

# REPORT

## ROUND TABLE OF CHINA STUDY CENTRES AND INSTITUTES IN PAKISTAN

March 7, 2019

Organized by

China-Pakistan Study Centre  
Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad



CHINA-PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES ISLAMABAD







# Report

## Round Table of China Study Centres and Institutes in Pakistan

March 7, 2019

*Rapporteur:*

**Uroosa Khan, Associate Editor**

*Edited and Compiled by:*

**Muhammad Faisal, Research Fellow**

**China-Pakistan Study Centre  
Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad**

# Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad

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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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<b>Chief Editor</b>	:	Dr. Talat Shabbir
<b>Publication Officer</b>	:	Dost Muhammad Barrech
<b>Composed and designed by</b>	:	Syed Muhammad Farhan
<b>Cover designed by</b>	:	Bushra Mushtaq Khan

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## PROGRAMME

### Inaugural Session

- 0945 hrs:** Delegates arrive
- 1000 hrs:** Recitation of Holy Quran and Introduction to ISSI
- 1010hrs:** Welcome Remarks - Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director General, ISSI
- 1020hrs:** Remarks by H.E. Yao Jing, Ambassador of People's Republic of China
- 1030 hrs:** Address by Chief Guest
- 1045 hrs:** Short Break/Tea

### Working Session

- 1100 hrs:** Roundtable Starts (Moderated by DG-ISSI)
- 1105 hrs:** Briefing by Heads of Centres/Institutes
- 1200 hrs:** Remarks by Former Ambassadors of Pakistan to China
- 1230 hrs:** Open House Discussion
- 1300 hrs:** Lunch

*Note: Each Centre/Institute was expected to give details of respective centre/institute and areas of research they are currently focusing and avenues of future collaboration.*

## CONCEPT NOTE

The friendship between Pakistan and China has developed with time. Bilateral relations are multi-faceted, with a growing economic component. With the advent of the new government in Pakistan, the relationship has assumed deeper focus on socio-economic development agenda. In the wake of Prime Minister Imran Khan's recent visit to China, both governments agreed to explore identified areas of cooperation alongside China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) framework. The emphasis on socio-economic development cooperation between Pakistan and China is consistent with the national priorities laid down by the present government of Pakistan. Currently, around sixteen China-focused centres and institutes have been established across the country that focus on significance of Pakistan's relations with China.

China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Studies Islamabad thought of organising a roundtable to bring together academics, experts, diplomats, and representatives from the China Study Centres and various universities across the country with the twin objectives of **(i) generating ideas and suggestions in pursuit of the socio-economic development agenda agreed upon by the leadership of Pakistan and China; and (ii) creating synergy in the work of the China-focused centres/institutes in Pakistan.**

In this regard CPSC at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad organised a roundtable on March 7, 2019 towards attainment of aforementioned objectives. Honourable Foreign Secretary, Ms. Tehmina Janjua and Ambassador of China to Pakistan attended the inaugural session and delivered remarks on the occasion. Participants were invited from across the country, including representatives of various China-focused centres. The roundtable was an in-house event, and its outcome is in the form of concrete suggestions and recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders.





A large red scroll graphic with a white outline, featuring decorative scrollwork at the top corners and a vertical strip on the left side. The text "INAUGURAL SESSION" is centered on the scroll in white, serif, all-caps font.

# INAUGURAL SESSION



## WELCOME ADDRESS

### **Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry**

*Director General Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad*

Foreign Secretary Ambassador Tehmina Janjua,  
Excellency, Yao Jing, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China  
Chairman Board of Governors Ambassador Khalid Mahmood,  
Director China Pakistan Study Centre, Dr. Talat Shabbir,  
Distinguished representatives of China focused centres in Pakistan,  
Worthy guests,

Good Morning and a warm welcome to the Institute. I will be your host and moderator of this session.

May I express our special pleasure in welcoming the honorable Foreign Secretary to the Institute. I thank her for agreeing to inaugurate this Roundtable.

Ambassador Tehmina and the Foreign Office under her leadership has been working hard to protect and promote our foreign policy goals. The entire nation has commended the performance of the Foreign Office in dealing with the recent crisis created by our eastern neighbour.

Ambassador Tehmina's presence in this Roundtable also signifies the importance that Pakistan attaches to promoting our relations with China in all walks of our national life.

May I also welcome Ambassador Yao Jing of the Peoples Republic of China. Ambassador Yao and his team have also been working hard to promote China-Pakistan relations. On behalf of the Institute, let me further thank the Ambassador for the consistent support that Chinese embassy has extended to the China Centre of this Institute.

Today's Roundtable is one of many programs that the China Centre of the Institute has organized lately. The revitalization of the Centre has become possible thanks to the leadership provided by the Centre's director Dr Talat Shabbir. He and his team

have been working selflessly and are engaged in a series of activities to promote our relations with China.

Only yesterday, a very successful National Conference was organized which the honorable Foreign Minister inaugurated. And in all this Chinese embassy has been our valuable partner, for which I wish to thank Ambassador Yao and his team.

Ms Foreign Secretary, Mr Ambassador,

Today's session is unique. It is for the first time that most, if not all, China Study Centres and Institutes focusing on salience of Pakistan's relations with China have gathered under one roof.

The objective is to create harmony in the work of all these centres. In the next three hours, we would get to know each other and share ideas on how best to contribute to strengthening understanding and tangible cooperation between China and Pakistan.

I would like to thank the heads of China focused study centres and institutes who have travelled from various parts of the country to attend today's event. After the inaugural session, we would look forward to hearing from them, individually, the highlights of the important work they all are engaged in to promote Pakistan-China relationship.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Pakistan regards China as a close and dependable friend. And from what I have seen through my several visits to China, the feelings in China about Pakistan are mutual. Both countries have built their ties on mutual respect and mutuality of benefit.

In the recent past, economic cooperation between the two countries has deepened in strength and substance. CPEC represents the collective will of the two countries to work together in multiple domains for the good of our people.

With the advent of the present government, several new chapters of cooperation are being added – from agriculture to socio-economic development to industrial cooperation and widening the export base of Pakistan. The people to people exchanges and linkages are also being enhanced. Yesterday, the Foreign Minister called this phase CPEC plus.

In cementing ties between our two countries, the researchers and scholars too have an important role to play. The China centres across the country are serving as useful forums for thinkers and scholars to generate ideas to deepen bilateral cooperation between China and Pakistan.

We expect the outcome of this Roundtable to be concrete suggestions and recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders. We would compile the actionable ideas and suggestions, publish them, and share with you all.

May I now invite the honorable Ambassador of China, Ambassador Yao to kindly take the floor and share his thoughts.

Thank you.

**Remarks by H.E. Mr Yao Jing**  
*Ambassador of People's Republic of China to Pakistan*

Honorable Foreign Secretary,  
Chairman ISSI,  
Director-General ISSI,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This event is a very significant event as heads of 13 China-Study centres are sitting together, of course with the support and assistance of the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. This is a very important occasion, even for me. I have personally visited some of the Study Centres and met some of the friends. Today when we sit together, I would like to express thanks to ISSI for undertaking the innovative and valuable effort for bringing together all China Study Centres in Pakistan. It is like bringing together brains and mind on China-Pakistan Relations. I am also very grateful to the Madam Foreign Secretary as she took out her valuable time for this meeting. It demonstrates your attention and the importance given to Sino-Pakistan Relations. I am grateful to Chairman ISSI, Ambassador Khalid Mahmood. He has been advising us for a long-term and gives valuable suggestions.

I will just make three points:

First, I think this is the real strength of our relationship based on your efforts, wisdom and experience, and based on your institutions, China Studies have become a phenomenon and popular in academic institutions and circles of Pakistan. I have witnessed that China Study Centres are present in as far as Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK. I am grateful for all your efforts. We have interactions with some institutes, but we do not have with others. This is an occasion for us to establish contact, and second to share our resources and our endeavors in promoting Sino-Pakistan relations. As far as I know, there are 12 Pakistan Study Centres in China and a larger number of South Asia Study Centres, Pakistan definitely included. Such a platform like today could also be a bridge for the institutions/ centres to connect with their Chinese counterparts.

Second, China attaches a special importance with its relations with Pakistan in particular under the changing international and regional situation. This kind of 'state-to-state' relationship gives China a lot of thought and direction of China's conduct of its foreign policy. This year will be the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. One aspect of the work of Chinese foreign ministry right now is to draw upon the experience of past seven decades and learn how China can do better in future with regards to its foreign relations, particularly in our diplomacy with our neighbouring countries. Sino-Pakistan relations figure very high. Nearly 70-year experience of interaction with Pakistan proves that it is the most durable relationship of China's neighbourhood. China had very strong support and cooperation from Pakistan since 1950. It is very important for us to invite your wisdom and proposal for enhancing bilateral cooperation. We have successfully come to 70 years, how about the next 70 years or 100 years. Let our future generations enjoy benefits of our relationship.

Third, this platform provides a useful occasion for the Chinese embassy, because you are direct beneficiary of this proposal. We want to share that every year Chinese government supports about 300 short-term visiting programmes and internships. Usually we are dealing with Pakistani government, and since it is too busy, government cannot send so many people. We are thinking to directly reach out to China Study Centres. These programmes are usually for 3-4 weeks in China. They cover all aspects of China's policies including developments, foreign relations, international cooperation etc. We are ready to share information about these programs with you and whoever from your institution is interested. Even if you find a useful program we can also support it. In the meanwhile, we will encourage more Chinese visiting scholars and Chinese faculty. Mostly these programmes are for students, as most centres are in universities. Students, in particular, those who are specializing in China studies, they are assets for the future. They are most respected partners for China and for the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan. We are ready to be a bridge between Pakistan and China to foster better understanding and receive advice on strengthening the relationship. We look forward to establishing bilateral programs with China study centres present here to deepen our relationship.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

**H.E. Ms. Tehmina Janjua**

*Foreign Secretary*

Ambassador Aizaz Ahmed Chaudhary DG (ISSI)  
H. E. Ambassador Yao Jing,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure for me to address this important gathering of experts and think tanks on Pakistan-China relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs values your expertise and appreciates your input.

Relations with China have a special place in our country's foreign policy. The edifice of this relationship is based on mutual interest and deep-rooted trust notwithstanding domestic developments or changes in the regional and international environment. It is truly a unique relationship in modern inter-state relations. We take pride in having such a solid relationship with a country which is a leader in global politics.

The parameters of this evolution in bilateral relations are quite straightforward: China sees a stable and prosperous Pakistan as a source of strength. It has supported Pakistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security. Its support across a wide range of areas has helped Pakistan address the multifarious challenges facing us. China also values Pakistan as a steadfast partner and a friendly neighbour.

Ever since the inaugural meeting between Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra and Premier Zhou Enlai in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1954, Pakistan-China relations have grown deeper and broader with every passing year. Successive generations of leaders, diplomats and scholars have contributed to developing this bilateral partnership with all its strategic dimensions building on the strategic vision of Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who were the architects of this relationship.



The current leadership of China has shown its keen desire to further strengthen this relationship in all its dimensions. Premier Li Keqiang's first overseas visit after China's political transition of 2012-13 was to Pakistan. President Xi Jinping made a historic visit in April 2015 when work on CPEC projects began in earnest.

Prime Minister Imran Khan's visit to China in November 2018 soon after assuming office was in keeping with this tradition of frequent high-level exchanges between our two countries. The visit was a resounding success, when the two sides unveiled the Pakistan-China All-weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership for Shared Future in the New Era. The Prime Minister held several interactions with the Chinese leadership, enabling the establishment of a personal rapport with President Xi Jinping, Premier Li Keqiang, NPC Chairman Li Zhanshu, and Vice President Wang Qishan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the visit sets a comprehensive roadmap for the relationship in eight broad areas. These include (i) political and strategic communications, (ii) CPEC and the Belt and Road, (iii) trade, investment and financial communication, (iv) science and technology, space, agriculture and maritime matters, (v) social sector, (vi) people-to-people and cultural linkages, (vii) defence, security and counter-terrorism, and (viii) international and regional issues.

In sum, this document embodies the leaders' consensus and provides the vision of a long-term partnership between our two countries.

The responsibility for implementing the leadership consensus falls on officials from both countries.

During the visit of the Prime Minister to China, the two sides also agreed to elevate the Pakistan-China Strategic Dialogue to the level of the Foreign Ministers. The first meeting of the upgraded Strategic Dialogue will take place in the near future.

Major high-level mechanisms include the CPEC Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) that is co-led by our Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform and China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). The resumption of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) is another key priority on our bilateral agenda.

These high-level mechanisms are supported by a vast array of other consultative platforms such as Bilateral Political Consultations, Joint Working Groups in diverse fields including agriculture, CPEC energy cooperation, and industrial development. These bilateral consultation and collaboration mechanisms are a key to a strong partnership between our two countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

China's emergence as a global player will bring balance to the world order which for decades has been dominated by a handful of states with little space for developing countries. China has played by the rules set by others and come out on top. It is now in a unique position to influence global decision making with a stronger voice of developing countries. Its Belt and Road Initiative provides a vehicle for such a change. BRI represents a win-win model of international cooperation and provides new opportunities for economic rejuvenation and prosperity of all countries. As friends of China we are excited to see its rise.

Those who subscribe to the flawed "China threat" theory and outmoded Cold War notions appear intent - in vain - on effecting a containment of China. It has been called a "revisionist" power that needs to be contained and countered.

China's adversaries are keen to stir up controversy over China's visionary Belt and Road Initiative, and to imagine conspiracy where there is only cooperation.

In view of these fluid, uncertain and complicated developments, great-power interactions, and ongoing realignments in our region, Pakistan-China friendship is a source of mutual strength and regional and international stability. Pakistan's support for our Chinese friends and commitment to this relationship remains unwavering. By the same token, China's support for Pakistan's development is

steadfast. At a time when countries around the world compete to get China's attention we already have a strong edifice on which to build our relationship.

Our strategic confidence in each other remains unshaken, and the only direction we will go is forward.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This increasingly complex international situation provides the proper context for appreciating the value of Pakistan-China friendship. I would like to draw your attention to four key aspects:

**Firstly**, China's growing stature and the strength and strategic nature of China-Pakistan friendship has become even more important in the uncertain situation in our region with continued presence of the US troops in our neighbourhood, the instability and conflict in Afghanistan, the belligerent posture of our eastern neighbour, the continuing grave human rights abuses in occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the endemic threat of terrorism and transnational crime.

**Secondly**, with its remarkable economic strength China has become the most important player in world economy. Countries around the world now compete to get Chinese investment. Chinese companies are also looking for overseas partners and looking for investment opportunities. This offers enormous win-win opportunities for Pakistan. With the development of CPEC China has become the largest investor and biggest trading partner for Pakistan. It has stepped up support for Pakistan's economic infrastructure in the areas of transportation, energy, the Gwadar port, and special economic zones. We shall work hard to maintain this Chinese interest and to attract Chinese companies to make FDI in Pakistan.

**Thirdly**, our wide-ranging cooperation in defence and strategic domain provides our military forces with the cutting-edge capabilities required to safeguard Pakistan's territorial integrity and preserve strategic stability in South Asia. Our joint efforts have contributed to Pakistan's increasing self-reliance in the technology-

intensive field of defence production. JF17 Thunder a fruit of our collaboration has gained international attention with its recent accomplishments.

**Fourthly**, Pakistan and China have a longstanding history of close and effective coordination at multilateral fora, including the UN Security Council. We support each other in a wide range of areas and are committed to work towards an international order that is more transparent, accountable and democratic.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the attempts of our detractors to create hurdles on the path to development and stability, the economic revitalization of Pakistan remains our overarching priority. As the Prime Minister noted only recently, revitalizing the bilateral economic partnership with China has breathed new life into Pakistan's economy.

As the flagship project of the BRI, CPEC's success has played an irreplaceable part in validating the promise of the Belt and Road. We will continue to forge ahead with these cooperation initiatives, regardless of the wishful thinking of our enemies.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Going forward, efforts to further consolidate our ties are underway along the following four interrelated axes:

**Firstly**, we shall promote the sound development of CPEC and align its direction with the evolving socioeconomic aspirations of the people of Pakistan. The completion of CPEC's ongoing projects will provide a strong foundation for Pakistan's future economic growth, especially by accelerating industrialization. Market forces of supply and demand will determine many of the projects and initiatives under CPEC. At the same time, we should bear in mind that this economic activity is essential if we are to provide employment opportunities and basic services for our growing population. This is also the path to break the shackles of consumption-fuelled and import-led growth witnessed in recent decades. Seen in

this context, CPEC becomes a national undertaking for Pakistan's long-term strategic security.

**Secondly**, we shall work with China to secure greater market access for Pakistani exports. China appreciates that its massive trade surpluses are unsustainable and have even imposed a soft ceiling on further growth. The second phase of the Pakistan-China Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and facilitating Chinese investment in export-oriented industrial sectors, including under CPEC SEZs, are two near-term measures on which both sides are working.

**Thirdly**, we shall promote a conducive international environment for the healthy and sustained development of the international order. Pakistan believes that the future of our region and the world will feature unprecedented interdependence and require greatly enhanced cooperation. We see regional organizations and initiatives as central to these efforts. China's leadership in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Belt and Road Initiative would be crucial. These platforms are key avenues for addressing connectivity bottlenecks and promoting international confidence.

**Fourthly**, Pakistan and China shall continue to emphasize the development-based approach to peace and stability, and work together to promote regional peace and security.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion, I would take the opportunity to reiterate that the Pakistan-China strategic partnership is a pillar of peace and stability in the region and beyond.

Long live Pakistan-China friendship!

Thank you.



# Working Session

The session was moderated by Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, *Director General ISSI*





I welcome all the participants to this working session of the round table. I particularly, welcome Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Chairman ISSI to this event. He has served as Pakistan's Ambassador to China and various other countries. We will learn from his vast experience today. As we move forward, I would request you all to please introduce yourself, then the centre you are representing and conclude by providing few suggestions for future collaboration.

First, I invite Dr. Talat Shabbir, Director China-Pakistan Study Centre at the Institute of Strategic Studies to introduce his centre.

### **Dr. Talat Shabbir (CPSC-ISSI)**

First of all, I would like to welcome and greet all the learned participants at this roundtable. We are grateful that you travelled from across the country to actively participate in the national conference and the roundtable event.

I joined the Institute of Strategic Studies as Director, China-Pakistan Study Centre in October, 2018. Previously, I served in Pakistan army for nearly 30 years. I earned my PhD in International Relations from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

Now I will briefly introduce China-Pakistan Study Centre at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. The centre was inaugurated in 2017 and re-vitalised in 2018. Since then the centre has regularly produced issue briefs, research papers, books, reports on Pakistan-China relations, CPEC and regional connectivity. The aim of China-Pakistan Study Centre is to carry out dedicated and comprehensive research about China's role in the region and the world and see how it affects Pakistan. The centre serves as a forum for learning about Chinese history, society, politics and economy. The centre also provides policy inputs to the Government of Pakistan and maintains a productive relationship with the Embassy of China in Pakistan. The scope of its research is China's foreign policy, China's economy, Chinese government system, economic cooperation between China and Pakistan, people to people contacts, tourism, culture, media exchanges. We have also established linkages with partner institutions in China.

The aims and objectives of CPSC are to carry out in-depth objective analysis of regional issues that affect peace and security of Pakistan and China in the light of changing patterns of international relations. Recently, CPSC has launched a magazine PIVOT since January 2019. It is a quarterly magazine which covers all areas of interest including culture, people-to-people exchanges, business and various others. Meanwhile, CPSC has published 20 monthly newsletters since April, 2017. CPSC has organized and hosted 30 events which include book launches, public talks, hosting of delegations from Chinese think-tanks. CPSC researchers have contributed 26 issue briefs, 7 research articles in the institute's peer review journal, Strategic Studies. CPSC members have also participated in several National and International conferences and delegations.

**Amb Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you very much. The next speaker that I would invite is Mr. Zamir Awan.

**Mr. Zamir Awan (CSC-NUST)**

Thankyou! Let me first inform that the Director of Chinese Study Centre at National University of Science & Technology is Ambassador Syed Hasan Javed. I am representing the Centre on his behalf. First I will give a brief introduction about myself. I am the deputy of Ambassador Syed Hasan Javed. I lived in China for 13 years and I served in Pakistan Embassy in Beijing as a counsellor. I have a good grip over the Chinese language and I am well-informed about Chinese culture, system and politics.

NUST Chinese Study Centre is one of the unique China Study Centre in the sense that Ambassador Syed Hasan Javed has lived in China for a decade. He is fluent in Chinese language. Moreover, his understanding and grasp of Chinese history, culture, domestic politics and international relations is incomparable. At Chinese Study Centre NUST we are teaching Sinology, and spreading awareness about China. Currently we are teaching undergraduate students. The subject is China's Development experience where we promote Chinese culture, political system, history, economy among Pakistani youth. We are soon going to introduce a Master's

program in Sinology. It will be a two-year Master's program and we are planning that there will be 8 subjects. For the research-work we will send our students to China so that they can learn about Chinese work ethics. The basic purpose of this programme is to prepare human resource for CPEC projects. Pakistani people have very limited knowledge about China. The goal is to train Pakistanis to be well-versed in Chinese language and be well-aware of their norms and culture.

At CSC we conduct conferences and seminars and we also host various visiting Chinese delegations in trade, industrialization and agriculture. CSC NUST is in close contact with all the government agencies and policy level input is being provided to them.

**Amb Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** I want to congratulate you for whole range of activities that your centre is doing. Now we will move to Dr. Imran Khalid from SDPI.

**Dr. Imran Khalid (SDPI)**

Assalamulaikum and thankyou chair! I am representing Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) on behalf of Dr. Abid Suleri. SDPI has been in operation since 1992. We work on economic growth, environmental issues, social issues such as education, health etc. China Study Centre at SDPI was established last year and since then we have been coordinating with CPEC Centre at Planning Commission. We have organized joint panels and conferences with them particularly as part of Sustainable Development Conference. We have also worked with them on two research papers focusing on financial market integration between Pakistan and China. CSC at SDPI has been working closely with the Board of Investment (BOT) on SEZs and how they can be mainstreamed in line with our own policies. Our future vision is to enhance the capacity of provincial governments in terms of trade, investment opportunities, education, and climate change. We think this is lacking and SDPI very much wants to work with provincial capitals and bring these issues at the forefront as part of capacity building initiatives. We have recently undertaken an environmental impact assessment of CPEC road section of the Northern route. Dr.

Mahmood Khuwaja at SDPI led this project. This environmental assessment was not done by government so we took this initiative and highlighted some other key issues as well with greater traffic coming in from that route.

**Amb Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you. SDPI is rendering a remarkable service to Pakistan with a lot of focus on economic potential of Pakistan. I now invite the next speaker, Dr. Fazal ur Rehman, Director at the Pakistan Institute of China Studies.

### **Dr. Fazal ur Rehman- PICS- Sargodha University**

I thank China-Pakistan Study Centre at the Institute of Strategic Studies for organising this important roundtable and inviting me to introduce Pakistan Institute of China Studies. But first, I would like to introduce Sargodha University. Sargodha University is the second largest university in Punjab. It has 27000 students and 17000 students are on campus. Pakistan Institute of China Studies has been sanctioned by HEC and the institute has been established recently at the university. We are in the process of building this institution. We have basically a two-tier program; one is related to research and training and the other one is for institutional linkages.

Sargodha is a centrally located area of Punjab which is primarily an agricultural area so the agricultural college affiliated with the university has strong linkages and keeping in mind this we have now established bi-lateral institutional linkages with two agricultural universities in China. In the last two years' the university already had entered into joint research programs with the Chinese universities and 38 joint research papers have been produced in agricultural sector especially on citrus and dry-land areas.

The other area is about developing understanding of China. We have a program of understanding China at the university in which we are preparing younger generation to better understand China, in terms of history, culture, economy, politics and their relations with their neighbouring countries because we believe that this is the generation which is going to interact and engage with the Chinese companies,

Chinese people and Chinese younger generation. Unfortunately, the understanding about China among our youth is very limited and we really need to work on that because either they are carried away with whatever the western media is projecting about China or even the Pakistani media where again the grasp is not very strong on China.

We are working through various mechanisms. We recently organized the first ever All Pakistan Art Exhibition on the theme of China-Pakistan friendship. The exhibition was attended by officials from Chinese embassy and 40 universities and art institutions from Pakistan. Because it is a regional university, we have to invite and pursue people to come. In the last three months we hosted Ambassador Fouzia Nasreen, Mr. Andrew Small, Ambassador Inam ul Haq and some other people who visited the university and the centre and delivered lectures on Pakistan-China relations.

We are also in the process of introducing and preparing the centre for a language training program. We also approached Chinese Embassy in the cultural section and they have advised us how to create a Confucius Centre at our university. We are in the process of fulfilling the formalities because we thought it's going to be very easy to establish Confucius Centre but there is a lengthy process which involves Ministry of Education, the partner university in China which would sponsor the establishment of this centre. It is a lengthy process and will take some time. This is all about Sargodha university and Pakistan Institute of China Studies.

#### **Dr. Fazal ur Rehman- Pakistan Council on China**

Since I am also engaged with Pakistan Council on China, thus, on behalf of Ambassador Inam ul Haq and Director Humayoun Khan I will briefly introduce Pakistan Council on China. This council was established in 2012 and Ambassador Inam ul Haq is the President of PCC and I am acting as their Executive Director. It is a kind of platform which holds periodic meetings on Pakistan-China relations and CPEC. It holds conferences, seminars and focuses on youth. We have created a dedicated platform for youth of Balochistan in which we periodically organize

events for the Balochi youth, invite them from Balochistan and from universities in Islamabad and adjacent cities where Baloch youth is studying.

PCC also provides consultancy to government agencies and institutions and undertakes research for them. We have also done some projects for NDRC on CPEC security and various other areas. Two months ago, we launched a program through which PCC is trying to create a consortium of think tanks in public and private sector focusing on China and CPEC. I invite all centres to the first meeting of the consortium of think-tanks later this month.

Lastly, briefly, a bit about myself. I hold a PhD from Peking University in South Asian Studies. I have previously served at the National Defense University, Islamabad Policy Research Institute and Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, where my last position was as Director of China Study Centre. I joined ISSI in 1986 and gradually rose through ranks to become Director of China Study Centre, which was established in 2007 and functioned till 2012.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you for the detailed overview of PICS and PCC and also sharing with us background of the China Study Centre at this institute. I now invite our next speaker, Dr Ghulam Akhbar Mahesar to introduce his centre.

**Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar (Far East & Southeast Asia Study Centre)- University of Sindh- Jamshoro**

Thank you Chair. I would like to appreciate the efforts of Institute of Strategic Studies and its leadership for organising two successful events.

I am professor of Political Science, University of Sindh Jamshoro. In September, 2018 I was appointed as the Director of Area Study Centre Far East and South East Asia. University of Sindh is one of the oldest university of Pakistan established in April 1948. We have 120 professors and 32000 students are enrolled. Far East & South-East Asia Study Centre University of Sindh started functioning in 1973. Since then it has successfully carried out its objectives. These include: engage in high-level teaching

and research; train researchers; conduct MPhil and PhD programs in East Asian studies; promote cooperation and disciplinary relationship with teaching and research institutions; establish faculty exchange programs; and organize conferences and seminars on relevant themes.

After I took over as Director Area Study Centre 17 research desks of Area Studies were formed. The key purpose of these research desks of Asia-Pacific are to find out ways and means to promote teaching and advanced research in language, literature, culture, history, economics, political and sociological studies of Far East and South East Asian countries with inter-disciplinary cooperation among educational programs, cultural collaborations and to collect and provided data for the development of social, political, security and trade relations of Pakistan with Far-East and South-East Asian countries.

We also established a China desk recently. We have a memorandum of understanding and academic linkages with four Chinese Universities. With Han Ban Confucius institute, we are organizing three mega events. The Area Study Centre is also providing 3-month Chinese language course. We have also signed an MoU with Confucius Institute, University of Karachi. We have also hired Chinese instructors for our students. On February 18 we organized a mega event, Pakistan Cultural Caravan. 300 people attended the event and 50 Chinese delegates were present. We will organize a Chinese posters exhibition with Han Ban Confucius Institute also. Along with that a national conference will also be organized by the Area Study Centre. Previously our centre had organized an international seminar on the Strategic Implications of Rise of China where Consul General of People's Republic of China was invited.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** I thank Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar for his detailed and comprehensive presentation about the Area Study Centre. I now invite Dr. Kaleem ullah Mandokhail to share his thoughts.

**Dr. Kaleem Ullah Mandokhail- China Study Centre- University of Balochistan**

Thank you Chair. I thank China-Pakistan Study Centre for inviting me to today's roundtable event. I am serving as Associate Professor in University of Balochistan and I am the focal person of the China Study Centre at the University. University of Balochistan is the oldest university of the Balochistan province, established in 1970. Presently, 15000 regular students are enrolled in the university and there are 46 Masters-degree programs and we are offering 35 Graduate-degree programs. In 2018 an agreement was signed between University of Balochistan and Chinese Embassy in Pakistan which resulted in the establishment of China Study Centre.

At this time, we have created four core areas in China Study Centre which include Chinese language program. We have large number of students studying microbiology, disaster management, mineralogy, seismology who are eager to learn Chinese language and we want them to engage in the development of Gwadar. Second, we have a collaboration unit that functions in collaboration with three Chinese universities namely School of Earth Sciences, China University of Geosciences Wuhan, University of Beijing Institute of Science and Technology. There is a strong coordination and joint research conducted in the fields of Molecular Biology, health sciences and Mineralogy with these universities. Thirdly, we are focusing on research and dissertation of MPhil and PhD students who have already worked on China-Pakistan relations. Fourth, we have provided financial assistance to our students who are working on security situation in Balochistan; CPEC and prospects of Balochistan; and Baloch Youth and CPEC. Our contribution so far is very modest as we are still in initial phase.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you. I believe, Balochistan university is doing a remarkable job. I now invite Dr. Khalid Manzoor Butt for his presentation.

**Dr. Khalid Manzoor Butt- China Study Centre- GCU, Lahore**

I thank China-Pakistan Study Centre and the Institute for organising the national conference and the roundtable on this important theme. It is a valuable contribution by the Institute.



The Centre of Excellence in China Studies at Government College University (GCU) was established in 2014 with special grant from Government of the Punjab to teach Chinese language to students and ordinary citizens interested in learning the language. The other important task of the Centre is to undertake research on China related topics. The Centre is equipped with a library (Books on China) and language-lab having audio and video facilities for the students. We support students from MA, MPhil and Ph.D of programs in departments of Political Science, History, Economics and Psychology of GCU who are doing research on China related matters. The Centre gives these students a monthly stipend and arranges their visits to China for data collection and interviews.

The Centre has two MOUs with China University of Geosciences Wuhan, and Three Gorges University, Yichang for academic collaboration and exchanges of students and faculty. Under these MOUs on our recommendation, these universities give admission to our students in MS program and provide scholarships. Moreover, they also facilitate our students who go there for research purposes by providing monthly stipend, accommodation and transportation. On the other hand, we also arrange a "Spring School" for Chinese students who spend three weeks in GC University and join our academic and co-curricular activities. Indeed, it is very productive exchange program enabling them to gain confidence and exposure while staying at GCU.

So far we have completed various MPhil and Masters dissertations related to China. The Centre also holds seminars and joint international conferences in collaboration with department of Political Science. In 2015, we held a very important international conference on CPEC in which various national scholars participated and read their research papers. We have also developed a database of the students who have completed their certificates of Chinese language from GCU.

The Centre intends to expand teaching of Chinese language at undergraduate level as an optional subject and plans to start MA of Chinese Studies.

Lastly, I would like to offer to hold next meeting of China Study Centres at GCU, Lahore at an appropriate time in consultation with ISSI.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you Dr. Khalid for your gracious offer. I now invite Dr. Omair Haroon from Lahore University of Management Sciences to make his presentation.

**Dr Omair Haroon- China-Pakistan Management Initiative- Suleman Dawood School of Business**

First of all, I would like to thank and congratulate ISSI for holding this very important event. I specially want to thank Dr. Talat Shabbir and his team for organizing this event. I represent Suleman Dawood School of Business at LUMS Lahore. The aim of Suleman Dawood School of Business (SDSB), located at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), is committed to develop human resources and management for Belt and Road including CPEC. Our School offers full suite of academic programmes including BSc degree (four years) with two majors (Accounting and Finance, and Management Science). It also has a case-method based full-time MBA (two years) and weekend Executive MBA programmes. The School offers PhD in finance, operations management and human resource management.

The centre namely, China Pakistan Management Initiative was established in late 2017. The centre is aligned closely with the mission of the School and one of the key missions of the school is to impact the practice of management in Pakistan. The focus for our centre is to promote world-class research, education and training on Chinese and Pakistani businesses, policy and management. We focus on our strengths because the initiative is housed in the business school. We are possibly not trained and equipped in terms of macro-economic issues or in-terms of international policies. The focus is more on business and management issues.

CPMI seeks to develop and link well-trained and equipped managers and leaders to the new economic era of regional trade, cooperation and connectivity. The idea is of capacity building and to have business dealings with Chinese counterparts in an effective manner and to become aware of how things work in China. This is the basic thrust of the centre. We held a conference in Lahore and the focus was on dealing

with the change for the managers and the industry in Pakistan and how Pakistani industry can equip itself to meet the challenges.

The business school had an annual conference called Asian management in 2018. The conference had a sub-theme on CPEC as well focusing on management issues. We have had several seminars and workshops around this theme and we had collaboration with Foreign universities as well. But the strength of our school has been Case-Writing. We encourage faculty and students to write cases on management issues and business issues specially in the context of CPEC. In that we do provide research support and I would like to request anyone present here to collaborate in terms of writing case studies. We aim to promote joint research on business and management in China and Pakistan, CPMI also wants to apply for research funding and capitalize on the potential for management development, research, teaching, and consultancy in the wake of CPEC.

If achievements are considered, we have produced two books which are in the publishing stage and the publishing house is Palgrave. One book is dealing with larger issues of Belt and Road Initiative and the next volume is focusing on CPEC and the management and business issues surrounding CPEC. We developed a language course but again being a business school, the thrust was on Chinese language for business management. We have done several case studies on management issues and have produced many policy papers.

There are a few suggestions I would like to give for the collaborations between the China Study Centres.

Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry: Thank you Dr. Omair for comprehensive briefing on the important contribution of LUMS. I now invite Dr. Samina Sabir to make her presentation.

#### **Dr. Samina Sabir-CPEC Centre- University of AJK**

I would like to commend ISSI and China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) for organizing a very successful National conference and this Round-Table. I am an

assistant professor in Kashmir Institute of Economics and Coordinator at the CPEC Centre at University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir. We have signed an MoU with CPEC Centre of Excellence of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. With joint collaboration we conducted a workshop to evaluate impact of CPEC on the socio-economic development of Pakistan. Following it, a successful national seminar on 'CPEC and Regional Connectivity: Opportunities & Challenges' was also organized in collaboration with PIDE, Centre of Excellence for CPEC.

Unfortunately, the CPEC Centre UAJ&K faces a shortage of funds which has impeded research projects being proposed by several students and faculty members of different departments. University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is partly funded by HEC and for the other part it mostly relies on its own funds. After the devastating earthquake of 2005, a new building for AJK university was being built by Saudi financial aid but there is a lack of funds and access to mainstream universities. Also there are currently no MoUs in place between UAJ&K and any Chinese university. Apart from this, politically disputed nature of Kashmir causes hindrances in ways of collaboration with the Chinese universities.

Presently, we are searching for donors such as the Higher Education Commission (HEC) and the Chinese Embassy for financial and technical cooperation. There is a need for more partnerships and MoUs between CPEC Centre UAJ&K and other China study centres. I would suggest an MoU should be signed between CPSC at the ISSI and the CPEC Centre UAJ&K for joint research work and event organizations.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you Dr. Samina Sabir. I applaud her candour as the very purpose of such round-table discussions is to join hands and help each other rise together. I now invite Dr. Saranjam Baig to introduce his Centre.

#### **Dr. Saranjam Baig-Centre for Research on CPEC-KIU**

First, congratulations to the leadership of ISSI for holding this productive dialogue and thank you for your hospitality. I am the founding Director of Centre for Research on CPEC at Karakorum International University (KIU). I hold PhD in

economics and public policy from University of California. Centre for Research on CPEC at KIU was established in 2017 with the objective of collecting and analyzing data on CPEC to contribute in policy-making process. Its mandate is to undertake research on themes related to CPEC in particular and socio-economic issues in general.

So far, six research projects have been completed. Planning Commission provided funds for a major project on CPEC, while HEC is funding an on-going project on CPEC and tourism in Gilgit-Baltistan. The sub-themes of this project include; CPEC in agriculture, CPEC in micro-enterprises and CPEC in climate change and tourism. We also organised a National Conference last year with the financial support of CPEC Centre of Excellence, Islamabad, and its proceedings have been published. We also conducted workshops in 2018, and for the current year, a calendar of events has been prepared by the CPEC Centre for Research team.

A Confucius centre has also been established at the Karakoram International University which offers course of Chinese language and so far, 600 students have graduated from this Centre. KIU itself is a relatively young university with about 5000 students and about 250 faculty members among which 70 are PhD scholars and 15 PhDs are from top-notch universities of USA.

Thank you so much!

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thank you. I commend the dedication with which you travelled all the way from Gilgit, by road to participate in today's event. I now invite our next speaker, Mr. Muhammad Arshad Qiamkhani to share his thoughts.

**Mr. Muhammad Arshad Qaim Khani- China Pakistan Economic forum**

First I congratulate ISSI, its leadership and CPSC team for organizing this event. I have worked in corporate sector and I am also linked with academia now. I have taught at Institute of Business Administration, Pakistan Institute of Management, and Capital University of Science & Technology as visiting faculty. For nearly four

decades I have worked in various firms in corporate sector. For our initiative, it is beyond the scope of standard China Study Centres. CPEC Economic Forum is a nascent platform but it has been working along the same lines as the World Economic Forum and the Boao Asia Forum.

The CPEC Economic Forum works closely with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry and also with the Planning Commission and the Board of Investment. To make CPEC a successful venture we need to have a triangular approach regarding the success of projects like CPEC which means that the academia, the policy makers and the industry must all work together to ensure success. Extensive research could be undertaken, but it would require cooperation of policy-makers for implementation. We are working on five streams: economic growth; business for collective prosperity; public policy; national integration and unity; and collective social development.

I strongly believe to make CPEC project successful we need to eradicate extremism and corruption. We need to take CPEC as a national project beyond all polarizations. Our forum organizes conferences and workshops. Last year in November we held an International Seminar where people from different countries were invited. We are in the process of introducing a Chinese post-graduate Diploma to educate our business side. On empirical side we are conducting research projects and we are also promoting some socio-development projects. We are also in the process of creating a CPEC National Directory and by the end of year 2019 we will publish it.

In the end I would like to quote what Chinese always say, their three words of advice: effective governance; collective leadership; and a system based on values. Thank you.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thankyou sir for your valuable contribution. I now invite Dr. Zahid Anwar to introduce his centre.

**Dr. Zahid Anwar- China Study Centre- University of Peshawar**

I am very thankful to Chairman ISSI, DG ISSI and Dr. Talat for giving me the opportunity to be the part of this round-table session. I am a Professor of Political Science and founding Director of China Study Centre at University of Peshawar. I have been teaching at University of Peshawar for last 30 years. I did PhD in Political Science from University of Peshawar. I have more than 40 publications in European and American journals.

Our Centre was established in October 2016, with the financial and technical support of Chinese embassy. Our centre has organized 4 conferences on CPEC. These include two national and two international conferences. Many Chinese scholars attended and presented their papers at our events. The China Study Centre, Peshawar University is now focusing on formulating linkages with different study centres and Chinese universities. With the support of Chinese Embassy University of Peshawar has become a member of networks like South and East Asian Universities, Kun Ming University, Silk Road University alliance etc. The centre has MoUs with the China Institute of International Strategic Studies (CIIS) Beijing, Northwest University Xi'an, Xi' Jian University, Beijing University of Chemical Technology and also with the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad. The centre also sends students and faculty members to attend workshops and trainings in China.

Thank you.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thankyou sir for your valuable contribution. I now invite Syed Tanvir Abbas Jafri to introduce his centre.

**Syed Tanvir Abbas Jafri- COMSATS Chinese Study Centre Islamabad**

Thank you chair. I have a background in engineering, public administration and business studies. I am Director of the China Study Centre at COMSATS University. The Chinese Study Centre at COMSATS is the first pre-CPEC centre of its kind in Pakistan. It was established in 2013. The objective of the Centre is to promote China as the most significant geo-political and economic partner of Pakistan. The mission

of the organization is to develop an understanding and appreciation of the socio-cultural and economic intricacies pertaining to the People's Republic of China. This is our framework. We have about 150 faculty members at COMSATS who have obtained their PhD degrees from Chinese universities and are collaborating on joint research projects with Chinese professors.

Recently, a faculty member from COMSATS has become a visiting scientist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing. We also have a China universities' alumni association at COMSATS as well as a scholarship mentoring program in which young and aspiring students are mentored. A COMSATS students China society has also been set up by us through which cultural exchange programs are organized. Recently we had a mega event called People's Corridor in which we transformed the path-ways into a corridor and had cultural activity on it. We believe in leveraging cultural commonalities for mutual benefits and to celebrate diversities. Different ideas to celebrate this cultural diversity include a Pakistan-China Music Fusion band which incorporates musical instruments from both Pakistani and Chinese culture.

Our Centre also has an advisory board which comprises of directors of different Pakistan Study centres in China. A total of 40 MoUs exist between COMSATS Chinese Study Centre and different Chinese universities and about 6 Pakistan-China business forums have been conducted by the COMSATS business school. A 'Learning from China' talk series has been arranged by us which has a pool of Pakistani and Chinese speakers and around two talks are held every month. Currently, our Chinese Study Centre is planning a conference on the implementation of the Chinese model in SEZs being set up in Pakistan. Moreover, a conference on Sinology is also being planned.

I thank you.

**Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry:** Thankyou sir for highlighting your important work.



## SUGGESTIONS BY PARTICIPANTS

All participants were asked to present suggestions and proposals for taking forward the initiative and building a community of China Study Centres in Pakistan. The ideas put forward by the participants covered not only coordination and work of China Study Centres, but also policy-relevant proposals for addressing Pakistan's pressing challenges. The proposals and suggestions are presented below: -

### **Collaboration of China Study Centres**

- i. Joint research projects, book projects, thematic studies, and monograph series.
- ii. Joint Policy Papers.
- iii. Host Joint Seminars and Conferences.
- iv. Inviting speakers from other China Study Centres for conferences and seminars.
- v. MoUs between China Study Centres were proposed for collaboration.

### **Exchange programs:**

- i. An exchange proposed for researchers of China Study Centres and Institutes.
- ii. Exchange of research journal and research articles.

### **Database**

- i. A database of China Study Centres should be prepared and shared with all Centres.

### **Climate Change**

- i. Pakistan can learn from Chinese experience of dealing with impact of Climate Change.

- ii. China Study Centres can build a research program and collaborate on this issue.

### **Water Governance**

- i. Pakistan can learn from Chinese experience of dealing with issue of water governance of Climate Change.
- ii. China Study Centres can build a research program and collaborate on this issue.

### **Mechanism for Coordination**

- i. A mechanism should be made for the coordination and cooperation between the Centres

### **China Centre in Sindh**

- i. There is a need to establish a dedicated China Study Centre in Sindh province.

### **E-Library**

- i. Combine e-library of all Centres to facilitate researchers.

### **Periodic Meetings of China Study Centres**

- i. Periodic meetings of China Study Centres should be held.

### **Training Material and Courses**

- i. Collaboration in developing training material and courses.

### **Collaboration offered by LUMS:**

- i. Human Resource Management
- ii. Energy

- iii. Logistics
- iv. Governance and ethics
- v. Project management
- vi. Agri-based business management and agricultural policy
- vii. International law

### **Human Resource Development**

- i. Focus should be on building human resource capacity to understand China.
- ii. Young people should be aware of Chinese mind-set.
- iii. Sharing of knowledge to build capacity of younger generation.
- iv. Institutional framework can be developed to build human resource capacity.
- v. A China related skill-set should be made for the young generation.

### **Tourism**

- i. CPEC framework should be directed to fund and develop tourism in remote areas.

### **Culture**

- i. Focus of China Study Centres should be on cultural diplomacy.
- ii. Cultural diffusion, cultural amalgamation should be focused upon and events should be held.

# INTRODUCTION OF CHINA STUDY CENTRES AND INSTITUTES IN PAKISTAN

## 1. China-Pakistan Study Centre, ISSI

China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies was established in late 2016, and inaugurated in June 2017. It regularly produces research articles, issue briefs and books on Pakistan-China relations, CPEC, and regional connectivity. CPSC has published 19 monthly newsletters since 2017. In January, 2019, CPSC launched a new Magazine titled PIVOT to promote Pakistan-China relations and deepen people-to-people linkages between the two societies. As part of its activities, CPSC has organized book launch events, public talks and hosted delegations from Chinese think-tanks and universities. CPSC researchers have contributed 25 issue briefs, 7 peer-reviewed articles published in *Strategic Studies* journal.

## 2. Chinese Study Centre, NUST

The Chinese Studies Centre (CSC) at School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Science & Technology (NUST) was established in January, 2016. The goal of NUST Chinese Studies Centre is to be a Centre of Excellence for multidisciplinary research of Chinese society i.e. Strategy, Politics, Economy, Defense, Diplomacy, Society, Environment, Science and Technology etc. CSC endeavours to prepare well trained and educated human resource who can work on Chinese supported projects in Pakistan such as CPEC. CSC strives to address the cultural gaps and disconnects in cooperation in the educational field by facilitating cultural interoperability, relationships and networking. At present, Chinese language proficiency programs are being offered for NUST students to qualify for Chinese scholarships. The CSC organizes seminars, workshops and conferences and contributes regularly in NUST Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, with focus on China research, policy analysis and prognosis.

### **3. Centre of Excellence of China Studies, GC University Lahore**

Centre of Excellence of China Studies at Government College University Lahore was established in 2014 with support from Government of the Punjab. The Centre has been offering courses in Chinese language in various levels with morning and evening classes. Centre is equipped with a language-lab (30 computers) having audio and video facilities for the students. Moreover, it has a library containing more than 1500 books and other important material related to China for research purposes.

It also provides opportunities to carry out research about socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects of China. The Centre supports students of MA, MPhil and PhD from department of Political Science, History, Economics and Psychology, who undertake research on China related subjects. Centre has signed MoUs with Chinese universities. The Centre has been arranging international conferences and seminars in collaboration with department of Political Science. In future, the Centre aims to expand its horizon by offering diplomas and degrees in the field of Chinese Studies.

### **4. China Pakistan Management Initiative, LUMS**

China Pakistan Management Initiative (CPMI) at Suleman Dawood School of Business, Lahore University of Management Sciences was formed in 2017 and since then it has played a vital role in developing and promoting research on practical and policy issues. CPMI aims to stimulate research around issues related to business and management in China and Pakistan in the context of BRI and China Pakistan Economic Corridor and to promote business and academic relationships between the two countries. CPMI works with diverse organizations in China and Pakistan, including business organisations, academic institutions, government bodies and non-governmental organisations to achieve its objectives. CPMI has published articles, selected cases studies on management practices, organised seminars and offered trainings relevant to business and policy-makers in the context of CPEC and BRI.

## **5. Pakistan Institute of China Studies-University of Sargodha**

Pakistan Institute of China Studies at University of Sargodha was established in October, 2018. The Institute aims at deepening understanding of Chinese language, culture and civilization as well as emerging policies and role in the global economy and politics. Pakistan Institute of China Studies seeks to prepare Pakistani youth for making most of the multi-billion-dollar project by imparting essential skills to the youth, aligned with the objectives of CPEC. As an essential component of the China-Pakistan-Economic Corridor, the institute aspires to become an integral part of the language studies disciplines at Sargodha University. The Institute of China Studies has two key functions: first, research and training through academic activities; and second, establishing interest-based connectivity of Sargodha University with Chinese universities, think-tanks and other stakeholders in CPEC and at the bilateral level between Pakistan and China.

## **6. China Study Centre- University of Peshawar**

The China Study Centre at University of Peshawar was inaugurated in October, 2016. It focuses on issues considered important both for Pakistan and China. The wide range of research activities of the Centre include Chinese society, economy, political system, history, culture, civilization, Pakistan-China relations, Pakistan-China joint Projects, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Belt and Road Initiative, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, regional integration and cultural cooperation. The CSC strives to strengthen institutional linkages with Chinese universities and think tanks. Under the Linkages Development Programme, it is focusing to augment institutional interaction with Chinese counterparts in areas of mutual interests.

## **7. Centre for Research on CPEC- Karakoram International University**

Centre for Research on CPEC at the Karakoram International University was established in March, 2017. It aims to understand implications of CPEC, provide intellectual input to the formulation of development policies through evidence-

based research. Centre seeks to fill the gaps in understanding of policy-makers by undertaking baseline studies, and generating data for researchers to investigate implications of CPEC. Since its inception, the centre has undertaken research studies, organised seminars as a dialogue between policy-makers in Islamabad and people of Gilgit-Baltistan.

## **8. Pakistan Council on China**

The Pakistan Council on China (PCC) is an independent, non-political, a non-partisan organization. It aims to promote a comprehensive understanding of China in Pakistan at all levels by organising academic and social activities for promoting Pakistan-China relations. It initiates and holds informed discussions among relevant governmental and private sector organizations as well as individuals, to explore new avenues to further strengthen Pakistan-China relations. PCC conducts research and independent analysis to provide policy inputs and recommendations for relevant government and civil institutions in their engagement with China. Its goal is to develop effective means for the exchange of ideas between like-minded groups, think tanks, youth groups, scholars and academics in Pakistan and China in order to develop a long term, sustainable and harmonious relationship between the two countries, in the decades ahead. To advance its objectives PCC organises national, bilateral and international seminars on the emerging world order and devise policies to safeguard the position and vital interests of Pakistan and China in the rapidly evolving world.

## **9. The China Study Centre- COMSATS University Islamabad**

The China Study Centre at Comsats University was established in 2013. The Centre has been envisaged as a focal point for all China related activities including those pertaining to the educational, scientific, technological, business, and economic aspects of the Chinese society. The mission of Centre is to promote China as the most significant geo-political and economic partner of Pakistan and develop an appreciation of the socio-cultural and economic intricacies pertaining to the People's Republic of China. The Centre has built cooperative relationships with many

Chinese universities. It strives to facilitate Pakistani students in securing Chinese scholarships. Centre has organised seminars, workshops, and trainings to promote Pakistan-China relations and positively portray Chinese culture in Pakistan.

#### **10. Area Study Centre, Far East & Southeast Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro – Sindh**

Area Study Centre, Far East and Southeast, University of Sindh, Jamshoro started functioning in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan in 1973. The main purpose of the establishment of the Area Study Centre is to find out ways and means to promote teaching and advance research in language, literature, culture, economics, political and sociological studies of Far East and South East Asian countries, with interdisciplinary approach for a better understanding and promotion of the international co-operation through academic exchange programs, cultural collaborations and to collect and provide data for the development of social, political, security and trade relations of Pakistan with Far East and South East Asian countries. Besides that, one of the major functions of the centre is to organize conferences and seminars on important themes. It also aims to work for providing relevant information and data of the research studies to benefit the concerned students, scholars, academia, professionals and state organizations. Accordingly, the centre has a tradition of conducting an annual international conference for bringing Pakistan and East Asian countries closer through high quality research, knowledge and cultural exchanges.

#### **11. CPEC Economic Forum**

CPEC Economic Forum has been established to promote public-private cooperation to promote the vision and mission of CPEC. The Forum operates on similar lines as world economic forum and Boao Forum for Asia. The vision of the CPEC Economic Forum is connecting people, with peace, progress and prosperity as it believes there is no prosperity without progress, and no progress without peace and no peace without people's connectivity. The primary objective of the CPEC Economic Forum is connecting political, business and social leadership to work together for regional



and global prosperity on one platform to share their achievements and to mutually discuss opportunities and challenges while maintaining their values and individual identities. Forum is also actively working towards connectivity of Business Community and Academia with policy makers beyond boundaries.

## **12. China Study Centre- Sustainable Development Policy Institute**

The China Study Centre at Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) was established in July 2018. As an integral part of the SDPI, China Study Centre is developing research and policy outreach programmes in connection with CPEC and related aspects including Pak-China diplomatic relations, trade & business, tourism, environmental, financing, regional connectivity, and urban development.

## PICTURES OF THE EVENT











CHINA-PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES ISLAMABAD  
SECTOR F-5/2, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN  
TEL: 0092-51-9204423-24, 9205882, 9205886  
FAX: 0092-51-9204658  
EMAIL: CPSC@ISSI.ORG.PK WEBSITE: WWW.ISSI.ORG.PK

