carta of UN. UN has done commendable work in the field of development and still doing. Reforms are part of a continuing process but without UN, world would not be better off.

Concluding Remarks

Ambassador Masood Khan

Director General, ISSI

Since I am the last speaker, I will be benign and merciful. Let me tell you first of all I want to thank to our faithful flock who is still there. It has been a fantastic marathon, I would say. Starting in the morning and we have been benefitted quite a bit from the discussions. Discussions today, the presentations and also the interactions we had. I also want to thank the Chinese Embassy for their support and active participation. I think it is my pleasant responsibility to thank all the foreign and Pakistani participants. I must say the quality of discussion was very high and I hope that we would be able to record not only their presentations but advices which had been put across. Let us understand purpose of this exercise, the purpose was that we should somehow develop vicinity between Pakistan and China.

Purpose of conference was to develop narrative linking Pakistan, UN and China for even better ties. Organizing the conference was a conscious effort of synergy. 70th anniversary of UN is watershed and things have gone through evolution. Also, world have been moved to multi-polarity and both Pakistan and China have to develop a narrative of challenges of the post 70th anniversary.

Think tanks are quite crucial and there is a need to link research and policy. National policy needs all sort of feedback. SDG's of UN, Vision 2025 of Pakistan and Chinese Vision of One Road One Belt and other Chinese Economic initiatives are compatible and could work for mutual benefit. Two major powers could not have conflictual relations but cooperative relations as far as multilateral relations are concerned. UN is the best multilateral organization for the world and human development. Also there should be deep and meaningful cooperation between Pakistani and Chinese think tanks.

Thank you.

Short Biographies of Participants of the Conference

H.E. Mr. Inam ul Haq is a Pakistani career diplomat who served as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in the caretaker government of Muhammad Mian Soomro for four months in the winter of 2007-2008. He also remained Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from June 2002 till the appointment of Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri as Foreign Minister in November 2002, and Foreign Secretary, the highest post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after he replaced Shamshad Ahmad in February 2000. Mr. Haq served as Pakistan Ambassador to Turkey, China (1997–1999) and Permanent Representative to the United Nations before being appointed as Foreign Secretary.

H.E. Mr. Sun Weidong is China's 16th Ambassador to Pakistan who started his career as a teacher. He has also served in India as Political Counsellor and handled the region from his position in the Asian Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing. He is one of the youngest Chinese Ambassadors to Pakistan.

Ambassador Masood Khan is presently Director General, Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad. Mr. Masood Khan was appointed by Government of Pakistan as Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations on October 11, 2012. From September 2008 to September 2012, he was Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China. From March 2005 to September 2008, Mr. Masood Khan served as Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva. Ambassador Khan has been Pakistan's Sherpa for the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) process since 2009. Mr. Khan has served in different posts in Islamabad and abroad.

H.E. Mr. Indrika Ratwatte a Sri Lankan national, began his career with UNHCR in 1992 when he was a Refugee Affairs Officer with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Since then he has worked for UNHCR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hong Kong, Croatia, at UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva, the regional office in Bangkok, Pakistan and Tanzania. Before returning to Pakistan as UNHCR Representative in early 2015, he was Deputy Director at the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific in Geneva. Mr. Ratwatte earned a B.A. with Honours in English and Sociology at the University of Colombo in Sri Lanka. He went on to study law at the Law College of Colombo, and later received a Master's in International Affairs from Columbia University in New York. He also attended Oxford University in the UK where he studied International Human Rights and Refugee Law.

Ambassador Shamshad Ahmad is a veteran Pakistani diplomat, international relations expert and a author who served as the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan from 1997 to 2000 and as the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations between 2000 till 2002. He also served as Pakistan's

Ambassador to South Korea and Iran. He currently writes a weekly column for English daily *The News*. Before that he was a regular contributor to *The Nation*. He also writes occasionally for *Dawn* and *The Express Tribune*. He is the author of books including *Dreams Unfulfilled* and *Pakistan and World Affairs*.

Dr. Hafiz Pasha is the Dean of the School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences at the Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, and Vice Chairman of the Institute of Public Policy, Lahore. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Advisory Panel of Economists to the Planning Commission, Convenor of the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Chairman of the Tax Advisory Council of Federal Board of Revenue. From 2001 to 2007, Dr. Pasha was UN Assistant Secretary General and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of UNDP. Earlier, Dr. Pasha held a number of important public appointments. He served as the Federal Commerce Minister, Federal Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, Deputy Chairman/Federal Minister of the Planning Commission, and Education Minister in three governments. Prior to this he was the Vice Chancellor of the University of Karachi, Dean and Director of the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, and Research Professor and Director of the Applied Economics Research Centre, Karachi. Dr. Pasha has a M.A. from Cambridge University, U.K and PhD from Stanford University, U.S.A. He was awarded in 2005 the Congressional Medal of Achievement by the Philippines Congress. In 2012, he received the Engro Lifetime Achievement Award for excellence in the field of Social Sciences. He has published over 150 books and articles in the fields of Governance, Public Finance, Urban and Regional Economics, Poverty and Social Development, Industry, Energy and Economics.

Ambassador Lu Shulin is former Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan.

Ms. Javaria Tareen is Senior Communication /Public Information Officer with the United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). She focuses on publishing the stories of UN successes and keeping media, Pakistan-related organisations and think tanks in the loop. As a women's right activist and political practitioner in Pakistan, she focuses on women's education, employment opportunities for educated women, public awareness, and research and policy studies. She holds a double masters degree, and is an alumni of IVLP of 2011 and Hubert. H. Humphrey scholar of 2013-14 provided by the Department of State.

Mr. Chen Wei is Senior Research Fellow, China Institute for International Strategic Studies (CISS), Beijing. Joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) in 1980. After graduation from the military college, served as deputy company commander and company commander of the PLA, staff officer of the Ministry of National Defense, staff member of Chinese Embassy in India from 1994 to 1996, Research Fellow, Executive Director and acting Secretary General of China Institute for International Strategic Studies (CISS), assistant military attaché of Chinese Embassy in the United States from 2008 to 2010, defence attaché of Chinese Embassy in Latvia from 2010 to 2012 and Malaysia from 2012

to 2015. Having assumed Senior Research Fellow of CISS since September, 2015.

Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi holds a PhD from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, US. Dr. Rizvi is Professor Emeritus, Political Science, Punjab University, Lahore, and an Independent Political Consultant with a vast experience of working with international think-tanks, universities and Pakistani and foreign media. He was conferred Presidential Award “Sitara-i-Imtiaz” by the President of Pakistan on March 23, 2010. He has been Distinguished Professorship-Chair Quaid-i-Azam Distinguished Professor of Pakistan Studies, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, US (December 1999 to July 1999, Allama Iqbal Professor – Pakistan Chair, South Asia Institute, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany (February 1988 to January 1991), Visiting Professor and Research Scholar, South Asia Programme, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. (2007, 2008), and Visiting Research Scholar, Cooperative Monitoring Centre, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM, US (May-September 2002). He has numerous books and publications to his credit.

Dr. Liu Zongyi is Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Strategic Studies and Centre for Asia-Pacific Studies, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS). His research interests mainly focus on India’s Economy and Foreign Policy, China’s Foreign Policy, BRICS, and G-20. In recent three years, Dr. Liu published more than 20 papers in Chinese and overseas journals on these subjects, and published about 200 pieces of commentation articles in Chinese or English in newspapers. Dr. Liu got a B.A. in Economics from Shandong University of Finance and Economics and a diploma for Chinese and American Studies from The Johns Hopkins University Nanjing Centre. He obtained Master and PhD degrees in International Relations from China Foreign Affairs University. He ever studied at German Development Institute (D.I.E), OECD, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington D.C. and Indian National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) as visiting fellow.

Ms. Huzaifa Ejaz is a Yale Young Global Scholar, Huzaifa is the founder of the first *Girl Up Campus* in Pakistan and co-founder of the international non-profit *Ignite*, the former is a UN initiative and the later is an independent organization that stimulates policy innovation and suggestion among the youth around the world. Having matriculated with the national highest result of 15 A*s in her O levels and a World Distinction, she is currently an A Level student at Roots Millennium Campus in Islamabad.

Mr. Chen Fangming is Senior Research Fellow, China Institute for International Strategic Studies (CISS), Beijing. He joined the Air Force of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army in 1974, and retired as a Senior Col. (equivalent to Brigade General) in August, 2012 and joined China Institute for International Strategic Studies(CIIS) in January 2013. His academic achievements include: Air Force Navigation School in Shenyang, 1975-1976; English Language and

Literature Course, Foreign Language Department, Liaoning University, Shenyang, 1978-1982, BA degree; Communication and Mass Media Department, Post-Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences(Beijing), 1982-1985, Master of Law; International Relations and Strategic Studies Course, National Defense University(Beijing),1994.

Dr. Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Dr. Ashfaq Hasan Khan is currently the Principal and Dean, School of Social Sciences & Humanities, National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST), Islamabad as well as a member of the Economic Advisory Council of the Government of Pakistan. He has recently been elected as member of the Board of Trustee of the International Islamic University, Islamabad. He has been the Special Secretary Finance/Director General, Debt Office and Economic Adviser Ministry of Finance, Islamabad for eleven years (1998-2009). He has also been the Spokesperson of the Government of Pakistan on Economic Issues for eleven years (1998-2009). He has been the Director and Vice Chairman of the Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Company Ltd. (A joint venture of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan); and Directors of the United Bank Limited (Representing government's shares in the Bank) and Pak-Libya Holding Company (A Joint venture of Pakistan and Libya). Dr. Khan holds a Ph.D degree in Economics from the Johns Hopkins University in USA. He joined the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) in 1979 as Research Economist, where he held increasingly senior positions. He was Joint Director of the Institute before being appointed Economic Adviser of the Ministry of Finance in March 1998. In January 2003 he was appointed Director General of the Debt Office of the Ministry of Finance. He was appointed Special Secretary Finance/ Director General, Debt Office in July 2007 – a position which he held until February 2009. Dr. Khan has been the spokesperson of the Government of Pakistan on economic issues for 11 years (March 1998 – February 2009).

Mr. An Qiguang is former Chinese Council General at Karachi. Born in 1938 in the Liaoning province, China. He majored in English and Urdu, and after graduation, he joined the Foreign Ministry in 1962. He retired from the post of the Chinese Consul Gen. at Karachi in 2000. He was awarded with Sitarah-e Pakistan by the Government of Pakistan in 2009 for his Urdu translations and research on China-Pakistan relations. He is presently research fellow in the Center for Pakistan Studies, Peking University.

Dr. Han Hua is Associate Professor and Director of the Center for Arms Control and Disarmament at the School of International Studies (SIS), Peking University, China. She teaches courses in International Relations Theory, International Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, and US Politics and Foreign Policy. Her research interests cover South Asia and Arms Control and non-proliferation. She has been a visiting researcher at The Managing of Atom Project, at Belfer Center, Harvard University, US; School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology, US; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute(SIPRI), Sweden; the Stimson Center, US; the Monterey Center

for Non-proliferation, US; Victoria University, Canada; and the Peace and Conflict Institute, Uppsala University, Sweden. She has led programmes and projects on regional nuclear non-proliferation, confidence building measures and nuclear disarmament. She has also written extensively on Arms Control, non-proliferation and South Asia for journals and newspapers in China and abroad.

Dr. Huma Haque is currently visiting faculty at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad (PIDE) & Szabist Islamabad, and Associate Professor in the Department of Humanities & Social Sciences at Bahria University, Islamabad Campus. She holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Washington, US. She has been a focused researcher and academician for more than 24 years. Her ongoing research includes “Tribes & Scribes: A Critical Anthropological Analysis of the Higher Education System of Pakistan”, and “Status of Women in Pakistan: Myth & Reality”.

Dr. Sun Lizhou is Deputy Dean, Academy of China and World Agendas and Executive Director, Institute of Himalayan Studies, Tsinghua University. His current research fields and research interests include International Politics, International Economy, International Cultural Exchanges, Area Studies in East Asia, South Asia, Middle East, Oceania, Inner Asia and China’s Borderlands, Environmental Issues, Military History, China’s ‘One Belt and One Road’ (Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road) Proposal and Other Countries’ Responses. He has taught course in history of international relations at Chongqing University, and courses in political communication and crisis management and media at the School of Global News and Communication Southwest University of Political Science and Law. He has wide travel experience.

Mr. Umer Babar is a student at Roots Millennium School, studying World History and Economics at Advanced level. He was the Secretary General of the Millennial Model United Nations, which is a simulation of the actual UN. He has participated in numerous parliamentary debates and declamation contests, and was short listed for the National Pakistan team for the World Schools Debating Competition in the u-17 category.

Ambassador Ali Sarwar Naqvi is presently serving as the founding Executive Director of the Center. In a long diplomatic career of 36 years, from 1970 to 2006, which culminated in senior Ambassadorial positions, served at the United Nations, both in New York and Vienna, and in Washington D.C, London, Paris and Brussels. In the course of professional work he delivered lectures and speeches on various current affairs issues in many institutions. He has also participated in discussions on various national and international issues and questions on TV and electronic media, both in Pakistan and abroad. After serving as Pakistan’s Ambassador to Austria and the IAEA, was appointed Member (Chairman’s Advisory Council) in the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), and functioned as Adviser to the Chairman PAEC on International Affairs, with particular focus on IAEA matters.

Mr. Ye Hailin is editorial director of SOUTH ASIA STUDIES, National Institute of International Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (NIIS, CASS), and Director of Center for South Asia Studies, CASS. He is also Director of Institute of Strategy Studies, RIIO (Research Institute for Indian Ocean), YUFE (Yunnan University of Finance and Economics) He was elected as Standing Member of Chinese Council for South Asia Studies in 2010, He is current affairs commentator for *China Central Television, China National Radio* and *Xinhua News Agency*.

Dr. Huma Baqai is an Associate Professor, Chairperson, Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Business Administration (IBA) Karachi. She has remained associated with the media for the past several years both as an analyst and anchorperson. She has anchored current affairs shows on News One and PTV. She has also taught at Department of International Relations, Karachi University for more than 10 years. She is also a visiting faculty at Air War College, Karachi.

Dr. Ahmad Rashid Malik is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. He has done his Master from the International University of Japan, Niigata, Japan, in 1989. He earned his doctorate from La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia, in 1998. He is a specialist on Pakistan-Japan relations. His major accomplishment is his book on *Pakistan-Japan Relations: Continuity and Change in Economic Relations and Security Interests*, which was published in New York & London by Routledge in 2008. He is a former Fellow of the Japan Foundation in Tokyo and former Fellow of the Korea Foundation in Seoul. He also worked as a researcher for the National Centre for South Asian Studies in Melbourne. He contributes opinion pieces in newspapers. Besides publishing a large number of research papers, edited books, and monographs, he regularly contributes in newspapers.

Ms. Myra Nasir is a talk show host of International Relations TV programme. She holds a BSc Hons in International Relations and Politics from the University of London. She also worked with WHO and NIH on various projects.

Ambassador Khalid Mahmood is Chairman BOG, ISSI. Before joining the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1964, Ambassador Mahmood taught Political Science at Government College, Lahore. He has served as Pakistan's ambassador to China, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Mongolia. He is a former Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he has worked as Director General (UN) and later as Additional Secretary (UN, Asia-Pacific and Africa). He has been a prominent member of Pakistan Delegation to several international meetings and conferences, notably UN General Assembly sessions, UN Security Council, UN Law of the Sea Conference and Summit and Ministerial meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement, OIC and ECO.

**Statement by His Excellency Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at
the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015
Development Agenda
New York, 27 September 2015**

President Yoweri K. Museveni,

Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen,

Secretary General Ban Ki-moon,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to join you all at this defining moment of our times.

By adopting the Post-2015 Development Agenda, we, as the global community, are committing ourselves to a shared vision of inclusive growth and development, ensuring that 'no one is left behind'.

This is an agenda reflective of both ambition and action in our joint effort against poverty, hunger and human deprivation.

At the beginning of this century, we had committed to a development agenda that brought international focus on poverty eradication and human development.

By putting people and their needs at the center, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reshaped decision making processes and redefined national priorities.

As a result, over a billion people were rescued from extreme poverty. Substantial gains were also made in defeating hunger, illiteracy and disease.

While our accomplishments were many, these were varied and unevenly diffused. Poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunity remain stark realities of our time.

Excellencies,

The Post-2015 Development Agenda is our collective response to these challenges. It represents a giant leap forward.

The 17 broad and cross-cutting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the 169 associated Targets chart a development-centric and growth-oriented pathway. The Agenda posits itself on the three dimensions of sustainable development: social justice, environmental stewardship and economic wellbeing.

It is thus, an Agenda of change, which enjoys inherent vitality, as well as wide social acceptability.

The focus is on transforming our economies and livelihoods, building cohesive, just and peaceful societies, and protecting our planet. Poverty eradication remains at its core.

Excellencies,

Our journey does not end here. It has only just begun.

The scope and magnitude of this new development framework is enormous. Delivering on it would require unwavering political will, both at the national and the international levels. Its implementation requires a paradigm shift in our political, social, economic, and developmental outlook.

We know from our national experience that strong and sustained economic growth has to be at the heart of any effort to achieve these goals.

Social development necessitates synergies among key development priorities, including employment generation, energy security, demographic challenge, disaster risk-reduction, and governance.

It entails expanding access to energy and infrastructure, and making these available to a larger proportion of the population.

Addressing systemic issues and structural constraints would be equally important. Credible and realistic data would underpin our success. These are all critical enablers for success.

And most importantly, meaningful implementation of this agenda demands matching resources.

The 'Addis Ababa Action Agenda' provides a promising start. It complements the means of implementation outlined in the new development framework. We must deliver on these commitments.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Development strategies remain, first and foremost, national undertakings. Eradication of poverty, hunger and disease, and provision of a better living are amongst our abiding commitments to our people.

For Pakistan, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) complement our own developmental needs and priorities, as articulated in our 'Vision 2025'. This document provides a policy framework for the integration of the new goals in our national economic and development planning.

It is also a blueprint of our political commitment to the process.

The Government has initiated a series of wide-ranging reforms, inter alia, aimed at expanding the resource-base, stemming illicit capital outflows and ensuring optimized use of existing resources.

We are equally aware of the importance of a robust monitoring and follow-up mechanism for effective and full implementation of the SDGs in Pakistan. Elaborate coordination and oversight procedures have accordingly been put in place, at both the national and the provincial levels.

Excellencies,

We also have a historic opportunity to reverse the threatening tide of climate change.

We must, therefore, negotiate an outcome in Paris that is fair, equitable and guided by the principles of the UN Climate Change Convention.

While we will do our part, we look forward to a reinvigorated global partnership that promotes and complements domestic policies and priorities, in line with our developmental needs.

I thank you.

Source: <http://www.mofa.gov.pk/pr-details.php?mm=MzExNA,,>

**Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's
Republic of China
at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General
Assembly
New York, 28 September 2015**

**Working Together to Forge a New Partnership of Win-win
Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind**

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind fought heroically and secured the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War, closing a dark page in the annals of human history. That victory was hard won.

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind, with vision and foresight, established the United Nations. This universal and most representative and authoritative international organization has carried mankind's hope for a new future and ushered in a new era of cooperation. It was a pioneering initiative never undertaken before.

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind pooled together their wisdom and adopted the Charter of the United Nations, laying the cornerstone of the contemporary international order, and establishing the fundamental principles of contemporary international relations. This was an achievement of profound impact.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

On the third of September, the Chinese people, together with the world's people, solemnly commemorated the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. As the main theater in the East, China made a national sacrifice of over 35 million casualties in its fight against the majority troops of Japanese militarism. It not only saved itself and its people from subjugation, but also gave strong support to the forces against aggression in the European and Pacific theatres, thus making a historic contribution to the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War.

History is a mirror. Only by drawing lessons from history can the world avoid repeating past calamity. We should view history with awe and human conscience. The past cannot be changed, but the future can be shaped. Bearing history in mind is not to perpetuate hatred. Rather, it is for mankind not to forget its lesson.

Remembering history does not mean being obsessed with the past. Rather, in doing so, we aim to create a better future and pass the torch of peace from generation to generation.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

The United Nations has gone through the test of time over the past seven decades. It has witnessed efforts made by all countries to uphold peace, build homeland and pursue cooperation. Having reached a new historical starting point, the United Nations needs to address the central issue of how to better promote world peace and development in the 21st century.

The world is going through a historical process of accelerated evolution: The sunshine of peace, development and progress will be powerful enough to penetrate the clouds of war, poverty and backwardness. The movement toward a multi-polar world, and the rise of emerging markets and developing countries have become an irresistible trend of history. Economic globalization and the advent of an information age have vastly unleashed and boosted social productive forces. They have both created unprecedented development opportunities and given rise to new threats and challenges which we must face squarely.

As an ancient Chinese adage goes, “The greatest ideal is to create a world truly shared by all.” Peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom are common values of all mankind and the lofty goals of the United Nations. Yet these goals are far from being achieved, and we must continue our endeavour to meet them. In today’s world, all countries are interdependent and share a common future. We should renew our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, and create a community of shared future for mankind. To achieve this goal, we need to make the following efforts:

—We should build partnerships in which countries treat each other as equals, engage in mutual consultation and show mutual understanding. The principle of sovereign equality underpins the UN Charter. The future of the world must be shaped by all countries. All countries are equals. The big, strong and rich should not bully the small, weak and poor. The principle of sovereignty not only means that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries are inviolable and their internal affairs are not subjected to interference. It also means that all countries’ right to independently choose social systems and development paths should be upheld, and that all countries’ endeavours to promote economic and social development and improve their people’s lives should be respected.

We should be committed to multilateralism and reject unilateralism. We should adopt a new vision of seeking win-win outcomes for all, and reject the outdated mindset that one’s gain means the other’s loss or that the winner shall take all. Consultation is an important form of democracy, and it should also become an important means of exercising contemporary international governance. We should

resolve disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation. We should forge a global partnership at both international and regional levels, and embrace a new approach to state-to-state relations, one that features dialogue rather than confrontation, and seeks partnership rather than alliance. Major countries should follow the principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation in handling their relations. Big countries should treat small countries as equals, and take a right approach to justice and interests by putting justice before interests.

—We should create a security architecture featuring fairness, justice, joint contribution and shared benefits. In the age of economic globalization, the security of all countries is interlinked and has impact on one another. No country can maintain absolute security with its own effort, and no country can achieve stability out of other countries' instability. The law of the jungle leaves the weak at the mercy of the strong; it is not the way for countries to conduct their relations. Those who adopt the high-handed approach of using force will find that they are only lifting a rock to drop on their own feet.

We should abandon Cold War mentality in all its manifestation, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We should give full play to the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in ending conflict and keeping peace, and adopt the dual approach of seeking peaceful solution to disputes and taking mandatory actions, so as to turn hostility into amity.

We should advance international cooperation in both economic and social fields and take a holistic approach to addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats, so as to prevent conflicts from breaking out in the first place.

—We should promote open, innovative and inclusive development that benefits all. The 2008 international financial crisis has taught us that allowing capital to blindly pursue profit can only create a crisis and that global prosperity cannot be built on the shaky foundation of a market without moral constraints. The growing gap between rich and poor is both unsustainable and unfair. It is important for us to use both the invisible hand and the visible hand to form synergy between market forces and government function and strive to achieve both efficiency and fairness.

Development is meaningful only when it is inclusive and sustainable. To achieve such development requires openness, mutual assistance and win-win cooperation. In the world today, close to 800 million people still live in extreme poverty, nearly six million kids die before the age of five each year and nearly 60 million children are unable to go to school. The just concluded UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the Post-2015 Development Agenda. We must translate our commitments into actions and work together to ensure that everyone is free from want, has access to development and lives with dignity.

—We should, increase inter-civilization exchanges to promote harmony, inclusiveness and respect for differences. The world is simply more colorful as a result of its cultural diversity. Diversity breeds exchanges, exchanges create integration, and integration makes progress possible.

In their interactions, civilizations must accept their differences. Only through mutual respect, mutual learning and harmonious coexistence can the world maintain its diversity and thrive. Each civilization represents the unique vision and contribution of its people, and no civilization is superior to others. Different civilizations should have dialogue and exchanges instead of trying to exclude or replace each other. The history of mankind is a process of active exchanges, interactions and integration among different civilizations. We should respect all civilizations and treat each other as equals. We should draw inspirations from each other to boost the creative development of human civilization.

—We should build an ecosystem that puts mother nature and green development first. Mankind may utilize nature and even try to transform it. But we are after all a part of nature. We should care for nature and not place ourselves above it. We should reconcile industrial development with nature and pursue harmony between man and nature to achieve sustainable development of the world and the all-round development of man.

To build a sound ecology is vital for mankind's future. All members of the international community should work together to build a sound global environment. We should respect nature, follow nature's ways and protect nature. We should firmly pursue green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable development. China will shoulder its share of responsibility and continue to play its part in this common endeavour. We also urge developed countries to fulfill their historical responsibility, honour their emission reduction commitments and help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

The over 1.3 billion and more Chinese people are endeavouring to realize the Chinese dream of great national renewal. The dream of the Chinese people is closely connected with the dreams of other peoples of the world. We cannot realize the Chinese dream without a peaceful international environment, a stable international order and the understanding, support and help from the rest of the world. The realization of the Chinese dream will bring more opportunities to other countries and contribute to global peace and development.

China will continue to participate in building world peace. We are committed to peaceful development. No matter how the international landscape may evolve and how strong it may become, China will never pursue hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence.

China will continue to contribute to global development. We will continue to pursue common development and the win-win strategy of opening up. We are ready to share our development experience and opportunities with other countries and welcome them to board China's express train of development so that all of us will achieve common development.

China will continue to uphold the international order. We will stay committed to the path of development through cooperation. China was the first country to put its signature on the UN Charter. We will continue to uphold the international order and system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China will continue to stand together with other developing countries. We firmly support greater representation and say of developing countries, especially African countries, in the international governance system. China's vote in the United Nations will always belong to the developing countries.

I wish to take this opportunity to announce China's decision to establish a 10-year, US\$1 billion China-UN peace and development fund to support the UN's work, advance multilateral cooperation and contribute more to world peace and development. I wish to announce that China will join the new UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and has thus decided to take the lead in setting up a permanent peacekeeping police squad and build a peacekeeping standby force of 8,000 troops. I also wish to announce that China will provide a total of US\$100 million of free military assistance to the African Union in the next five years to support the establishment of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

As the United Nations enters a new decade, let us unite ever more closely to forge a new partnership of win-win cooperation and a community of shared future for mankind. Let the vision of a world free of war and with lasting peace take root in our hearts. Let the aspiration of development, prosperity, fairness and justice spread across the world!

Thank you.

Source: <http://qz.com/512886/read-the-full-text-of-xi-jinpings-first-un-address/>



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