



An in-depth Analysis of the New Dimensions of China-Pakistan Cooperation from the Perspective of the Community of Human Destiny: Strategy, Challenges and Prospects

Hongwen Gong¹, Xinmei Zhou², Xinyu Ma³

¹First author, Baize Institute for strategy studies, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, P. R. China.

²corresponding author, Baize Institute for strategy studies, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, P. R. China.

³corresponding author, Baize Institute for strategy studies, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, P. R. China.

Email: 18725142327@163.com, 1335889827@qq.com, 510431424@qq.com

Abstract: Currently, the regional and even global situation is changing rapidly, and the geopolitical situation in South Asia is even more complex. Against this background, strengthening China-Pakistan cooperation and accelerating the building of a China-Pakistan community of destiny will help maintain regional stability. China and Pakistan are both committed to promoting peace and development, and have joined hands to cooperate in culture, science and technology, education, etc. However, in the process of development, Pakistan's domestic political instability, terrorist attacks, anti-Chinese sentiments, and provocations by major powers have posed risks to cooperation. In order for China and Pakistan to better strengthen strategic collaboration and jointly seek peace and prosperity in the region and even in the world, this paper examines the history of China-Pakistan bilateral relations, the specific areas of cooperation, and studies the risk factors and puts forward relevant countermeasures and recommendations.

Keywords: China-Pakistan Community of Destiny; China-Pakistan Cooperation; China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

Introduction

1. Historical Background of Bilateral Relations

The 73rd anniversary of China and Pakistan's diplomatic ties' founding will occur in 2024. Under the guidance and encouragement of their respective leaders, the two nations have grown into reliable strategic allies and deepened their partnership throughout the previous seven decades. China and Pakistan have long maintained close high-level exchanges, with China providing long-term strategic leadership for the two nations' relationship to grow. Statistics show that since 2013, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has made up to 12 meetings or state visits to China, while the President of Pakistan has made six such trips. ^[1]President Xi Jinping was extended an invitation to visit Pakistan in 2015, and the two countries enhanced their relationship through an all-weather strategic partnership. The leaders of the two nations also discussed ideas for strengthening their friendship and cooperation by holding many phone calls and multilateral meetings. Cooperation and economic exchange have produced positive results. ^[2]China has continued to be Pakistan's top commercial partner, source of imports, and second-largest export destination for eight years running from FY2015, according to official statistics. ^[3]The Letter of Agreement between China and Pakistan on the Revision of the Free Trade Area was signed in 2019. ^[4]It is noteworthy that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has become a pilot project under the Belt and Road Initiative and has produced several early successes in the last ten years. We support one another with matters pertaining to each other's primary concerns and areas of interest. Pakistan fully supports China's efforts to achieve national reunification and upholds the one-China concept. For its part, China supports Pakistan in preserving its territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty, as well as in pursuing a development path appropriate to its own circumstances, achieving economic stability, battling terrorism, and taking on a bigger role in regional and international affairs. The Pakistani side is likewise fully in favor of China's "Three Global Initiatives" and actively participates in the "The Belt and Road". The humanities, sciences, technology, etc. have all seen a lot of collaboration and sharing of ideas. China and Pakistan have signed fourteen annual implementation plans for cultural interaction since 1965. China declared in 2015 that it would open a Chinese cultural center in Islamabad. Since then, the two countries have partnered to create other friendship cities, and several Chinese mainstream media outlets have arrived in Pakistan or established studios there. Ten groups of 100 Pakistani youth have visited China in 2015, whereas five groups of 100 Chinese youth have visited Pakistan. ^[5]Ten groups of 100 Pakistani youth have visited China since 2015, while five batches of 100 Chinese youth have visited Pakistan. In addition to the mutual recognition of higher education degrees



agreement inked in 2022, the two countries have had eighteen Joint Commission on Science and Technology meetings since the 1976 signing of the China-Pakistani agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. ^[6]

2. Specific areas of engagement and cooperation

2.1 Cultural exchanges between China and Pakistan

Cultural exchanges between China and Pakistan have enjoyed close cultural contacts and a long history of friendship. The two nations have sent cultural delegations and hosted exhibitions since they established diplomatic relations. In 1965, they also signed the first cultural agreement of a 14-year-long program of cultural exchange. In addition to the 2010 memorandum of agreement on the mutual building of cultural centers and the 2013 designation of 2015 as the "Year of China-Pakistani Friendship and Exchanges," a total of 14 implementation plans have been agreed upon by the two parties.^[7] In 2015, the Chinese government announced the twinning of several friendly cities and opened a cultural center in Islamabad. Chinese media has established studios in Pakistan in the interim. The People's Republic of China will celebrate its 74th anniversary of founding as well as the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in 2023, when the two countries jointly organize the China-Pakistan Friendship and Cultural Exchanges. In 2021, the two countries will hold an exhibition of paintings and calligraphy in honor of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan. ^[8]

2.2 China-Pakistani cooperation in science and technology

Since the 1960s, China and Pakistan have had seamless and productive collaboration in science and technology. The Joint Commission on Science and Technology (JCSST) between the two governments has met eighteen times, and the collaboration has grown stronger. ^[9]The "China-Pakistan Center for Science and Technology Cooperation" was co-hosted in 2022 by the Zhongguancun Industry Promotion Association (Zhongguancun IPA) and the Pakistani Embassy in China. Its objectives were to create a network of S&T cooperation between the two nations and to offer new opportunities for science and technology enterprises. ^[10]To carry out research on concerns along the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, CAS and the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan established the China-Pakistan Earth Science Research Center in 2023. ^[11]The China-Pakistan Research Center was founded in 2024 in light of the Belt and Road and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's building. AI research is being used to assist in the development of Pakistani cities. ^[12]The third meeting of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Joint Commission's Science and Technology Joint Working Group took place in May of the same year, and it was made evident that the group's continued deepening of its cooperation is a key component of the corridor's construction. ^[13]

2.3 China-Pakistani cooperation in education

China and Pakistan inked a bilateral cultural agreement in 1965, which set the stage for future cultural and educational collaboration between the two nations. Since then, the Cultural Agreement's programs have been gradually implemented, personnel exchanges between the two countries have continued to rise, and the friendship between their governments and citizens has grown stronger. All of these developments have contributed to the steady development of relations between China and Pakistan. ^[14]China and Pakistan signed the Joint Declaration on the Direction of China-Pakistan Bilateral Cooperation in 2003, proposing to strengthen cultural exchanges.^[15] In 2005, the China-Pakistan Good-Neighborly Relations, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty was signed, deepening the strategic cooperative relationship. ^[16]China-Pakistan collaboration has expanded and changed in the twenty-first century in the areas of education and culture. In 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding on the Mutual Establishment of Cultural Centers was signed, allowing the establishment of cultural centers on each other's soil. China-Pakistan collaboration in education has increased as a result of the "Belt and Road" program; in 2015, the two countries upgraded their strategic partnership to an all-weather partnership and launched the "China-Pakistan Friendship and Exchange Year." China's Ministry of Education announced the "China-Pakistan Friendship and Exchange Year" and the "Promotion of the Joint Construction of the 'Belt and Road' Initiative" in 2016. ^[17]China's Ministry of Education published "Education Action to Promote the Construction of the Belt and Road" in 2016, and China and Pakistan jointly released a statement in 2020 on strengthening their all-weather strategic partnership and advancing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's construction. China and Pakistan jointly released a statement in 2020 pledging to strengthen their all-weather strategic partnership and advance the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. They also bolstered their cultural and educational cooperation by establishing Confucius Institutes and encouraging students to study abroad. ^[18]The goal of the 2022 meeting between China and Pakistan's foreign ministers was to enhance collaboration in the area of education. General Secretary Xi Jinping expressed gratitude for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's tenth anniversary in 2023 and emphasized the importance of education. China's Ministry of Education published "Education Action to Promote the Construction of the Belt and Road" in 2016, and China and Pakistan jointly released a statement in 2020 on strengthening their all-weather strategic partnership and advancing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's construction. China and Pakistan jointly released a statement in 2020 pledging to strengthen their all-weather strategic partnership and advance the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. They also bolstered their cultural and educational cooperation by establishing Confucius Institutes and encouraging students to study abroad. The goal of the 2022 meeting between China and Pakistan's foreign ministers was to enhance collaboration in the area of education. General Secretary Xi Jinping expressed gratitude for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's tenth anniversary in 2023 and emphasized the importance of education. ^[19]

2.4 China-Pakistan Agricultural Cooperation

The second joint working group meeting between the agriculture departments of China and Pakistan took place in April

2020. During the meeting, it was confirmed that China would provide emergency assistance to Pakistan in the event of a desert locust plague. Additionally, the mechanism for cooperation regarding plant pests and diseases was discussed, along with the draft action plan for agricultural cooperation. The direction of cooperation in areas such as building agricultural capacity, scientific and technological innovation, aquaculture, creating foot-and-mouth disease-free zones, investment and trade, etc. [20] The China-Pakistan Agricultural Cooperation Exchange Center's sesame project was successfully planted on a trial basis in 2022, raising Pakistan's degree of automation and sesame planting technology and encouraging the industry's healthy growth. The two parties discussed several investment plans to support agricultural commerce and economic activities at a high-level meeting that same year. [21] Many of Pakistan's issues with livestock development and agriculture have been resolved by China through the use of cutting-edge agricultural technologies. China and Pakistan decided to strengthen their collaboration in crop cultivation, agricultural mechanization, technology exchanges, trade in agricultural goods, and the prevention and control of plant and animal diseases during the Third Belt and Road Summit Forum on International Collaboration. [22] 2024 The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (IMWIC), the University of Jinnah in Pakistan, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences' Institute of Crop Science, and Pakistan's National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) have been collaborating to advance the growth of agriculture and livestock. The China-Pakistan International Joint Laboratory for Molecular Breeding of Wheat was founded by the Center in collaboration with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Through the application of cutting-edge molecular breeding technologies, it advances Pakistan's wheat breeding program, increases wheat resilience to disease, and enhances food security in the country. [23] Since the establishment of the "Weifang China-Pakistan Agricultural Cooperation Center" in March 2023, more than 10 Pakistani agricultural companies have discussed cooperation with Chinese enterprises and initiated a number of cooperation projects, such as peanut fertility propagation, potato and ginger cultivation, cotton pest control, agricultural technology training, etc., which are dedicated to promoting new crop varieties of peanut, potato, ginger, etc. in Pakistan. [24] In 2024, the China-Pakistan Flower Fertility Promotion Program developed new varieties of peanut seeds, and during the peanut sowing period in Pakistan, Chinese personnel helped Pakistani farmers check the growth of peanuts and guided field management with the help of Internet technology. The program has increased the income of Pakistani farmers and reduced Pakistan's dependence on edible oil imports. [25]

2.5 China-Pakistan Space Cooperation

China successfully launched Pakistan's first communications satellite, PakSat-1R, in 2011. [26] The satellite has been well received by Pakistan and has performed well in orbit. In 2018, a Long March 2C carrier rocket from China successfully launched Pakistan's Remote Sensing Satellite No. 1 and Scientific Experiment Satellite, PakTES-1A. [27] China and Pakistan inked a manned space cooperation agreement in 2019, ushering in a new era of collaboration in the field of human spaceflight. In 2024, the two countries will further enhance their space cooperation. China gave Pakistan access to the CubeSat data from the Chang'e 6 mission. [28] One of the multinational payloads of the Chang'e 6 mission, Pakistan CubeSat, successfully captured the first photograph on May 8, 2024, at 16:14, after detaching from the orbiter close to the far-moon point of the 12-hour circumlunar elliptical orbit. The goal of "successful separation and obtaining telemetry" was accomplished by the Pakistan CubeSat project, which was a total success. [29] China used the Long March 3B carrier rocket from the Xi chang Satellite Launch Center (XSLCC) to successfully launch the Pakistan Multi-Mission Communications Satellite (PMCS) into orbit on May 30, 2024, at 12:12 a.m. The satellite was placed into the desired orbit with success. [30]

3. Risks and Challenges

3.1 Political party rivalries, military involvement and violent protests threaten domestic political stability in Pakistan.

There has been ongoing intra-party strife in Pakistan, where the three main political parties that have ruled during the previous few decades are the Pakistan Muslim League (PML), the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), and the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). The 2024 elections for Pakistan's National Assembly and four provincial assemblies were conducted on February 8. In the days after the election, protests broke out, with PTI supporters accusing massive vote tampering on the streets. [31] And the elections were preceded by violent protests. In May 2023, Imran Khan was found guilty of corruption, and his followers staged widespread nationwide protests in response. Some of these protests turned violent, with many people dying in battles with the police. The residence of a senior army general was also looted in Lahore during an unprecedented protester attack on military buildings. The governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa then demanded that the military be sent in to assist in restoring order. [32]

Even when it is not in direct control, the Pakistani military controls the nation's politics and makes sure the government does not overthrow it. The military is the political arbitrator; it frequently upholds its authority and status by creating "king's parties" to oppose challenges from the civilian population and even toppling democratically elected administrations. The military's power was evident in 2022 when Prime Minister Imran Khan was imprisoned and fired when his relationship with the military soured. The results of the elections in February 2024 could have been influenced by the military, even though Imran Khan's PTI party won a majority of the vote. The PTI, led by Imran Khan, is the most powerful party in the country, but the military deliberately prevented it from gaining a two-thirds majority. [33]

3.2 Frequent Terrorist Attacks Affect Progress of China-Pakistan Projects.

Over the last few years, there has been an increase in terrorist attacks in Pakistan. The first 11 months of 2023 saw 664

terrorist attacks nationwide, up 67% from the same period in 2022, according to the Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies (PICS). Two of Pakistan's four provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, both of which border Afghanistan, accounted for roughly 93% of these attacks. At least thirty people were killed in a bombing on two political offices in Balochistan on February 7, 2024, which further clouded the polls. At least eighteen people were killed in five separate incidents that occurred in Pakistan in the ten days between March 16 and March 26, 2024, according to Al Jazeera. Three of the attacks occurred in the northwest region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and two occurred in the southwest province of Balochistan. At least 12 military people, five Chinese nationals, and one Pakistani national were killed in all five suicide bombs.^[34]

There have been three attacks targeting Chinese interests in Pakistan recently. First, the Chinese-assisted port of Gwadar was targeted by militants. Second, terrorist organizations launched an attack on a naval facility in Pakistan, citing Chinese investment in the area as their justification. Lastly, there was an effort by militants to harm Chinese engineers who were employed on hydroelectric projects supported by China. Ifikhar Firdous, a security analyst, claims that these attacks have alarmed Pakistan's security establishment and could be a component of a bigger scheme to undermine the nation's economic interests. In response to the attacks, the Chinese government has shown strong feelings and asked Pakistan to look into and find the attackers while ensuring the safety of Chinese nationals and projects in Pakistan.

3.3 Anti-Chinese sentiments in Pakistan, hindering exchanges between the two countries.

Insurgent organizations in the Baloch region view China as a superpower with expansionist intent and support resource extraction without the approval of the local people. These gangs have launched multiple attacks and have attacked the Pakistani military as well as foreign investors, particularly Chinese nationals, without distinction. Furthermore, Balochistani youth who come from impoverished tribal backgrounds have become radicalized, as have educated and urban segments of the province who oppose the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). An educated female postgraduate instructor who is also a mother of two children launched a terrorist strike at the University of Karachi in Pakistan on April 23, 2022.^[35] Regarding this matter, the Pakistani media has also been largely mute. To varying degrees, other media sources in Pakistan have likewise attacked and denigrated the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. In news articles on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, *The Dawn*, an English-language newspaper in Pakistan that mostly serves the upper class, has never stopped challenging China's motivations for carrying out the project and the benefits it has for Pakistan. 2023 *The Dawn* published a piece on February 18, 2023, asserting that several Pakistani industries had gone bankrupt as a result of China's goods being dumped on Pakistan. 2023 China was attempting to occupy Pakistan's internet by undertaking censorship operations, according to a study on China published by the US-based Center for Global Engagement, which was reproduced in *The Pakistan Tribune* on September 29, 2023.^[36]

In recent years, Pakistani media have analysed the negative reports on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, including several reasons: First, the gap between the strength of China and Pakistan is too large, and the cooperation between big countries and small countries will only bring benefits to big countries instead of the so-called win-win situation. Second, China's investment in Pakistan is not free, and Pakistan will be burdened by the pressure of the huge loans from China. Third, the Pakistani government is seriously corrupt, the project will only bring benefits to Chinese enterprises and Pakistani special class, Pakistani enterprises and the public benefit is very limited. Fourth, although the corridor project is China-led, but the actual cost borne by the Pakistani side should not be underestimated. Fifth, the fear of marginalisation of the local population, to change the traditional way of life and the region, and ultimately only let the intermediary benefit from the project to the environment also needs to be concerned about the destruction of the project. Sixth, from the perspective of the long-term perspective, the project can bring benefits to Pakistan. Sixth, in the long run, the project can bring benefits to Pakistan, but in the present, the benefits provided by the project are beyond the most urgent practical needs of the local community, and the social benefits are not good.

3.4 Provocation of friendly relations between China and Pakistan by extraterritorial Powers.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor faces security threats from the US and other extraterritorial powers. When the Donald J. Trump administration started withholding security assistance to Pakistan in 2018 due to what was perceived as a persistent unwillingness to target militants who had taken refuge on Pakistani soil and launched attacks in Afghanistan, the security relationship between the United States and Pakistan took a turn for the worse. In an attempt to pressure the Pakistani government into changing its practices, the United States withheld from Pakistani military commanders access to U.S. military education and training programs and stopped or diverted more than \$800 million in security aid during that year. Pakistan was added to the so-called "grey list" of nations by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in June 2018 because of its inadequate efforts to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.^[37] Terrorist Financing. Pakistan experienced catastrophic inflation in the second half of 2022 following a significant flood that destroyed about a third of the country and killed over 33 million people.^[38] Pakistan has been negotiating an upfront \$1.1 billion loan with the World Monetary Fund as a result. The demands made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) group can be summed up in three basic ways, according to Pakistani media sources. One is that the government of Pakistan must cut expenditures and its budget. Secondly, the government of Pakistan must raise tax collection by a minimum of 630 million dollars. Thirdly, issuing endless debt is not a viable solution for the power sector's financial issues. The third point is actually the one to which the IMF gives the greatest weight. Pakistan is experiencing a power shortfall of its own. To address this issue, Pakistan constructed a nuclear power plant with assistance from China, but the West is still holding onto the issue. The United States asserted that China sought to place a "debt trap" hat on China by supporting Pakistan's power growth through a series of obligations. Furthermore, the international community is concerned and worried about China due to its rapid ascent. Some countries may feel uneasy about our influence and try to stop China's progress. In this

scenario, Pakistan is likely to face foreign pressure as well. In terms of self-defense, it can also seem that Pakistan is compromising on its support for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

4. Countermeasures and Recommendations

4.1 Strengthening security precautions, promoting communication and dialogue to prevent political unrest in Pakistan from affecting China-Pakistan cooperation projects and even the personal safety of the people.

First, Chinese nationals have been urged by the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan to be cautious, stay away from hazardous places, and increase their awareness of their surroundings. Government and business collaboration has improved security, and security measures have been increased to guarantee the safety of workers and projects. [39]

Second, China needs to communicate better with the Pakistani government in order to keep track of the country's political developments and make timely modifications to the project implementation schedule to prevent projects in Pakistan from being impacted by shifting political risks. To ensure the seamless execution of China-Pakistan cooperation projects and promptly address any issues that may arise, it should strengthen project safety management. This will allow China to maintain its involvement in Pakistan's economic development and construction while also bolstering its social influence in the country. [40]

Thirdly, everyone should call on everyone in Pakistan to remain composed and reasonable, steer clear of violent conflicts, and establish a stable social foundation for China-Pakistan cooperation. They should also support the government of Pakistan in its efforts to resolve political differences and uphold social stability.

4.2 Using information and intelligence tools to conduct counterterrorism operations in a multimodal way to protect public safety and guarantee the smooth implementation of China-Pakistani cooperation initiatives.

In order to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities and implement more advanced security protocols, such as physical and technological measures and, where necessary, the use of secure transportation, communication, and surveillance systems, among others, a thorough risk assessment is required prior to the activities of Chinese and Pakistani dignitaries and those responsible for the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project. [41]

In order to prevent terrorist attacks from spreading and endangering China-Pakistan cooperation projects as well as the safety of Chinese and Pakistani personnel, China and Pakistan must use intelligence means to predict and anticipate terrorist attacks, strengthen the gathering and sharing of intelligence on terrorist organizations like the Pakistani Taliban and the Baluchistan Liberation Army, and establish a more effective, efficient, and precise mechanism for intelligence collection and sharing. They also need to obtain timely information on terrorist attacks involving China in Pakistan and support the Pakistani government, military, and police departments in their efforts to apprehend terrorists, destroy terrorist organizations' bases, and work to destroy terrorist networks. We will support the Pakistani government, military, and law enforcement agencies in apprehending terrorists, demolishing their bases of terrorist organizations, and working on destroying the network information system of terrorists so as to prevent the spread of terrorist activities from endangering China-Pakistan cooperation projects and even the safety of Chinese and Pakistani personnel. We have started public relations and education campaigns to strengthen the public's sense of responsibility for preserving peace, as well as their awareness of and support for counterterrorism, in order to unite the strength of the entire Pakistani society in the fight against terrorism. These campaigns have been made possible by the mainstream media's use of multiple voices, opinion leaders in Pakistan, and other means of mass communication. [42]

Large project construction bases, industrial parks, etc., employ trained security guards, work with nearby private security firms to offer complete protection, and provide ongoing training and upgrades to guards so they can handle any kind of emergency. To preserve the rights and obligations of all parties in security matters, use legal means to make sure that security measures at the project base abide by laws and regulations, secure legal protection, and make sure that security responsibilities and obligations are clearly stated in cooperation contracts. In order to stop cyberthreats, keep communication stable, and guarantee project information security, it also fortifies cybersecurity measures. [43]

4.3 Promoting language learning, cultural festivals, and sports exchanges as a means of building mutual trust, promoting cultural exchanges, publicity, and education between China and Pakistan, as well as lowering anti-Chinese sentiments and misperceptions.

To foster academic and cultural connections, first support teacher and student exchange programs between Chinese and Pakistani secondary schools and colleges. To encourage Chinese students to study in Pakistan and to draw Pakistani students to study in China to acquire Chinese language and culture, scholarship policies should be improved. assisting academics from both nations to collaborate on projects in fields of shared interest and encouraging the transfer of information and technology. [44]

Second, in an effort to promote mutual understanding of the two nations' cultures, China-Pakistan cultural events are held to present the traditional arts, music, dance, and food. Encourage collaboration between the two nations' museums and libraries, exchange books and artifacts, and organize combined exhibitions. In the interim, arrange for artists from the two nations to visit one another and host exhibitions of painting, photography, and other media to showcase the two nations' artistic output. Plan reciprocal visits and media exchanges to deepen mutual understanding of each other's nations; additionally, create TV shows and films on China-Pakistan collaboration to spread the cultures and narratives of the two nations via the media. To better understand each other's societies and cultures via cinema and television, organize film

festivals or film weekends that will feature renowned Chinese and Pakistani documentaries and films. [45]

Third, provide Urdu language instruction in China to foster linguistic interactions while simultaneously encouraging more individuals to learn Chinese by offering Chinese language courses in Pakistan. Create cultural centers in each other's nations to provide a forum for communication between Pakistan and China. Establish youth volunteer programs to foster the spirit of cross-cultural cooperation and allow young people from both nations to work together on public welfare and social care projects. [46]

Fourth, social media platforms should be used to create virtual communities for China-Pakistan cultural exchanges and to disseminate information about events and cultural practices. To encourage more people to participate in education, create and publicize online courses that present the history, cultures, and societies of the two nations. [47]

5. Conclusions

This paper discusses the development history of China-Pakistan bilateral relations, the achievements of cooperation, the challenges faced and the strategies to deal with them. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan in 1951, 73 years ago, the two countries have established an all-weather strategic partnership, which has become a vivid practice of the concept of the community of human destiny. Under the perspective of the community of human destiny, China-Pakistan cooperation is not only a deepening of bilateral relations, but also an important practice of contributing wisdom and strength to world peace and development. The experience and successful model of cooperation between China and Pakistan have demonstrated that different countries and peoples can work together to address global challenges and promote the building of a more just and rational new international order through equality, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation.

Increasing high-level communication is necessary to maintain long-term stability and the positive growth of cooperation between China and Pakistan, as well as to stop extraterritorial powers from inciting friendly relations between the two countries. [48]

First and foremost, leaders and senior officials from China and Pakistan ought to have bilateral meetings on a regular basis to discuss and promptly coordinate their response plans. They should also establish a high-level hotline system to facilitate prompt, direct communication during emergencies and to prevent miscommunication and errors in judgment. In order to secure the continuity and stability of collaboration, they should create a long-term cooperation plan for China-Pakistan relations, clearly define the two countries' shared interests and development objectives, and create a crisis management plan to handle outside provocation and interference.

Second, in order to jointly respond to the provocations and interference of extraterritorial powers and work with other regional nations to jointly maintain regional peace and stability and fend off interference from outside forces, we should step up our cooperation within the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and other multilateral mechanisms. We will protest and voice our displeasure to the extraterritorial powers through diplomatic channels, asking them to cease their aggressive actions and preserve the positive growth of China-Pakistan relations. [49]

Thirdly, in order to keep extraterritorial powers' rumors and false information from harming ties between China and Pakistan, we will use both official and private channels to promote positive publicity about the two countries' friendly relations, strengthen the sense of identity that exists between the peoples of the two nations with regard to those relations, and swiftly refute and clarify rumors that have been spread. Legal measures will be taken to protect the two nations' legitimate rights and interests in cooperation from extraterritorial powers' meddling and sabotage. [50]

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