

75th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

M E S S A G E S



By H.E. Jiang Zaidong,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the People's Republic of China to
the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, our heartfelt wishes that our great motherland enjoy enduring prosperity and splendor, and that our hundreds of millions of compatriots, together with their families, enjoy health, happiness and well-being. I also wish to express our sincere gratitude to friends from all walks of life in Pakistan who support China's development and promote China-Pakistan friendship! This year marks the

105th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). Over the past 105 years, the CPC has remained committed to seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. It has united and led the Chinese people in achieving the great leap from standing up to growing prosperous to becoming strong. Especially since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has united and led the whole Party, the armed forces and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to write a new chapter of the two miracles of rapid

economic development and long-term social stability, and in advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation into an irreversible historical process.

This year marks the initial year of the 15th Five-Year Plan period. Since the start of the year, China's head-of-state diplomacy has unfolded in a continuous stream of highlights, and the global trend of countries "looking to the east" has gained strong momentum. China has advanced the implementation of the Global Development Initiative, Global Security Initiative, Global Civilization Initiative and Global Governance Initiative ("GGI"), offering Chinese proposals and wisdom for a world fraught with changes and intertwined challenges. China's image as a reliable partner and a responsible major country has won greater recognition across the world. Building on the successful conclusion of the 14th Five-Year Plan, the new journey of Chinese modernization has taken steady strides, and the Chinese economy is experiencing a developing strong momentum in its shift toward new growth drivers and higher-

quality development. In the first half of the year, China's GDP grew by 4.7% year-on-year, with an increase of 3.6 trillion yuan, marking

percentage points compared to the previous month, with exports rising by 18.6% and imports by 21.7%. Looking at the first eight



the largest increment for the same period in the past five years. In August alone, domestic production continued to accelerate; the value added of the equipment manufacturing sector rose by 12.1% year-on-year, with high-tech manufacturing growing by 16.7%. Notably, the production of lithium-ion batteries and industrial robots surged by 57.2% and 34.6%, respectively. Foreign trade also saw rapid growth. The total volume of goods imports and exports in August rose by 19.8% year-on-year, accelerating by 0.6

months as a whole. China's exports grew by 14.6% and imports by 22%, with the growth rate of imports consistently outpacing that of exports, cementing China's status as a major global market and a source of new development opportunities. This year, China and Pakistan celebrate the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, a new milestone for our all-weather strategic cooperative partnership. High-level exchanges have remained frequent and dynamic. President Xi Jinping and President

Asif Ali Zardari exchanged congratulatory messages on the 75th anniversary of diplomatic ties, and President Xi Jinping



held a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif. These interactions have provided political guidance and injected strong impetus into China-Pakistan relations. Practical cooperation has delivered robust support. From January to July this year, Pakistan's exports to China registered a 46 percent year-on-year growth. China remains Pakistan's largest source of foreign direct investment. As a founding member, Pakistan has joined the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation

Organization, and bilateral cooperation in emerging areas such as artificial intelligence has been accelerating. International coordination demonstrates our sense of responsibility. China and Pakistan have maintained close communications on major international and regional issues. The two sides have jointly put forward a Five-Point Initiative for Restoring Peace and Stability in the Gulf and Middle East Region, which serves as a vivid example of both countries implementing the G20 China-Pakistan cooperation has gone far beyond the bilateral scope and set a powerful example for building a community with a shared future with neighboring countries. We are delighted to see that Pakistan's economy continues to stabilize and improve. In fiscal year 2025-26, the GDP grew by 3.7 percent, and the economic scale expanded to a record high of 452 billion USD. Meanwhile, Pakistan's foreign and exchange reserves significantly improved, rising back to 22.5 billion USD. Pakistan has taken active responsibility and made unremitting efforts to uphold

regional peace and stability by mediating the signing of the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding. It has also formally assumed the rotating presidency of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. We extend our warm congratulations to our Pakistani friends on these domestic and international achievements. Taking the 75th anniversary of China-Pakistan diplomatic relations as an opportunity, we stand ready to work with our ironclad friend to implement the important consensus reached by leaders of our two countries, consolidate strategic mutual trust, expand practical cooperation, deepen security cooperation, maintain close multilateral coordination, accelerate the building of the "CPEC upgradation 2.0", make deeper and more substantive advances in implementing the Four Global Initiatives, and make new and greater contributions to building a community with a shared future for humanity. We will continue to support the People's Republic of China's Long View China-Pakistan friendship!



By H.E. Feng Deheng,
Acting Consul General
of China in Karachi

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Karachi, my sincere greetings to all friends who have long cared about China's development, and my heartfelt appreciation to friends from all sectors of society who have supported

China-Pakistan friendship and cooperation. The year 2026 marks the 105th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan. Under the strong leadership of the CPC, China is steadily advancing high-quality development and high-standard opening up, and writing a new chapter of Chinese modernization. China's economy is gaining momentum from new growth drivers and moving toward a higher-quality structure; China's scientific and technological innovation is yielding fruitful results; and China's unrelenting pursuit of tremendous vitality;

and China's major-country diplomacy is forging ahead with confidence and shouldering its responsibilities. In the face of a complex and volatile international landscape, China remains unwaveringly committed to serving as a force for peace, a force for stability, and a force for progress in a turbulent world. China has actively contributed its wisdom and solutions to addressing global challenges, continuously delivers on the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, the Global Civilization Initiative, and the Global Governance Initiative. The International Organization for Mediation (IOMed)

has officially commenced operations, while the World Data Organization (WDO) and the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization

between China and Pakistan. Since the beginning of this year, China and Pakistan have witnessed frequent high-level exchanges, with political mutual trust

during which the leaders of our two countries reached new and important common understandings. Practical cooperation between our two countries



(CPEC) is being promoted. Major landmark projects in both countries are making steady progress, and a wide range of "small yet smart" projects are delivering tangible benefits to local communities. The two countries have jointly held a series of events to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, further enriching the substance of the China-Pakistan all-weather friendship and strengthening the popular foundation for all-round cooperation. Currently, changes unseen in a century are accelerating across the world. China and Pakistan will carry forward

their longstanding friendship, build on past achievements and forge ahead, continuously deepen friendly cooperation, and join hands to build a better future together. We will accelerate the building of an even closer China-Pakistan community with a shared future in the new era, and respond to the uncertainties in the international landscape with the certainty of China-Pakistan relations. May China prosper and flourish, and may the country enjoy peace, stability and prosperity! May the tree of China-Pakistan friendship put down deep roots, flourish with luxuriant foliage, and remain evergreen for generations to come!



By H.E. Sun Yan
Consul General of
the People's Republic
of China in Lahore

On the auspicious occasion of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I would like to salute to the great Motherland and extend my most sincere wishes to the Chinese compatriots in Punjab, Pakistan. Over the past 77 years, the Chinese

people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have worked together in unity, made unremitting explorations, opened up the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and created miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability. Under the firm leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the cause of the Party and the country has achieved historic accomplishments and undergone historic transformations. China is now advancing the great rejuvenation of the

Chinese nation on all fronts through Chinese modernization. We have won the largest battle against poverty

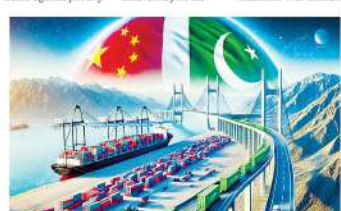
modern socialist country in all respects. This year of 2026 marks the 105th anniversary of the

past 105 years, the CPC has united and led the Chinese people in integrating the basic principles of Marxism with China's

deeply rooted in the people, shoulders historic missions, follows the trend of development, has the courage and ability to carry out struggles, and focuses on self-strengthening. This is why the CPC could weather all sorts of hardships and maintain its vitality. It is the source of strength for China's diplomacy featuring confidence, independence, a global vision, and openness and inclusiveness. China will not seek prosperity for itself alone. The vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity and the four Global Initiatives put forward by President Xi Jinping

have provided Chinese solutions to a world beset by intertwined challenges and turmoil. China drives global recovery through its own growth, contributing around 30 percent to world economic growth for many years. China has become a major trading partner for more than 140 countries and regions, and keeps delivering new opportunities for the world via the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. China and Pakistan have stood by each other all along the way. The 75-year-old diplomatic history testifies that the Chinese people have been in solidarity with the Pakistani friends. The China-

Pakistan Economic Corridor has achieved fruitful results so far. As a flagship project and key component of the BRI, CPEC has helped Pakistan steer towards a more stabilizing and resilient economy. The CPEC 2.0 development will further transform Pakistan's socioeconomic landscape, injecting a new impetus into the regional connectivity, peace, development and prosperity. May China grow from strength to strength in its modernization drive and continue its development and prosperity. May China-Pakistan friendship endure forever.



in human history, built a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and embarked on a new journey to build a

founding of the Communist Party of China and the opening year of China's 15th Five-Year Plan. Over the

specific realities and fine traditional Chinese culture. The CPC pursues truth with unwavering resolve, remains



77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Global Governance Initiative: Xi Jinping's Vision for a More Just and Peaceful World



Faisal Zahid Malik
Chairman / Editor in Chief
Pakistan Observer

The global order is passing through a period of profound uncertainty. Geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts, economic fragmentation, protectionist tendencies and growing differences among major powers have exposed the limitations of existing mechanisms of international governance. At a time when the world needs greater cooperation rather than confrontation, Chinese President Xi Jinping has placed the question of global governance at the centre of China's international vision through the Global Governance Initiative (GGI) Proposed by President Xi at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Plus meeting in Tianjin in September 2025, the GGI seeks to promote a more just and equitable global governance system and advance the broader vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity. Its five core principles are sovereignty equality, international rule of law, multilateralism, a people-centred approach



and real action. Since its launch, the initiative has increasingly moved from a conceptual proposal towards a broader framework for international cooperation. In June 2026, China issued a white paper, "More Just and Equitable Global Governance: China's Principles, Proposals and Actions," providing a detailed explanation of the GGI and outlining China's approach to addressing what it describes as gaps in the existing global governance system. The first pillar of the GGI is sovereign equality. In practical terms, it argues that countries, irrespective of their size, economic strength or military capability, should have an equal opportunity to participate in international affairs, contribute to decision-making and benefit from global governance. This principle has particular relevance for developing countries, which have long called for greater representation in international institutions. The

changing weight of the Global South has made this question even more significant. At the SCO Plus meeting in Bishkek on September 1, 2026, President Xi again emphasized the growing role of developing countries and called for greater representation and participation of the Global South in international affairs. He linked the reform of global governance with the broader emergence of a more balanced and multipolar international system. The second pillar is international rule of law. The GGI stresses that international law and universally recognized principles should be applied consistently rather than selectively. The underlying argument is straightforward: a stable international order requires rules that are respected by all states and not interpreted differently according to political or economic power. This principle also places the United Nations at the centre of the discussion. China maintains that the UN-centred international system and the authority of the UN Charter should remain fundamental to international relations. The GGI therefore does not present itself as a replacement for the existing international system; rather, its stated objective is to reform

GGI is a people-centred approach. Global governance, according to this concept, should ultimately serve ordinary people rather than institutions alone. Economic development, security, health, food security, education, technological progress and poverty reduction are therefore not separate from global governance; they are among its most important outcomes. This emphasis has also been reflected in China's wider international initiatives. China has presented the Global Development Initiative, Global Security Initiative, Global Civilization Initiative and Global Governance Initiative as interconnected efforts addressing different dimensions of international development and cooperation. The fifth pillar — real action — may prove particularly important because the effectiveness of any international initiative ultimately depends on implementation. The GGI calls for coordinated action, practical cooperation, efficient use of resources and measurable outcomes rather than relying exclusively on declarations and diplomatic statements. This action-

particular significance. Greater representation of developing nations in international decision-making, a stronger role for multilateral institutions and expanded opportunities for economic and technological



cooperation are issues of direct relevance to the Global South. The GGI also represents another stage in China's broader diplomatic thinking under President Xi Jinping. The Belt and Road Initiative has focused heavily on connectivity and development cooperation, while the Global Development Initiative has emphasized development, the Global Security Initiative security and dialogue, and the Global Civilization Initiative mutual understanding among civilizations. The GGI adds another dimension by focusing specifically on the principles and mechanisms through which the international system should function. At the same time, the initiative should be understood within the broader debate about the future international order. China's vision of a multipolar world and greater representation for developing countries is not universally interpreted in the same way by all governments and analysts. Supporters view greater participation of the Global South and stronger multilateral institutions as necessary adjustments to changing global realities, while critics question aspects of China's expanding international role and its interpretation of global governance. The debate itself reflects the wider transformation taking place in international affairs. What remains clear is the question of global governance can no longer be separated from the rise of developing countries and emerging economies. The

institutions created in the aftermath of the Second World War are operating in a world

that is economically, technologically and politically very different from the one in which they were established. The challenge, therefore, is not merely to create new institutions but to make

existing mechanisms more representative, effective and responsive. This is where the GGI

seeks to position itself — as a proposal for strengthening sovereign equality, international law, multilateral cooperation, people-centred development and practical action. The SCO's continued

evolution provides an important platform for this discussion. At its 2026 Bishkek meeting, President Xi called on SCO members and partners to promote common prosperity, support the development of the Global South and contribute to reforming global governance. He described an equal and orderly multipolar world as part of the broader objective of making global governance more just and equitable. Ultimately, the success of any vision for global governance will depend not only on its principles but also on the willingness of countries to translate those principles into practical cooperation. Sovereignty, international law, multilateralism and development are widely recognized concepts; the real test lies in their consistent application. President Xi's Global Governance Initiative has therefore added a significant dimension to the ongoing international debate over how the

world should respond to an era of rapid geopolitical, economic and technological change. Whether viewed as China's diplomatic proposal or as part of the wider discussion about reforming international institutions, the GGI places an important question before the international community: how can global governance become more inclusive, representative and capable of delivering peace, development and security for all? The answer will ultimately require collective action. No single country can resolve the world's interconnected challenges alone. A more stable international future will depend on dialogue, respect for sovereignty, adherence to international law, meaningful multilateralism and development that reaches ordinary people. In that context, the Global Governance Initiative has emerged as one of the most prominent Chinese proposals in the continuing global conversation about the future of international order.

热烈庆祝
中华人民共和国成立77周年

HAPPY 77TH NATIONAL DAY
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

China's Global Vision Of "A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind"

By Dr. Fasihha Safdar

When President Xi Jinping introduced the concept of "A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind" as China's global vision, the western world viewed it as just another lofty diplomatic abstraction. However, over the last decade, it has anchored itself as a defining principle of China's modern foreign policy. As the global community marks China's 77th National Day this year, one does not have to look deep and afar to see this philosophy operating in the physical world. This philosophy goes beyond BRI and CPEC, to position China as a champion of non-interference and equal rights to economic growth, strongly advocating for a multipolar world order where the sovereignty of the Global South is protected and state-led economic development is the accepted norm. China has devised three pillars to turn the vision of "A Community with a

Shared Future" into tangible global actions, which are: the Global Development Initiative (GDI), the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI). These three pillars focus on economic development and poverty reduction, diplomatic mediation and anti-bloc security, and absolute cultural sovereignty, non-interference and promoting respect for different political and cultural models, respectively. These initiatives not only highlight China's growing leadership role but also emphasize the basis on which China envisions that role; to grow while providing collective global solutions for peace, disaster resilience, and sustainable development. China's foreign policy centres around the idea that the world's nations are deeply interconnected, sharing common challenges and opportunities that require collective global

solutions rather than unilateral actions. At its core, the concept of "shared future" implies that in an increasingly connected and globalized world, no single nation can cater to emerging evolving challenges like economic instability, climate change, or disputes in isolation. Beijing heavily promotes the message that international norms should be by all, not just those with more muscles. It stands for an international system where the Global South has an equal seat at the table. It favours economic interconnectedness over military blocks, instead of building rigid military alliances, China's global vision focuses on economic networks. It is a philosophy that entails that the security and prosperity of the Global South are fundamentally inseparable from China's own rise. Some practical examples during recent past include the construction of the Coudy Bridge in Côte d'Ivoire, the Kilwa

Fishing Harbor in Tanzania, AI-powered weather forecasting and disaster early-warning platform "MAZU" (Multi-hazard, Alert,

crisis), China has positioned itself as a stabilizing force and a peace broker again. In the era of Climate Change, the environmental

Weather Strategic Cooperative Partner". The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the physical manifestation of the shared future of both

technology, and regional security dialogue. Realising the changing needs of the times, environmental safeguards, sustainability, climate

change adaptation and early warning systems utilising AI and emerging technologies, have been placed at the heart of cooperation between the two countries. Under phase 2 of CPEC, Green Corridor Initiative has been announced with a shift in green technology, renewable energy, eco-friendly practices and reforestation.

At the same time, GSI and GCI are also evident in Pakistan as operational strategies that are reshaping how both countries handle terrorism, intelligence sharing, and political policy. Through shared state sovereignty, principles of non-interference, global counterterrorism standards and opposition of unilateral sanctions, both countries bring the GCI to reality. Thus, the deep-rooted "all-weather strategic partnership" between Pakistan and

China has quietly evolved from a traditional diplomatic alliance to a practical example of bilateral cooperation.

As The People's Republic of China celebrates its 77th Independence Day, its growing global footprint proves that the future of international peace and progress is not built by creating disparities, rather by walking together through shared challenges and shared prosperity. This day reminds the world that we are all international citizens, and the globe is indeed a "A Community with a Shared Future". For partner nations like Pakistan, this milestone is more than a celebration of a historic anniversary, it is also a testament to a shared journey and shared ambitions toward modern development, mutual respect, and regional stability. The author is a Research Fellow at National Institute of Maritime Affairs, Islamabad. She can be reached at fasihha@buhia.edu.pk



Zero-gap and Universal), co-developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department and China Meteorological Administration. Among many others, It reaffirmed its emergence as an alternative peacekeeper to the US, by hosting rival Palestinian factions in 2024 to sign the Beijing Declaration. In the recent Middle East

threats like pollution, glacier melting, sea level rise, global warming and biodiversity, know no boundaries and that is what we see in China's vision of "Shared Future of Mankind" concept. While many nations only interact with one aspect of China's global vision, Pakistan appears as the ultimate junction where all three initiatives come to life. China declares Pakistan as its only "All-

the nations. It binds the economic prosperity of both nations together through cross-border connectivity, giving China direct access to the Arabian Sea and positioning Pakistan as the gateway to the global markets. China and Pakistan collaborate beyond economics. This includes joint efforts regarding disaster resilience, agricultural

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MoU between Pakistan Observer and XINUHA News Agency



Mr. Chen Peng, Editor, Xinhua News Agency and Mr. Gashar Zahid Malik, Executive Editor, Pakistan Observer signing MoU on behalf of their organizations on Nov. 15, 2014. Standing behind are: Chief Minister Punjab Mian Muhammad Shabbaz Sharif, Ambassador Sun Weidong of China, Mr. Zahid Malik, Editor-in-Chief, Pakistan Observer and Mr. Faisal Zahid Malik, Editor, Pakistan Observer

The Pakistan Observer hosted hi-tea in honour of the Chinese Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Sun Weidong on 15 November 2014 where the Chief Minister of Punjab was the Guest of Honour. On the occasion an MoU between the Pakistan Observer and XINUHA News Agency was signed. The intent behind the signing of the MoU was to publish news stories about China in the Pakistan Observer. Thereafter, two to three news stories are published in the Paper almost daily.

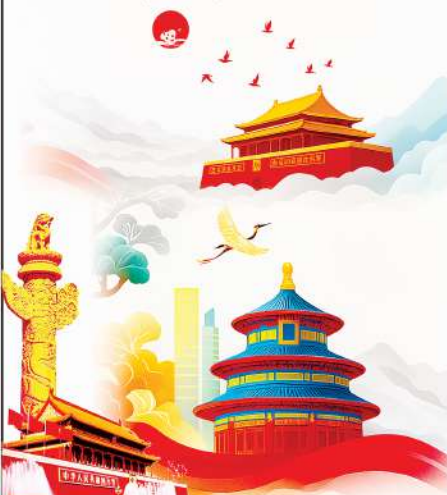


Chief Minister Punjab Mian Muhammad Shabbaz Sharif addressing the gathering



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 of the Founding of the
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77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Bridging Nations, Driving Prosperity: NLC's role in Promoting Trade & Connectivity between Pakistan and China

As Pakistan and China celebrate 75 years of diplomatic relations, the enduring partnership between the two nations stands as a symbol of trust, mutual respect and shared aspirations for economic progress. What began as a diplomatic relationship has grown into a multidimensional partnership encompassing infrastructure development, trade cooperation, industrial collaboration and regional connectivity. Logistics, though rarely acknowledged, is the force that turns policy agreements into economic realities. Over the years, the National Logistics Corporation (NLC) has emerged as a central pillar in operationalizing connectivity between Pakistan and China.

facilitating trade flows and enabling regional economic integration. Through strategic planning, operational innovation and infrastructure development, NLC has played a defining role in transforming the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project of the Belt & Road Initiative (BRI), into a vibrant channel of trade linking South Asia, China, Central Asia, Middle East and the wider global markets.

Building the Gateway at Kashgar
A sustainable trade corridor requires operational presence across borders. Recognizing this, NLC established IRU-accredited TIR Logistics Hubs at Kashgar and Tashkurgan, two strategically vital gateways in China's

Xinjiang region to facilitate transit trade operations via China for Central Asian Republics (CARs), Turkey and the European Union. These hubs provide cargo consolidation, customs coordination and redistribution services thereby reducing transit times and operational bottlenecks for traders operating between Pakistan, China and Central Asia. Xinjiang is widely regarded as a strategic bridgehead to Central and South Asia. Recognizing its geographic and economic significance, NLC has established international offices in Kashgar, Tashkurgan and Urumqi to facilitate direct engagement with Chinese authorities, business communities and key logistics stakeholders. These

offices lead business development activities and serve as points of contact ensuring a physical presence in the region. Taking this a step further, NLC has launched a 100 percent owned logistics company in China enabling management of operations within China and beyond. The company employs

face operational functions, strengthening service reliability and expanding business opportunities for Pakistani and regional traders across multiple markets. An important development in regional logistics is the implementation of a new TIR module at

improvements at NLC Dry Port Sost further support this trade efficiency. The deployment of advanced cargo scanners and other modern infrastructure has made cargo handling and customs clearance processes faster, improving both transparency and security in trade

connect China with Iran, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan via Pakistan. NLC has also extensively operationalized the Quadrilateral Traffic in Transit Agreement (QTTA) enhancing connectivity and trade among Pakistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Together, these efforts are positioning Pakistan as a central node in an expanding web of regional trade corridors.

Cold Chains, New Markets and Specialized Cargo
One of the most impactful developments facilitated by NLC is the expansion of temperature-controlled cross-border trade for perishable commodities. Through modern refrigerated services, NLC regularly transports imports of apples, pears and other fruits from China. These reefers are also used for exports of meat, dairy products and other agricultural products to China and Central Asia, opening new markets for Pakistani producers. Additionally, Pakistan's exporters have successfully shipped potatoes, dairy products, pharmaceuticals and meat to Tashkurgan and Almaty via China demonstrating the viability of extended supply chains between South Asia and Central Asia. Such trade flows directly benefit farmers, food processors and exporters while contributing to rural economic development.

regional trade more accessible to smaller traders and businesses. **Strengthening Maritime and Fleet Capacity**
Complementing its land-based services, NLC has expanded maritime connectivity through the launch of its Flag Vessel Service connecting Karachi with ports in the Gulf region, China and Southeast Asia. This initiative provides exporters and importers with competitive shipping solutions while strengthening Pakistan's maritime trade presence in key markets. Recognizing that efficient logistics depend on modern transportation assets, NLC has significantly invested in the procurement of modern trucks from China enhancing fleet efficiency and operational reliability across challenging terrains. These vehicles contribute to reduced transit times, lower cargo risk and improved service quality for traders operating across borders.

A Growing Regional Footprint
The cumulative impact of these initiatives goes far beyond cargo movement. By establishing regional connectivity, NLC has contributed to increased trade volumes, market diversification for exporters, regional supply chain resilience, economic development of border communities and enhanced regional cooperation.

As Pakistan and China commemorate 75 years of diplomatic relations, logistics and connectivity stand out as powerful symbols of cooperation yielding tangible economic benefits. Through consistent innovation and operational excellence, NLC has played a crucial role in turning trade corridors into economic lifelines. By linking ports, borders and markets, NLC continues to strengthen economic bridges between the two nations and other regional countries.

Looking ahead, the next phase of Pakistan-China cooperation promises deeper economic integration, expanded trade opportunities and new connectivity projects. In this evolving landscape, NLC remains committed to facilitating trade, enhancing connectivity and contributing to shared prosperity ensuring that the Pakistan-China partnership continues to thrive for generations to come.



Chinese vehicles and drivers where Pakistani vehicles and drivers

Kashgar Bonded Zone activating the Transshipment Hub. This allows for a change of vehicles in

Kashgar: Pakistani vehicles transport cargo up to Kashgar from where it is cross-loaded/cross-stuffed onto Chinese vehicles or containers for onward transportation to CARs, Turkey and the EU. Additionally, NLC has launched a Cargo Shuttle service connecting Sost with Kashgar facilitating local traders of Gilgit-Baltistan and Xinjiang. Together, these initiatives have transformed bilateral logistics between Pakistan and China.

Trade between Sost and the Xinjiang region has grown manifold and cross-border transportation has shifted decisively from conventional and non-compliant systems to modern, compliant ones — a transition that has improved transparency, reliability and trust across the corridor.

Year-Round Connectivity through Khunjerab
Historically, the Khunjerab Pass remained operational only during limited months due to severe weather conditions constraining trade volumes through seasonal closures. In 2024, following the decision of the governments of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China, NLC in coordination with relevant authorities operationalized year-round trade through Khunjerab Pass marking a major shift in regional connectivity dynamics.

Uninterrupted cargo movement now ensures predictable supply chains for traders on both sides of the border. Infrastructure

Beyond individual trade routes, NLC has played a critical role in broader corridor development extending CPEC linkages to



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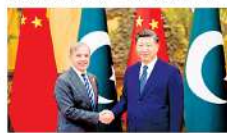
Pakistan – China Relations: All-Weather Strategic Partnership



Dr. A. Z. Hifsi
Pakistan and China maintain a deep and long-standing relationship which anchored by enduring strategic, socio-economic and security ties that extend far beyond global and regional concerns. Both nations have an unshakable bond, rooted in shared interests, cultural values, historic political and trade ties as well as by mutual interests. Pakistan is the first Muslim country to recognize People's Republic of China (PRC) as an independent and sovereign country on January 1950, but formally diplomatic relations were established on May 21, 1951. Since then, China has become and remains Pakistan's most reliable and trustworthy partner in South Asia. In this regard, the year 2026 marks a historic milestone for Pakistan-China as the two countries celebrate 75 years of establishment of diplomatic relations which characterise by

underpins close cooperation and sustain high level of operational understanding and coordination on all level of capabilities. The relationship has stood geopolitical upheavals neck to neck to evolve into an "All Weather Strategic Partnership" and repeatedly cherished as "Iron Clad Friendship," which is a unique event of unflinching bilateral trust and mutual understanding. China-Pakistan chestnut and inseparable pillar of Pakistan's economic, technological and strategic strength. As per the Chairman Mao words, "Pakistan is China's southwestern gate" and it is in China's interest to strengthen the country. Therefore, China always provided technical, material and economic assistance to boost the country's capability, which helped Pakistan defend itself during times of crisis. China's technological, intelligence and security cooperation has benefited Pakistan significantly, particularly during the recent crisis following the Pabulum incident in Indian-Occupied Jammu

and Kashmir in May 2025, when Pakistan mounted a calculated diplomatic and military response. Moreover, China has historically served as a key diplomatic ally of Pakistan and has frequently used its veto power in the UN Security Council to block resolutions that Pakistan considers contrary to its interests. From the early days of diplomatic relations, both countries laid the foundation of "mutual trust", which has remained at the core of their contemporary partnership and mutual coordination. Islamabad backed Beijing at a time when it stood isolated on the world stage and Pakistan was the first country to formally encounter at the highest levels at Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955 and assured China's support and its independence. Prime Minister, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, was the first leader from Pakistan to visit Beijing in October 1956 and later Premier Zhou En Lai visited Pakistan. This was a time when China's border negotiations with India failed (1962) and Pakistan-China succeeded in concluding



used Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) to travel other countries of the world. It was a time when Pakistan came closer to China and Islamabad denounced "Two China policy" in 1965 and adopted "One China Policy" and Beijing began to regard Pakistan as a trustworthy partner in South Asia. Moreover, during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, China fully supported Pakistan and the event has created impressive image of China in Pakistan. Chinesebail Karolinn Highway is strategic and

economic route linking China's Xinjiang region with Gilgit-Baltistan of Pakistan. On the other hand, Pakistan firmly supported China's membership in the United Nations (UN) in 1971 Pakistan under the advanced of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. Further, China provided special assistance to Pakistan in the field of economic development and military hardware and built heavy industry complexes at Taxila. China also built-up Pakistan's indigenous capacity in shape of Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) which produced landmark JF-17 fighter aircraft. Both countries have taken joint initiatives including building naval frigates and submarines, alongside launching joint earth-observation and communication satellites (such as PRSS-1 and PATRES-1A). In this regard, the induction of advanced J-10C fighter jets and Karakorum-8 (K-8) high altitude trainers. Moreover, deployment of the long-range HQ-9P air defense missile system to secure Pakistan's airspace is also a brilliant achievement for Pakistan security. In the same way, China also delivered of advanced HQ-16P guided-missile frigates (such as the PNS Tahir and PNS

Tamoor) to bolster the Pakistan's surface combat capabilities. On the other hand, China has initiated the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a multi-billion-dollar framework of regional connectivity, infrastructure and energy projects designed to accelerate Pakistan's economic modernization and development. In this regard, Pakistan was among the first countries to join the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), with CPEC serving as a major connectivity project linking China's Xinjiang region with Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan. CPEC will not only boost China's economy but also boost Pakistan's economy. The project has developed Gwadar Port in Baluchistan, which serves as a strategic trade hub. The port is connected with the sea, a desalination plant and social development projects. Chinese investment has also helped address critical domestic power shortages through major coal, solar and hydroelectric power plants and communication networks. Furthermore, the project will help Pakistan overcome its



Bilal Ahmad Malik, Chairman, Guard Group Former President, FPCCI & LCCI Former President, SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry

People's Republic of China. I extend my warmest felicitations to China's leadership and the resilient people of China. China's extraordinary progress in economic development, technological innovation, and global engagement remains an enduring source of inspiration for nations across the globe, including Pakistan. The friendship between Pakistan and China, built on mutual trust, respect, and shared aspirations, stands as a shining

example of strategic partnership. Landmark initiatives such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) reflect this enduring bond, fostering prosperity and stability across the region. As an industrialist and former president of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry, I have consistently advocated closer bilateral ties and stronger economic cooperation. Under the banner of Guard Group, we have proactively collaborated with Chinese enterprises on projects that reinforce the economic fabric of both our countries. On this historic day, I pray for China's continued peace, progress, and prosperity, and I am confident that the Pakistan-China friendship will grow even stronger in the years ahead. Happy 76th National Day to the People's Republic of China. Long live the Pakistan-China friendship!

On the auspicious occasion of the 77th National Day of the

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77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Pakistan-China Relations: Friendship and a Shared Future

Muhammad Asif Sheikh

As the People's Republic of China celebrates its 77th National Day on October 1, 2026, Pakistan and China are also marking a historic milestone: 75 years of diplomatic relations. Pakistan and China formally established diplomatic relations on May 21, 1951. Over the past seven and a half decades, the relationship has evolved into an All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership, encompassing political cooperation, economic development, defence and security, infrastructure, education, culture and people-to-people exchanges. The 75th anniversary provides an opportunity to celebrate this remarkable journey while looking towards new areas of cooperation in a rapidly changing regional and global environment. A Relationship Built Over Generations The Pakistan-China relationship has been strengthened by successive generations of leadership. From the early years of diplomatic

engagement, both countries gradually expanded cooperation into political, economic, defence, infrastructure, education and cultural fields. Pakistan was among the early countries to recognize the People's Republic of China, and over the decades both sides established regular mechanisms for political and diplomatic consultations. Cooperation has also expanded into counter-terrorism, maritime affairs, border management, peacekeeping and regional security. Pakistan has consistently supported the One-China principle, while China has repeatedly expressed support for Pakistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and development. The two countries also maintain close coordination at international and regional forums, including the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. 2026: A Year of Renewed Commitment The year 2026 has given fresh momentum to bilateral

relations. In January, Pakistan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Muhammad Ishaq Dar and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi co-chaired the Seventh Round of the China-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue in Beijing. Discussions covered political and strategic cooperation, defence and security, trade, investment, economic cooperation, culture and people-to-people relations. In May, President Xi Jinping and President Asif Ali Zardari exchanged messages marking the 75th anniversary. President Xi emphasized strengthening strategic communication, renewing traditional friendship and deepening all-round cooperation. Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif's visit to China from May 23 to 26, 2026, further highlighted the depth of bilateral engagement. His meetings with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Qiang covered CPEC, trade, investment,



transformation, clean energy and people-to-people exchanges. From CPEC to New Economic Opportunities The future of Pakistan-China relations will increasingly depend on converting longstanding political trust into broader economic opportunities. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) remains

a central pillar of bilateral economic cooperation. Having contributed to

cooperation beyond infrastructure: Joint ventures, export-oriented

business relations can help Pakistani companies attract investment, enter new markets and develop partnerships with Chinese enterprises. A Partnership with Regional Significance Pakistan-China relations also carry significance beyond the bilateral framework. Pakistan's geographical position connects South Asia, Central Asia, China and the Arabian Sea, making regional connectivity an important area of shared interest. Gwadar and the broader CPEC framework are part of this connectivity vision. Cooperation on regional peace and security is also an important component of the relationship. Pakistan and China maintain consultations on regional developments, counter-terrorism and issues affecting peace and stability. Looking Towards the Next 75 Years The 75th anniversary is more than a commemoration of the past. It is an opportunity to consider how the partnership can respond to the challenges and

opportunities of the coming decades. The foundations are strong: decades of diplomatic relations, political trust, defence cooperation, economic links, CPEC, institutional exchanges and people-to-people contacts. For Pakistan, the next priority is to improve market access, attract investment, develop export-oriented industries, strengthen human resources and build capacity in emerging technologies. China's engagement with Pakistan can also create opportunities for Pakistan's young population through education, vocational training, technology transfer, innovation and employment. A Friendship Looking Ahead Every five years of diplomatic relations have given Pakistan and China a substantial history on which to build. The relationship has passed through changing regional and global circumstances while maintaining strong engagement and cooperation.



Pak-China Friendship
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Committed to affirming the strongest ties between two of the brightest nations, Pakistan and China's mutual strength will further be solidified with an information exchange agreement that will surely translate into progress and success.

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7th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

China at 77: A Journey of Development, Innovation and Partnership



Ghaib Zahid Malik
President,
Pakistan Observer

emerging fields as important areas for future growth. The country is

manufacturing, infrastructure development and

agriculture, minerals, technology, skills and private-sector

infrastructure links with numerous countries. For Pakistan, the Gwadar

innovation, modernization, sustainability and higher-

deep networks of political, economic, cultural and people-to-people links.

Republic of China, the people and government of Pakistan extend warm



Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif addresses a ceremony held at a local hotel in Islamabad to mark the 77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

also promoting the "AI Plus" initiative and wider applications of artificial intelligence across different sectors of the economy. This technological transition is significant because the global economy is itself entering an era in which artificial intelligence, digital infrastructure, advanced manufacturing and clean technologies are increasingly determining

technology means that developments in China increasingly affect supply chains, investment, energy markets and economic opportunities across Asia and beyond. For Pakistan, these developments carry particular importance. 2026 marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations

participation. In August 2026, Pakistan and China also discussed giving bilateral cooperation a broader political and institutional foundation under CPEC 2.0, including greater cooperation in governance, knowledge, human-resource development, innovation and youth leadership. The framework also seeks greater alignment between Pakistan's development priorities and China's 15th

important point in its development journey. The beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan represents a new chapter centred on

quality growth. For the international community, China's continuing transformation will remain an important factor in the global economic and technological landscape. For Pakistan, the significance is even more direct. The 75-year diplomatic relationship has already produced a

The challenge and opportunity now lies in translating this longstanding friendship into broader economic cooperation, greater trade, stronger industrial partnerships and meaningful opportunities for the younger generation. On the occasion of the National Day of the People's

greetings to the people of China. May Pakistan-China friendship continue to develop on the foundations of mutual respect, trust, cooperation and shared aspirations for peace, prosperity and development. Happy 77th National Day to the people of the People's Republic of China.



Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif along with Chinese Ambassador H.E. Jiang Zaidong, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar and National Assembly Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq cutting the cake during a ceremony on the occasion of the 77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, at a local hotel, in the Federal Capital

national competitiveness. China's effort to strengthen domestic capabilities in these areas suggests that innovation will remain a central element of its economic policy during the years ahead. At the same time, China's development agenda is not limited to technology and economic growth. The government's 2026 work programme has placed emphasis on employment, income, public welfare and human capital, while the 15th Five-Year Plan includes objectives relating to education, skills, healthcare and broader improvements in people's wellbeing. Environment and sustainability is another important component of the new development phase. China has issued a plan for building a "Beautiful China" during 2026-2030, with targets related to environmental quality, green production, climate action and ecological protection. For the international community, China's growing economic and technological capabilities have implications far beyond its borders. Its position in global trade,

between Pakistan and China, providing another significant milestone in a relationship that has developed over generations. Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif's meeting with President Xi Jinping in Beijing in May reaffirmed the importance attached by Pakistan to the All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership. The relationship is also entering a new economic phase through CPEC 2.0. The focus is increasingly moving beyond major infrastructure and energy projects towards industrial cooperation, agriculture, minerals, science and technology, innovation, business-to-business partnerships, human-resource development and regional connectivity. The CPEC Secretariat has reported that Phase I brought approximately US\$25 billion in Chinese investment and added nearly 8,000 MW to Pakistan's power-generation capacity, while establishing important infrastructure including a fibre-optic network. Under Phase II, the emphasis is being placed on industry,

industrial value chains, agricultural technology, minerals, information technology and skills development could help create opportunities for Pakistan businesses and workers. The May 2026 visit also resulted in the signing and exchange of a range of agreements and cooperation documents covering trade, investment, agriculture, science and technology, climate change, education, media and people-to-people exchanges. Such developments indicate that Pakistan-China cooperation is expanding into a wider range of sectors rather than remaining concentrated in a limited number of areas. China's development experience also offers a subject of considerable interest for developing countries. Its long-term planning model, large-scale infrastructure development, expansion of manufacturing capacity, investment in science and technology and focus on human-resource development have contributed to its transformation. For Pakistan, the value of this experience lies not in copying another country's model, but in studying relevant lessons and adapting them to its own economic, institutional and social circumstances. China's international engagement has also increasingly highlighted development, connectivity and cooperation. Through initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative, China has developed economic and

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Hamdard Pakistan extends its warmest greetings to the Government and the people of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of its 77th National Day.

This year holds a special significance as Pakistan also commemorates the 75th Anniversary of China-Pakistan Diplomatic Relations.

We celebrate a friendship built over generations-grounded in mutual respect, trust and shared aspirations, and strengthened through cooperation, understanding and enduring people-to-people bonds.

Together, we look forward to building bridges, creating new opportunities and nurturing a shared future of peace, progress and prosperity.

Long live China-Pakistan friendship!

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As China celebrates its 77th National Day on October 1, 2026, the occasion offers an opportunity to reflect not only on the country's remarkable transformation over the past decades but also on the direction it is taking in a rapidly changing international environment. The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949. Since then, the country has undergone profound economic, social, technological and infrastructural transformation, emerging as one of the world's major economic and technological powers. Its National Day therefore represents both a celebration of national achievement and a moment to consider the priorities shaping China's



Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif along with Chinese Ambassador H.E. Jiang Zaidong, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar and National Assembly Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq cutting the cake during a ceremony on the occasion of the 77th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, at a local hotel, in the Federal Capital

next phase of development. The year 2026 is particularly significant because it marks the beginning of China's 15th Five-Year Plan, covering 2026-2030. The new development blueprint places considerable emphasis on innovation, technological advancement, high-quality development, green transformation, improved living standards and the strengthening of China's modern industrial system. China has also adopted a National Development Planning Law, giving a formal legal framework to a planning system that has guided the country's development for decades. The priorities outlined for the new five-year period demonstrate that China's development strategy is increasingly focused on moving from scale to quality, from traditional manufacturing towards advanced technology, and from infrastructure-led growth towards innovation and productivity. Technology is expected to remain at the centre of this transformation. China's 2026 development agenda identifies artificial intelligence, quantum technology, biotechnology, new energy, robotics, advanced manufacturing, aerospace and other