



Institute for a Community
with Shared Future
人类命运共同体研究院



中國傳媒大學
COMMUNICATION UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

Conference Report

Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep-Rooted Friendship



Jointly organized by

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad in collaboration with Institute for a Community with Shared Future (ICSF), Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, and the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Pakistan

4th December 2025



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About the Conference

On 4 December, 2025, an international conference on “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” jointly organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), in collaboration with the Institute for a Community with Shared Future (ICSF), Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, and the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Pakistan, was held at Bahria University, Islamabad.

A month ago, three competitions, an article-writing competition, a poster competition, and a speech competition, were announced within Bahria University Islamabad Campus to engage students in exploring the depth of Pakistan–China relations. The response was overwhelming, with more than 150 students participating and showcasing their creativity, intellect, and perspectives. At the culmination of these competitions, a grand international conference was organized, bringing together students, faculty, scholars, and experts from various fields. The conference featured four sessions, each designed to highlight various dimensions of Pakistan–China cooperation and to celebrate the outstanding contributions of the participating students. More than 500 students attended the conference.

Aim of the Conference

The aim of the conference was to celebrate 75 years of strong and enduring friendship between Pakistan and China and to involve young people in this celebration. The conference sought to help students learn more about the close relationship between the two countries, in politics, economy, culture, education, and regional cooperation.

It also aimed to give students a platform to share their ideas, creativity, and research through competitions and presentations. By bringing together students, academics, experts, and guests from both countries, the conference encouraged open discussion, better understanding, and stronger people-to-people connections. The conference ensured that the legacy of Pak–China friendship continues to grow through the active participation and vision of the younger generation.



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Overall, the goal was to inspire the youth to appreciate this long-standing friendship and to motivate them to play an active role in carrying it forward into the future.

Conference Highlights

The conference featured four sessions and received an overwhelming response, with more than 500 students attending and actively participating in various sessions. It provided a vibrant academic platform where scholars, experts, and practitioners shared their views on the deep-rooted Pakistan–China friendship. The speakers discussed multiple dimensions of the bilateral relationship, including political, economic, cultural, and strategic



cooperation, with special emphasis on the Belt and Road Initiative and CPEC. They highlighted how this enduring partnership continues to create new opportunities for development, regional connectivity, and mutual growth for both nations.

A strong focus of the conference was the role of the young generation in carrying forward the legacy of Pakistan–China friendship. Speakers emphasized that youth and students are the future ambassadors of this relationship and will serve as a vital bridge between the two countries through education, innovation, cultural exchange, and people-to-people connectivity. The discussions encouraged students to develop a deeper understanding of the friendship and to contribute positively to its future through research, creativity, and responsible leadership.

Through the poster, article-writing, and speech competitions, students participated in the conference with great enthusiasm and creativity. They expressed their views and understanding of Pakistan–China friendship in diverse forms—through artwork, written research, and public speaking. These competitions provided students with an effective platform to present their ideas, perspectives, and reflections, highlighting their intellectual engagement and creative skills while



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reinforcing their role in promoting and strengthening the enduring bond between Pakistan and China.

The conference also featured highly interactive question-and-answer sessions, allowing students to directly engage with speakers, academics, and experts from both Pakistan and China. These sessions created an open environment for dialogue, feedback, and exchange of ideas, enabling students to seek insights and share their perspectives on Pak–China relations. Overall, the conference successfully fostered meaningful interaction, strengthened mutual understanding, and inspired the youth to play an active role in sustaining and strengthening the Pakistan–China partnership.

The Speakers' Profiles

1. **Prof. Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal** is a distinguished Dean and Meritorious Professor at the School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He holds a PhD in International Relations with a specialization in South Asian nuclearization, arms control, and regional security. With advanced academic training from institutions in Austria, Norway, and the United States, he brings extensive expertise in peace and conflict studies, foreign policy analysis, and cooperative monitoring. Dr. Jaspal has authored significant research on nuclear non-proliferation and South Asian strategic affairs and is recognized as an influential analyst in Pakistan's academic and policy circles.



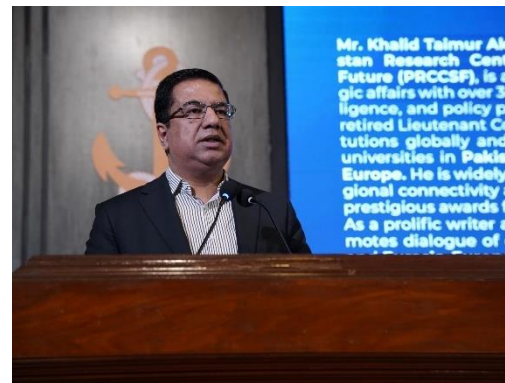
2. **Rear Admiral Naeem Sarwar SI(M) (Retd)** is the Director General of Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC). He was commissioned into the Operations Branch of the Pakistan Navy in 1990. A distinguished naval officer, he is a graduate of the Pakistan Navy War College, Lahore, the National Defence





University, Islamabad, and has also completed the National Defence Course in Indonesia. An accomplished aviator and helicopter pilot, Rear Admiral Sarwar has held a wide range of important command and staff appointments throughout his illustrious career. His key positions include Command of a Naval Aviation Squadron, Chief Staff Officer to Commander Pakistan Fleet, Commander Jinnah Naval Base Ormara, Drafting Authority, Director Naval Aviation, and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Personnel) at Naval Headquarters Islamabad. In recognition of his exemplary service and professional excellence, he has been awarded the Sitara-e-Imtiaz (Military).

3. **Mr. Khalid Taimur Akram**, Executive Director of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future (PRCCSF), Islamabad, is an international expert on geo-strategic affairs with over 30 years of experience in security, intelligence, and policy planning across the Eurasian region. A retired Lieutenant Colonel, he has advised numerous institutions globally and serves as visiting faculty at leading universities in Pakistan, China, Russia, Central Asia, and Europe. He is widely recognized for his contributions to regional connectivity and international cooperation, earning prestigious awards from China, Central Asia, and the UAE. As a prolific writer and media contributor, he actively promotes dialogue of civilizations, the Belt & Road Initiative, and Eurasia-Europe connectivity.



4. **Prof. Dr. Adam Saud** is a senior academic and researcher in International Relations, currently serving as Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC). He holds a Ph.D. in International Relations (2017) and an M.Phil. (2008) from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. His research focuses on Political Islam in Central Asia, with special attention





to the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Hizb-ut-Tahrir, and the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan. He also studies terrorism, CPEC, Central Asian politics, and foreign policy. Dr. Saud has previously served as Head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences at Bahria University Islamabad and is recognized for his expertise in political movements, regional security, and international relations.

5. **Professor Li Huailiang** is the Dean of the Institute for a Community with Shared Future (ICSF) at Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, and a distinguished professor in International Cultural Trade. He serves as a Ph.D. supervisor and Vice Chairman of the China Society of Media Economics and Management. Prof. Li has been a senior visiting scholar at George Washington University and a part-time Ph.D. supervisor at Queensland University of Technology. He has played a key role in shaping China's cultural policies, contributed to major national initiatives, and served as a judge for prestigious cultural awards.



6. **Dr. Hina Shahid** is an acclaimed academic, international relations expert, and leading voice on the Belt & Road Initiative and the Eurasian region. Worked as Head of the Department of Arts and Media at Foundation University Islamabad, she oversees innovative media projects, FM radio operations, and major international conferences and events. Dr. Shahid's impressive portfolio features collaborations with the embassies of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and Romania, where she has organized dynamic art and cultural workshops and curated international film festivals in collaboration with national and international organizations. She has also partnered with Chinese Media Groups to launch several cross-cultural initiatives, further fostering global understanding and creative exchange. Currently, she is spearheading the prestigious "Pakistan Room"





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project at Baku State University, representing Foundation University Islamabad in strengthening academic and cultural ties with Azerbaijan.

7. **Ms. Wu Jiahao** is a Chinese Scholar and a PhD candidate in anthropology at Tsinghua University. She has been living and conducting research in Pakistan for nearly two years, currently based at Quaid-i-Azam University. With a Bachelor's in Urdu Language and Literature from Beijing Foreign Studies University and a Master's in Modern South Asian Studies from the University of Oxford, she possesses deep linguistic and cultural familiarity with the region.



Drawing from her immersive experience as a long-term student-researcher in Pakistan, she will share firsthand perspectives on the dynamics of China-Pakistan relations, reflecting on how these bonds are perceived and experienced in local communities.

8. **Advocate Adil Aziz Qazi** is an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan with 22 years of distinguished legal practice, specializing in constitutional, civil, commercial, and regulatory litigation. He is the Former Vice Chairman of the Islamabad Bar Council and currently serves as the Chairman of the Inter-Provincial Bar Council Coordination Committee (IBC). In addition, Adil Aziz Qazi is a Partner at AAQ-LLP, a prominent law firm, and serves as Chair of the International Dispute Resolution Institute (IDI).





- 9. Barrister Zopash Khan** is an Advocate High Court of Pakistan and a leading practitioner in corporate-commercial arbitration, civil and commercial mediation, and dispute resolution. He serves as Co-Chair of the Society of Mediators London – Pakistan Chapter and Co-Chair of the International Dispute Resolution Institute (IDI). He is also the Executive Director of the Society of Research and Legal Studies (SRLS). In practice, he is a Partner at Pasha's Associates & Consultants and AAQ-LLP, and an Accredited Mediator (MSoM).



- 10. Mr. Muhmmad Asim Khan Nyazee** is a seasoned development expert with over 20 years of experience leading multimillion-dollar projects across Pakistan, the Middle East, and Asia. He has held key leadership roles in the Government of Pakistan, including Project Director and Spokesperson on CPEC at the Ministry of Planning, and led a major UN-supported justice-sector digital reform in Sindh. His international career includes senior positions in the technology and data industry across the Middle East. As Chief Executive Officer of China–Pakistan Cultural & Commercial Council (CPCCC), he drives strategic cooperation, economic diplomacy, and people-to-people exchanges between China and Pakistan. He is a member of PMI and IIBA also.



- 11. Advocate Zaildar Ahsan Shah** is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Experts of Pakistan Research Centre for a Community with Shared Future. He is a corporate lawyer and International Relations expert with special focus on regional political affairs. He also specializes in National heritage. Advocate Zaildar also serves as





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Convener Foreign Relations Committee, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI).

12. Mr. Imran Bhatti is a results-driven Cybersecurity & Digital Policy Expert with 25+ years

of progressive experience in managing enterprise-wide digital operations, cybersecurity frameworks, and risk management across military, government, and international environments. He is also a project management professional and CISSP-certified security professional with proven expertise in financial systems protection. Mr. Imran is presently heading Governance Risk and Compliance Management in Zindigi JS Bank Islamabad. He is also a distinguished member of PRCCSF Board of Experts.



13. Dr. Hayyam Qayyum is a Senior Assistant Professor at Bahria University Islamabad.

She has PHD degree in Mass Communication. She has expertise of many fields like pharma, journalism and business. She is author of 7 books and columnist and feature writer. She has media experience and has hosted many programs on different channels. She is contributing to various international magazines. She is also an entrepreneur. She started several businesses like food, men's clothing, and event management. She is an international event management consultant and Dy. Convener FPCCI Federal Capital Standing Committee on Corporate and Multinational Companies Affairs.





14. Ms. Fatima Tuz Zehra, an expert on Azerbaijan, Iran and environmental issues, is the Editor-in-Chief of "The Gulf Observer" (Media House based in Islamabad, Pakistan) and the President of The Gulf Observer Research Forum also. She is also a distinguished member of PRCCSF Board of Experts.



15. Mr. Wajahat Ali is a PhD Scholar in International Relations at Minhaj University Lahore, focusing on conflict and cooperation, diplomacy, human security, and Pakistan affairs. As a published writer and media contributor, he regularly shares insights on national and international affairs. He actively participates in major policy dialogues, conferences, and academic forums across Pakistan. His volunteer work spans multiple NGOs, promoting youth empowerment, peacebuilding, and social welfare. Mr. Wajahat Ali is also a Member of Board of Experts at PRCCSF and the Member of Centre for Alternative Perspectives.



Participant Speakers Included:

- 1. Mr. Mir Chakar Khan Kurd**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
- 2. Ms. Hamna Asim**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
- 3. Ms. Umm e Habiba**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
- 4. Mr. Zargham Abbas**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
- 5. Ms. Hassa Momina**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).



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6. **Ms. Areej Rashid**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
7. **Mr. Hafiza Manzoor**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).
8. **Ms. Areeba Urooj**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC).

The Sessions Chairs Included

1. Inaugural Session

Rear Admiral Naeem Sarwar SI(M) (Retd), Director General of Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), chaired the inaugural session of the conference.

2. Session 2

Prof. Dr. Adam Saud, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), chaired the 2nd session of the conference.

3. Session 3

Prof. Dr. Majid Hussain, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), chaired the 3rd session of the conference.

4. Session 4

Prof. Dr. Sadia Khanum, Cluster-head, Department of International Relations, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), chaired the 4th session of the conference.

The Moderators included

1. **Ms. Areeba Urooj**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), moderated the inaugural session of the conference.
2. **Mr. Hashir Khan**, a student of BS International Relations at Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC), moderated the 2nd session of the conference.
3. **Ms. Yusra Binte Nisar**, the Research Assistant at the Pakistan Research Centre for a Community with Shared Future (PRCCSF), Islamabad, moderated the 3rd session of the conference.
4. **Ms. Mehmal Javed**, Senior HR Officer at LOLC Microfinance Bank, specializing in Employee Relations and HR Digitization, moderated the 4th session of the conference.



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Inaugural Session

Welcome Remarks by Mr. Khalid Taimur Akram, Executive Director of Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future (PRCCSF), Islamabad

Mr. Khalid Taimur Akram welcomed all at the international conference on “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship”. He began with the introduction of the Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future (PRCCSF), which was jointly established with the Communication University of China



(CUC) in Beijing in October 2020. The parent institute, Institute for a Community with Shared Future (ICSF), operates in more than 155 countries. This platform aims to serve as an educational bridge between various countries. It supports building shared culture and arts, enhancing people-to-people connectivity through tourism and trade, fostering regional connectivity through initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Eurasian Region, and promoting research cooperation. PRCCSF calls for closer coordination between research institutes in Pakistan, China, and other regional countries to pave the way for joint ventures in multiple areas of mutual interest. We are dedicated to advancing the concept of a community with a shared future, as championed by President Xi Jinping. Our center has won the Outstanding Individual Contribution Award from CUC as the top research center globally for five consecutive years: 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. In addition to our focus on enriching research on various aspects of Pakistan-China relations, PRCCSF is deeply involved in significant regional and global developments. Our platform for dialogue and exchange strives towards





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enhanced cooperation and synergy between the media and academic communities. The primary aim of organizing this conference is to raise awareness about the concept of community of shared future and enhancing Pak-China relations.

This conference is aimed at celebrating 75th anniversary of Pak-China relations and to provide young generation a platform to express what they think about this enduring friendship between two countries. The article writing competition, the poster competition, and the speech competition, are all practical manifestations of how we can transfer this friendship to our youth. Moreover, this conference also aims to provide opportunity to students to directly engage with experts both from China and Pakistan, belonging to different fields, and gain knowledge about the Belt and Road Initiative, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, its 2nd phase and get to know about the opportunities CPEC Phase 2 offers to youth.

Opening Remarks by Prof. Dr. Adam Saud, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC)

Today, I want to talk about a couple of things. If we talk about Pak-China friendship, it has been a long time. We are going to celebrate 75 years of our friendship next year, but I think we have entered a practical phase now. They say that actions speak louder than words. Now, it is time to work rather than giving speeches and more importantly, the young generation of Pakistan should know what practical opportunities are available in China right now in the form of BRI, in the form of CPEC, even if you go and study in China, because Chinese universities now, are in some of the highest-ranking universities in the world. So, an excellent education system is being provided there.



To appraise the house and the speakers sitting over here, we offer courses on China in our curriculum. Particularly, if we talk about International Relations, we have a course, that is International Politics of China, and it is exclusively related to China. We have so many students working on BRI and CPEC projects. Even two of my students completed their PhD on CPEC



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projects and one is under the progress. There are numerous students who have done their Master's thesis on CPEC and China Pakistan Friendship.

Secondly, we have also started the Chinese language certification in our university, and we are offering it since last six months and into the sixth phase now, the final phase of the language certification program. We also have a China Research Center in our university.



Together, these efforts reflect the commitment of our Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences to deepening academic, cultural, and developmental linkages with China—ensuring that the next generation is ready to take this historic friendship forward with knowledge, skill, and purpose.

Speech by Professor Li Huailiang, Dean of the Institute for a Community with Shared Future (ICSF) at Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, China

It is a privilege for me to deliver a speech at this significant gathering, where we come together to celebrate creativity, scholarship, and international friendship. Today's conference, themed "Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep-Rooted Friendship," reflects not only our academic commitment but also our shared vision for peace, cooperation, and cultural understanding.



As we explore the essence of this conference, we acknowledge that events like ours do more than fill schedules—they shape future generations. They cultivate minds, enrich perspectives, and strengthen bonds between nations. Today we celebrate not just ideas, but the power of dialogue, youth engagement, and mutual respect.

One of the most remarkable aspects of this conference is the range of competitions it hosts: the poster competition, the article writing competition, and the speech competition. Each of these platforms enables students to express themselves in unique and meaningful ways.

The poster competition allows young artists to portray Pakistan–China friendship through color, imagination, and symbolism. Art has a universal language—one that transcends borders. Through their creations, students remind us that visual expressions can communicate unity and peace more powerfully than words alone.

The article writing competition encourages critical thinking and intellectual exploration. By analyzing historical ties, evaluating strategic cooperation, and envisioning future possibilities, students engage with Pakistan–China relations on a deeper level. Writing nurtures clarity of thought, research skills, and the ability to reflect on global issues with maturity.



The speech competition promotes confidence, persuasion, and leadership. When students stand before an audience and articulate their thoughts, they are not only competing—they are practicing the very art of diplomacy. They become ambassadors of goodwill, learning to advocate for collaboration and understanding.

And the heart of all these competitions is the enduring relationship between Pakistan and China.

Our friendship is built on decades of trust, mutual respect, and unwavering loyalty. In a world where alliances shift with political winds, Pakistan and China have maintained a bond that is steady, sincere, and exemplary. This relationship has grown from diplomatic cooperation to economic partnership, cultural exchange, and people-to-people connection.

Projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) symbolize a shared journey toward progress and prosperity. But beyond infrastructure and development, it is the human connection—the warmth, respect, the goodwill—that truly defines this relationship. Events like



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today's conference ensure that the next generation understands this bond not only as history but as a living, evolving partnership with enormous potential.

Dear students, you are the future custodians of this friendship. Your ideas, your creativity, and your enthusiasm will carry the Pakistan–China partnership forward. Today, through your posters, your articles, and your speeches, you are taking part in something bigger than competition—you are contributing to a tradition of amity that has stood strong for more than seventy years.



As we reflect on our theme, “Bridging Horizons,” let us remember that horizons expand when we open our minds, when we learn from one another, and when we work together. This conference is a step toward that expansion. It is a space where knowledge meets inspiration, where creativity meets purpose, and where young voices shape the narrative of friendship.

Let us continue to celebrate the deep-rooted bond between Pakistan and China. Let us continue to bridge horizons, build connections, and inspire future generations to uphold peace, cooperation, and mutual respect.

Key Takeaways

- The friendship between Pakistan and China stands strong on a foundation of trust, respect, and long-term cooperation.
- The theme “Bridging Horizons” reflects a shared vision of peace, cultural understanding, and future collaboration between both nations.
- The competitions encourage students to express creativity, develop critical thinking, and strengthen their communication skills.
- Students play an important role in carrying forward the partnership between Pakistan and China for future generations.
- People-to-people connections and youth engagement continue to strengthen the bond between the two countries.



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**Speech by Dr. Hina Shahid, Head of the Department of Arts and Media at Foundation
University Islamabad**

Topic: “Media and Art as Bridges of Understanding between Pakistan and China”

Our two nations share a bond rooted in mutual trust, respect, and a vision for shared prosperity. While initiatives like CPEC under the Belt and Road Initiative symbolize our economic and strategic partnership, it is through art, culture, and media that we truly come to know and appreciate each other as people.

Art and media are the universal languages that transcend borders and bring hearts closer.



In both Pakistan and China, artistic traditions have long reflected our values, dreams, and histories. Whether through the vibrant truck art of Pakistan or the ancient brushwork of Chinese calligraphers, creativity allows us to communicate beyond words. In recent years, I have had the honor to work alongside embassies and cultural organizations from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Romania, and China—organizing workshops and film festivals that invite dialogue and collaboration. These experiences have shown me time and again that a single painting, a short film, or a shared stage can break stereotypes, nurture empathy, and open doors to friendship. Our Foundation Film Festival, for example, welcomed cinematic voices from across Eurasia, including China, celebrating stories that unite and inspire.

China has gone long way as the President Xi Jinping’s commitment to cultural exchange and mutual learning among civilizations through the Global Civilization Initiative is well profound and well pronounced. This initiative has affirmed China’s readiness to collaborate with Pakistan in promoting artistic and cultural ties, strengthening the foundation of their enduring friendship.

Media, too, has evolved into a powerful bridge. Media as a common misconception is not just traditional media but it includes an array of mediums.



With digital platforms, the stories of Karachi and Kashgar, Lahore and Lhasa, are only a click away. Joint productions, documentaries about the Silk Road, and youth-led media initiatives allow us to see life through each other's eyes—cultivating understanding and respect between our peoples. It is here that I must highlight one of the most profound historical connections between Pakistan and China, that connects the old silk route; the Gandhara Civilization. The Gandhara region, located in present-day Pakistan, was once a flourishing center of Buddhist art, philosophy, and learning. Its artistic legacy, especially the unique fusion of Greco-Buddhist sculpture, traveled the ancient Silk Road and profoundly influenced Chinese art and spirituality.



Today, collaborative exhibitions of Gandhara relics in China not only revive these ancient ties but also inspire new generations of artists and scholars to explore our shared heritage. The Gandhara story is a testament to how art, centuries ago, laid the foundations of cultural connectivity between our lands—long before modern diplomacy or trade. Such historical bonds remind us that our relationship is not new, but a continuation of centuries-old exchanges—now given new life through modern media and artistic collaboration. As I lead projects like the creation of a “Pakistan Room” at Baku State University, and partner with Chinese media groups for cultural initiatives, I am constantly reminded of the transformative power of art and media in building bridges of trust, respect, and shared dreams.

Let us continue to invest in these creative and communicative spaces. Let us encourage our youth to tell their stories, explore each other's cultures, and preserve the legacy of friendship that was once carved in Gandhara stone and now thrives on digital screens. By celebrating media and art as vital bridges, Pakistan and China can ensure that their partnership remains dynamic, inclusive, and deeply human for generations to come.

Key Takeaways

- Pakistan and China share a deep bond built on mutual trust, respect, and a commitment to shared prosperity, expressed not only through major projects like CPEC but also through cultural and artistic exchange.
- Art and media serve as universal languages that bring people closer, allowing creative expressions—from Pakistani truck art to Chinese calligraphy—to connect hearts beyond words.
- Collaborative workshops, film festivals, and cultural initiatives across Eurasia demonstrate how artistic platforms break stereotypes, encourage empathy, and build lasting friendships.
- The historical link of the Gandhara Civilization shows that cultural exchange between Pakistan and China has existed for centuries, shaping both artistic traditions and spiritual development.
- Modern media, joint productions, and youth-led projects continue to strengthen people-to-people ties, ensuring that the Pakistan–China relationship remains dynamic, creative, and deeply rooted in shared heritage.

Speech by Ms. Wu Jiahao, Chinese Scholar and a PhD Candidate in Anthropology at Tsinghua University, China

Topic: “From Iron Brothers to Strategic Partners: The Future of Pakistan–China Relations in a Multipolar World”

My name is Amber. It’s a real honor to be here, talking with you today about the future of friendship between China and Pakistan. I’m currently a PhD student here in Pakistan, doing research in museum studies—and I’ve been living here for almost two years now. Actually, my connection with Pakistan goes back even further: in 2018, I came to Islamabad to study Urdu at NUML. That experience really allowed me to observe





and become part of local life—and it often got me thinking about why the bond between our two countries feels so deep.

China and Pakistan aren't just neighbors—we're trusted friends. I studied Urdu during my undergraduate years at Beijing Foreign Studies University, and that's when I truly began to understand the weight of our relationship. Time after time, especially through difficult moments, we've stood by each other without hesitation. That's why people say our friendship is "*higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, sweeter than honey.*" We remember China's support when Pakistan faced challenges, and Pakistan's firm solidarity on issues that matter most to China. We really are iron brothers.

Today, as the world goes through profound changes and new trends reshape the global landscape, China-Pakistan relations are also expanding into new dimensions in this multipolar era. One important direction is toward broader strategic cooperation. So maybe we can think about this: in a world like today's, how can China and Pakistan build a strategic partnership that is truly win-win?

As a student—especially one studying museums and culture—I'd like to share a few personal thoughts from my own perspective. I believe enhancing mutual understanding in the cultural sphere is fundamental. Pakistan is home to incredibly rich cultural heritage—from the ancient Gandhara civilization to historic sites of multiple faiths. These are precious contributions to human history, deeply admired in China as well. I still remember a few years ago, visiting the Gandhara exhibition jointly held by Beijing's Palace Museum and several Pakistani museums—I was so drawn to it that I went twice. I saw many Chinese visitors captivated, eager to learn more about Pakistan's culture. Likewise, here in Pakistan, cultural exhibitions related to China are becoming more visible. Just recently, the Lok Mela featured a Chinese pavilion that attracted visitors from all over Pakistan. Understanding each other's culture has brought us closer, which I believe is an essential foundation for cooperation in a multipolar age.

Equally important is educational exchange. Learning each other's languages and cultures opens a pathway into each other's hearts and minds. Expanding student exchanges, joint academic programs, and collaborative research will help build bridges between our young people—they will be the future keepers of China-Pakistan friendship.



Of course, to build a strategic partnership in today's world, economic cooperation remains central. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, CPEC, is a landmark project. It has brought investments in energy, infrastructure, and industry, creating jobs and improving livelihoods. Like any major undertaking, CPEC has also faced challenges over debt, local community impact, transparency, and more. But what encourages me is that both sides have shown willingness to address these through dialogue and adjustment. That in itself speaks to the resilience and flexibility of our partnership. And increasingly, cooperation is expanding into agriculture, technology, green energy—areas that promise sustainable and mutually beneficial growth.



In today's changing world, I think one principle matters more than ever: mutual respect and mutual understanding. Ours is not a relationship of one leading and the other following. We are equal partners, working together for shared prosperity and common good. We must listen to each other, respect each other's development paths, and support each other's core interests.

To wrap up, from iron brothers to comprehensive strategic partners, I believe the future of China-Pakistan relations in a multipolar world is full of promise—if we continue to nurture it. Through deeper cultural engagement, stronger educational ties, sustainable economic cooperation, and above all, through mutual respect and understanding, we can build a model of win-win partnership—one that benefits not only our two peoples but also contributes to peace and development in our region and beyond.

Key Takeaways

- China and Pakistan aren't just neighbors—they are trusted friends and iron brothers. Their friendship is often described as being “higher than mountains and deeper than oceans.”
- Cultural understanding—through museums, exhibitions, and shared heritage like Gandhara—plays a crucial role in strengthening people-to-people ties and building a strong foundation for future cooperation.



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- Educational exchanges, language learning, and joint academic programs are essential for connecting young people and ensuring that future generations continue to uphold the China–Pakistan friendship.
- Economic cooperation through CPEC and emerging areas such as agriculture, technology, and green energy show the resilience and flexibility of the partnership, grounded in mutual respect and aimed at shared prosperity.

Speech by Advocate Adil Aziz Qazi, Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan and Former Vice Chairman Islamabad Bar Council

Topic: “Diplomacy in Action: Understanding the Pakistan–China Strategic Relationship”

As a Member of the Islamabad Bar Council and a practitioner committed to strengthening Pakistan's legal and institutional frameworks, I view the Pakistan-China relationship as a model of mutual trust, cooperation, and long-term vision. Our partnership, particularly through CPEC, has paved the way for economic connectivity, industrial growth, and regional integration.



However, for such cooperation to reach its full potential, a strong legal foundation is essential. Projects of this magnitude require clarity in laws, efficiency in regulatory processes, and confidence in dispute resolution systems. Strengthening commercial laws, improving contractual frameworks, and promoting mediation and arbitration are necessary steps to support sustainable development under CEC and the broader Belt and Road Initiative.

In this regard, Pakistan's legal community—including the Islamabad Bar Council—is deeply committed to legal reforms, protecting investor rights, and ensuring transparency and accountability. Our lawyers play a critical role in guiding businesses, facilitating compliance, and promoting alternative dispute resolution as a credible substitute for lengthy litigation.



To our young students present here today, I want to say: you are the future custodians of Pakistan's legal, economic, and diplomatic landscape. The opportunities emerging through Pakistan-China cooperation are vast—whether in law, technology, entrepreneurship, or research. Equip yourselves with skills, integrity, and global awareness so you can contribute meaningfully to the country's development and become active participants in shaping regional progress.

Let us continue working towards a future where legal strength, economic connectivity, and people-to-people cooperation form the backbone of a prosperous and peaceful region.

Key Takeaways

- Pakistan–China cooperation, especially through CPEC, is built on mutual trust and aims to advance economic connectivity, industrial growth, and regional integration.
- Strong legal frameworks, transparent regulations, and effective dispute-resolution systems are essential for supporting major bilateral projects and sustaining long-term development.
- Young students are encouraged to build skills, integrity, and global perspective so they can contribute to Pakistan's legal, economic, and diplomatic progress within this strategic partnership.

Speech by Barrister Zopash Khan, Co-Chair, The Society of Mediators- Pakistan Chapter and the International Dispute Resolution Institute (IDI), Executive Director, Society of Research and Legal Studies (SRLS), Partner at Pasha's Associates & Consultants and AAQ-LLP

Topic: “Integrating the Legal Framework for Connectivity through CPEC”

When we talk about integration of legal frameworks for connectivity through CPEC, I must highlight that under the platforms of SRLS and IDI, we are currently developing a comprehensive Business Ease Guide for all Central Asian Republic (CAR) countries, with a special edition in the Chinese language for investors and professionals coming to Pakistan. This guide aims to provide first-hand, practical information on how to start a



business in Pakistan, including registration processes, regulatory requirements, applicable laws, taxation frameworks, dispute resolution options, and sector-specific opportunities. Our goal is to support smoother regional integration, encourage cross-border investment, and equip new entrants with clear, accessible, and reliable guidance from day one.

Pakistan and China enjoy a unique friendship built on trust and shared goals. CEC is a major example of this cooperation. It is not just an infrastructure project, it is a corridor of economic growth, connectivity, and long-term partnership.

For CPEC to reach its full potential, we need a clear and strong legal system. Real connectivity requires more than roads—it requires:

1. Aligned legal and regulatory frameworks
2. Transparent and efficient processes
3. Strong mediation and arbitration systems
4. Capacity building and research

Institutions like the Society of Mediators, IDI, and SRLS are working to promote peaceful dispute resolution and modern legal development.

To all the students here today, I would like to say that you are the future bridge between Pakistan and the world. Your skills, your ideas, and your professionalism will shape the next chapter of Pakistan-China cooperation.

I encourage you to stay curious, pursue excellence, and engage in research, technology, and international collaboration. CPEC and similar initiatives will create new opportunities—prepare yourselves to lead with integrity, knowledge, and confidence.





The Pakistan-China partnership is not only strategic—it is visionary. By strengthening our legal frameworks and promoting peaceful dispute resolution, we can ensure sustainable progress for generations.

Key Takeaways

- A comprehensive Business Ease Guide is being developed to help Central Asian and Chinese investors understand Pakistan's business, legal, and regulatory processes, supporting smoother regional integration.
- CPEC represents a long-term partnership between Pakistan and China, serving as a corridor for economic growth and connectivity rather than just infrastructure development.
- Strong legal and regulatory frameworks—supported by mediation, arbitration, and institutional capacity building—are essential for ensuring effective and sustainable progress under CPEC.
- Students are encouraged to prepare themselves with knowledge, skills, and integrity so they can play a leading role in future Pakistan–China cooperation and regional development.

Speech by the Guest of Honor Prof. Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Meritorious Professor of International Relations and Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University,

Islamabad

Topic: “Seven Decades of Friendship: The Evolution of Pakistan–China Diplomatic Relations”

Pakistan-China relationship is said to be a seven- or eight-decades long friendship but, in reality, it is centuries long relation. When we say eight decades practically the diplomatic relationship between People's Republic of China and Pakistan are around 75 years because it started in 1951. If you recall, China's Communist Party endorsed Muslim League's demand of independent state of Pakistan even before independence. That was the starting point





which eventually resulted in Pakistan recognizing China in 1950. So, if we trace from 1950s to date, we will find a steady upward trajectory in both states' relations. Even in 1950s, when there was a strong song Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai, Pakistan's relations with People's Republic of China were improving. In 1954, and again in 1958, when Pakistan started entering in the U.S. sponsored alliances especially, the SEATO and CENTO, at that time, Russians protested on it, but China did not even refer it. So, our relations continued improving. In 1963, we had a border agreement, and if you see from 1947 or let's say 1951 to date, you would China as the only neighboring state, we had no conflict. We resolved border issues amicably and we were able to move ahead cordially. Here, you can see that our relations started on solid footing. Then wars of 1965, 71, China always stood by Pakistan and even when Pakistan became the frontline state of USA, China did not object. This was a comfortable time because in 1970s, we acted as a bridge between China and USA. We had a very famous axis, known as the Beijing-Islamabad-Washington Axis. When we moved forward towards bipolarity and unipolarity, we were always involved in bloc politics and even when Pakistan became the front-line state of USA during the war on terror, Pak-China relations continued. When the world shifted towards multipolarity, it was a difficult time. When we look at the current situation, it is both transforming and turbulent. State conflicts have become catching phrases. President Xi and President Putin are saying that multipolarity is a reality, but Americans have been asserting for unipolarity or primacy. A new question has recently arisen, especially in 2025, as Pakistan has once again emerged as a significant power—whether naturally or, some might argue, illegitimately—within the Middle Eastern security architecture. India has undermined the security framework that the Americans and other Western powers had spent 30 years building in the Indian Ocean, which was intended to provide stability across the Middle East, South Asia, and West Asia. As a result, that strategy has failed, and India and Pakistan are once again closely intertwined in regional dynamics. In such situation, there is a big question, the question is whether our relation will sustain after the cordiality and the warmth President Trump and our leadership has shown? But there is a very interesting point which people are missing. The last three meetings between Field Marshal, President Trump, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan, in all three meetings, there was a swap of pleasantries, exchange of good views and good words are all those adjectives which you find in diplomacy but there was no reference to China. It means, Americans understand that we are not compromising on our Pak-China relations. There is an interesting domain that we are meeting with the American establishment. American President was hymning our argument



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which no one was ready to admit that the 6 or 7 aircrafts hit by the Pak Air Force during the summer May crisis. Everyday, President Trump is repeating. But if you see where our Prime Minister was, he was at the 80th anniversary of WW2 which was in Beijing. He was sharing the table with President Xi, President Putin, and President Kim of North Korea. Pakistan was the part of SCO summit in China and there Pakistan endorsed President Xi's fourth initiative which we call the Global Governance Initiative and in that Global Governance Initiative, President Xi very categorically stated, he stated, we



have to govern the world with the UN based rules and we have to get rid of cold war mentality. So, it was a clear reflection to what Americans were projecting. So, when we wrap the eight decades of Pak-China relations, we can observe that we always had a very good positive trajectory and CPEC has further strengthened it. I do agree that Pakistan and China have no cultural affinity, no religious affinity, or any other sort of affinity, but now we are cultivating it. Today more than 30000 Pakistani students are studying in China which is a huge number and likewise Chinese students are also interested in studying in Pakistan. Western century is over, Asian century is rising, struggle is going on. Here, let me make one thing very clear that Chinese and Pakistani people have constituted a very good relation. The people are misled. They think we are allies, but that's not the case. We have a strategic economic partnership. It is multi-domain partnership. In alliance, you have a defensive arrangement, that's why we say that India and U.S. are threshold ally, but China and Pakistan are strategic economic partners.

In conclusion, I can say that relations of Pakistan and China are on positive trajectory, based on solid footing, and very much based on trust. That's why Chinese scholars say that even if U.S.-Pakistan relations improve and multiply in multi-domain, they are not going to undermine their trust on Pakistan. Thank you!

Key Takeaways

- The Pakistan–China relationship has roots far deeper than the 70–75 years of formal diplomacy and has historically remained stable, conflict-free, and steadily progressing even during major geopolitical shifts.
- Throughout different eras—from Cold War alliances to the war on terror and now a multipolar world—Pakistan maintained strong ties with China, and both countries consistently supported each other despite changing global power dynamics.
- The partnership is based on strategic economic cooperation rather than a traditional military alliance, with CPEC and growing people-to-people exchanges—including thousands of Pakistani students in China—strengthening long-term connectivity.
- China views its relationship with Pakistan as deeply trustworthy, and this trust remains firm even as Pakistan engages with other global powers, making the partnership resilient and future oriented.

Speech by the Chief Guest Rear Admiral Naeem Sarwar SI(M) (Retd), Director General of Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC)

The time-tested friendship between Pakistan and China is often described as “Higher than Himalayas and Deeper than Oceans”.

Today, I would like to reflect not only on the historical journey of Pakistan China relationship but also the shared vision that continues to strengthen our partnership in this era of geoeconomic transition. The relationship between China and Pakistan is built on trust, mutual respect and deep understanding of each other’s strategic



interests. Over the decades, our relations have transformed from political support to economic cooperation, cultural exchange, technological collaboration, and people-to-people connectivity that describes the strategic nature of our relationship. At the heart of this partnership stands the CPEC, China Pakistan Economic Corridor, a flagship project of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). CPEC is more than infrastructure. It is a transformational opportunity for Pakistan. It strengthens



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regional connectivity, opens new trade routes, enhances energy security, created jobs, and lays the foundation of long-term socio-economic development. Through CPEC, China and Pakistan are jointly shaping the future where prosperity is shared, and development is inclusive.

China has always stood by Pakistan in challenging times, from natural disasters to global diplomatic forums. Similarly, Pakistan has remained a steadfast partner to China supporting its core interests and advocating for collaborative regional peace. Beyond economics and diplomacy, the cultural bond between our people is remarkable. Pakistani students in China, Chinese professionals in Pakistan, academic exchanges, joint research initiatives and cultural festivals have all strengthened the social fabric of this friendship. Such interactions create understanding, reduce distance, and build the emotional depth that sustain the long-term relationships. In a rapidly changing global environment where geopolitical competition and economic uncertainty shapes global narratives, the Pak-China relationship stands out as a symbol of stability. Both nations share a commitment to regional peace, technological advancement, climate resilience, and sustainable development. As we move forward, our partnership must evolve to meet emerging challenges. Collaboration in digital innovation, artificial intelligence, renewable energy, agriculture technology, food security, public health, and academic research will define the next chapter of our friendship.



In the end, I would like to say that China and Pakistan are not just friends. We are partners in progress, allies in peace, and stakeholders in a shared destiny. Our bond is anchored in sincerity, strengthened by cooperation and nourished by the goodwill of our people. Let us celebrate this friendship with pride, nurture it with commitment and advance it with a vision that benefits both our nations and the wider region.



Key Takeaways

- The Pakistan–China relationship is built on trust, mutual respect, and a deep understanding of shared strategic interests, evolving over the decades from political support to broad economic, cultural, and technological cooperation.
- CPEC represents a transformative opportunity for Pakistan by improving regional connectivity, expanding trade routes, enhancing energy security, generating employment, and laying the foundation for long-term socio-economic development.
- Strong people-to-people exchanges, including students, professionals, cultural events, and joint research, continue to deepen the emotional and social foundations of the friendship.
- The future of the partnership lies in expanding collaboration into emerging fields such as digital innovation, AI, renewable energy, agriculture technology, climate resilience, and scientific research, ensuring stability and shared progress in a rapidly changing global landscape.

Session 2

Speech by Mr. Muhammad Asim Khan Nyazee, Chief Executive Officer of China–Pakistan Cultural & Commercial Council (CPCCC) and the Former Project Director, Ministry of Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives, Islamabad

Topic: “Economic Corridors as Engines of Growth: The Pakistan-China Development Story”

As someone who has worked on the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) since 2015 and now serves as CEO of the China–Pakistan Cultural and Commercial Council, I have witnessed CPEC evolve from vision to reality, from concept to transformation. Today, I speak on a theme central to Pakistan’s economic destiny: “CPEC as the Engine of Growth: The Pakistan–China Development Story.”





From the Karakoram mountains to the Arabian Sea, Pakistan–China friendship is a strategic constant. CPEC—the flagship of the Belt and Road Initiative—has positioned Pakistan as:

- A corridor of regional opportunity
- A gateway to shared prosperity
- A bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and China
- A future hub of investment, logistics, and industrial activity CPEC is not merely infrastructure; it is a strategic transformation framework shaping Pakistan’s future for decades.

Key Economic Challenges Pakistan Faces Today Pakistan today faces major structural challenges that limit sustainable growth:

- Weak industrial base and low productivity
- Stagnant export capacity
- Agricultural inefficiency
- High energy costs and instability
- Youth unemployment and skill gaps
- Limited foreign direct investment

These challenges form Pakistan’s economic bottleneck—and this is exactly where CPEC Phase II intervenes. CPEC Phase II is designed to confront Pakistan’s structural weaknesses such as industrial modernization through SEZs, export competitiveness via improved connectivity, agricultural transformation through technology and smart farming, reliable, affordable, and green energy development, youth empowerment through digital skills and innovation, private-sector–led investment through B2B partnerships. Through these targeted interventions, CPEC Phase II becomes the engine of Pakistan’s economic revival. CPEC





Phase I can be termed as “A Decade of Transformational Success” and the Phase I achievements include:

- 8,000+ MW of electricity added
- 810+ km of new motorways
- Lahore Orange Line mass transit
- Gwadar Free Zone and port development
- 286,000+ jobs created
- Cross border optic fiber connectivity
- Massive technology and skills transfer

Phase I built the essential foundations including energy, connectivity, and investor confidence.

President Xi Jinping’s Five High Quality Development Corridors define CPEC’s new era:

1. Growth Corridor—Industrialization & export power
2. Livelihood Corridor—Agriculture & human development
3. Innovation Corridor—Digital & technological advancement
4. Green Development Corridor—Clean energy & climate resilience
5. Openness / Connectivity Corridor—Regional integration

These corridors align perfectly with Pakistan’s 5Es Framework: Exports, E-Pakistan, Environment, Energy & Infrastructure, and Equity.

As CEO of CPCCC, our mission is pivotal to Phase II’s success through:

- Cultural Diplomacy—People-to-people ties, academic exchanges, media cooperation
 - Commercial Facilitation—B2B matchmaking, investment support, market intelligence
 - SME Integration—Linking Pakistani SMEs with Chinese enterprises and supply chains
- CPCCC acts as the bridge between people, partnerships, prosperity, and policy.

In conclusion, CPEC is not just an infrastructure program; it is Pakistan’s economic strategy, its regional identity, and its gateway to future prosperity. It addresses Pakistan’s deepest structural constraints, modernizes industries, empowers youth, integrates Pakistan into global value chains, and sets Pakistan on a path toward sustainable, export-led growth. With China’s unwavering



friendship and Pakistan's resolve, CPEC Phase II will shape the Pakistan of 2047—connected, competitive, industrialized, and globally respected.

Key Takeaways

- CPEC Phase II directly targets Pakistan's structural economic weaknesses—industrial modernization, agricultural reform, energy stability, and youth skills—positioning it as the engine of sustainable growth.
- Phase I laid the foundation with major achievements in energy, connectivity, jobs, and infrastructure, enabling Pakistan to become a regional corridor for trade, logistics, and investment.
- CPEC's future is defined by five high-quality development corridors—growth, livelihood, innovation, green development, and connectivity—aligning with Pakistan's national priorities and shaping a more competitive, connected, and prosperous Pakistan by 2047.

Speech by Advocate Zaildar Ahsan Shah, Convener Foreign Relations Committee, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), and Member of PRCCSF Board of Experts

Topic: "Stories of Solidarity: Moments That Defined Pakistan–China Friendship"

Today, I stand before you to celebrate a bond that has withstood the tests of history, geography, and time—a friendship often described as higher than the Himalayas, deeper than the oceans, and sweeter than honey. This is the story of Pakistan and China—two nations, one friendship, and countless moments of solidarity.

Our journey began in 1950, when Pakistan became one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. At a time when China was isolated on the world stage, Pakistan extended a hand of friendship. That handshake, made in trust and mutual respect, laid the foundation for a partnership that has only grown stronger with every passing decade. One of the most extraordinary symbols of our partnership stands carved into the mighty mountains—the





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Karakoram Highway. Built with determination, courage, and the lives of more than 800 Pakistani and Chinese workers, the KKH is more than a road. It is a memorial to shared sacrifice, a testament to what two nations can achieve when they walk forward together.

In 1971, Pakistan quietly played a historic role—helping facilitate contact between China and the United States, paving the way for a major shift in global diplomacy. This moment was not about politics alone. It reflected the depth of trust between Pakistan and China—trust strong enough to reshape world history.

True friendship is tested in moments of hardship. When earthquakes shook Sichuan, Pakistan was among the first to send aid. When floods devastated Pakistan, China responded with unmatched generosity. And when the world faced a global pandemic, our two nations stood shoulder to shoulder, exchanging medical support, equipment, and hope. These acts of compassion are the heartbeat of our relationship.

In the 21st century, our partnership has taken on new strength through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. From power plants to highways, from Gwadar Port to economic zones, CPEC is transforming lives, fueling development, and lighting homes across Pakistan. It is not just an economic project; it is a shared vision of prosperity for generations to come.

Yet, beyond the roads and agreements, there is something even more powerful—the connection between our people. Thousands of Pakistani students studying in China. Chinese doctors serving communities in Pakistan. Cultural exchanges, joint research, shared celebrations. These everyday interactions are the true soul of our friendship.

The friendship between Pakistan and China is not an alliance of convenience. It is a relationship built on sincerity, respect, and shared dreams. As we look toward the future, may we continue to nurture this bond, honor the stories of solidarity that brought us here, and write new chapters of cooperation, peace, and progress.

Long live Pakistan–China friendship. Long live Pak-China solidarity.



Key Takeaways

- Pakistan and China share a long-standing friendship built on trust, mutual respect, and support, dating back to Pakistan's recognition of China in 1950.
- The Karakoram Highway symbolizes the shared sacrifice, determination, and collaboration that define the partnership between the two nations.
- Acts of mutual aid during disasters, medical support, and cultural exchanges reflect the deep human connection that strengthens the bilateral relationship beyond politics or economics.
- CPEC and ongoing people-to-people engagement highlight a shared vision for prosperity, development, and long-term cooperation between Pakistan and China.

Speech by Mr. Imran Bhatti, Geopolitical Expert, Cybersecurity & Digital Policy Expert and Member of PRCCSF Borad of Experts

Topic: “Green Development and Sustainability: A Shared Vision for the Future”

Today, I stand before you not just as a speaker, but as a witness to one of the most profound partnerships of our time. What happens when the world's most populous nation joins hands with a country blessed with some of Earth's most spectacular landscapes? What happens when ancient wisdom meets modern innovation? What happens when two nations decide that the future of their children matters more than the profits of today?



The answer lies before us – in every solar panel gleaming under the Pakistani sun, in every tree planted in the shadow of the Himalayas, and in every young mind that dares to dream of a greener tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me paint you a picture. Imagine standing on the roof of the world – on the peaks of the Karakoram – and looking down at our planet. What do you see? You see the Indus River, lifeline to 200 million Pakistanis, flowing with waters that have sustained civilizations for



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millennia. You see the vast expanse of China, where a billion people wake up each morning with hopes and dreams as boundless as their landscapes.

But you also see something else. You see the glaciers that feed our rivers retreating faster than ever before. You see cities shrouded in smog, where children learn to breathe through masks before they learn to ride bicycles. You see farmlands turning to dust, and coastal communities facing rising seas that threaten to erase their very existence.

This is our reality. This is our challenge. But more importantly, this is our opportunity. Because when Pakistan and China – representing nearly one-fifth of humanity – decide to walk the path of sustainability together, the entire world takes notice.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is not just about roads and railways – it's about reimagining what development means in the age of climate change. Picture this: In the scorching deserts of Balochistan, where temperatures soar above 50 degrees Celsius, massive solar farms are rising like oases of hope. These aren't just power plants; they are declarations of intent.

The Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park, supported by Chinese technology and expertise, doesn't just generate 1,000 megawatts of clean energy – it generates something far more valuable: proof that Pakistan and China can light up the future without burning it down.

In the northern regions, where the Karakoram Highway snakes through some of the world's most challenging terrain, Chinese engineers are not just building roads – they're building the arteries of a green economy. Every hydroelectric project along this route, every wind farm that harnesses the mountain breezes, every electric vehicle charging station tells the same story: The Belt and Road Initiative is becoming the Green Road Initiative.

But let me tell you a story that makes my heart swell with pride. Three years ago, I met a young girl named Fatima in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. She was ten years old, and she asked me a question that still echoes in my mind: "Uncle, why are the mountains becoming bald?"

Today, Fatima is thirteen, and those same mountains are wearing crowns of green again. The Ten Billion Tree Tsunami – initiated as the Billion Tree Tsunami and expanded to unprecedented scale – has not just planted trees; it has planted hope in the hearts of millions. We have not just restored forests; we have restored faith in our ability to heal the wounds we have inflicted upon our Earth.



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This is not just about numbers – though the numbers are staggering. This is about transformation. In Punjab, where smog once choked the breath from our children's lungs, urban forests are rising. In Sindh, where flooding devastates communities year after year, mangrove restoration is creating natural barriers that protect both people and wildlife.

But here's what makes Pakistan's journey unique: We are not just fighting climate change; we are fighting for survival. We are among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate



impacts. For us, green development is not a choice – it is the only path to ensuring our children have a homeland to inherit.

Imagine, if you will, a university classroom in Islamabad where Pakistani students work alongside their Chinese counterparts via video link, designing the next generation of renewable energy solutions. Picture a young engineer from Lahore collaborating with researchers from Beijing to develop drought-resistant crops that can feed millions while using half the water.

This is not imagination – this is happening today. The China-Pakistan partnership in green technology is creating a new generation of innovators who think beyond borders, beyond profit, beyond the limitations that previous generations accepted as unchangeable.

In the halls of Chinese universities, Pakistani students are mastering the art of solar panel manufacturing. In Pakistani research centers, Chinese experts are sharing knowledge about sustainable urban planning. We are not just transferring technology; we are creating a shared intellectual heritage that will define the next century of human development.

We stand today at a moment that future historians will mark as pivotal. Our children will not ask us whether we knew about climate change – they will ask us what we did about it when we still had time.



The Pakistan-China partnership gives us unprecedented power to answer that question with pride. We have technology. We have the resources. We have human capital. What we need now is the will to act with the urgency that this moment demands.

Let us commit today to making green development the cornerstone of every project, every policy, every partnership between our nations. Let us ensure that the Karakoram Highway becomes the world's first carbon-neutral international corridor. Let us pledge that every new city we build, every new factory we establish, every new technology we deploy will leave the Earth better than we found it.

This is our moment. This is our responsibility. This is our gift to the generations that will follow us. Because when the history of the 21st century is written, it will not be remembered as the century when climate change defeated humanity. It will be remembered as the century when humanity – led by partnerships like ours – rose to meet the greatest challenge our species has ever faced and won. Together, Pakistan and China will not just weather the storm of climate change – we will be the sunshine that follows it.

Key Takeaways

- Pakistan and China are shaping a transformative green partnership, turning CPEC from a traditional development project into a model for climate-resilient, sustainable growth.
- Joint initiatives such as solar farms, hydropower projects, reforestation campaigns, and green technology exchanges demonstrate a shared commitment to fighting climate change and protecting future generations.
- Climate action is not just an environmental need for Pakistan—it is a matter of survival, and collaboration with China is enabling new solutions in clean energy, agriculture, and innovation.
- Educational and technological cooperation is empowering a new generation of Pakistani and Chinese youth to co-create sustainable solutions, ensuring that the partnership becomes a driving force for global environmental leadership.



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**Speech by Dr. Hayyam Qayyoom, Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Media
Studies, Bahria University Islamabad Campus (BUIC)**

Topic: “CPEC: A Model for Win-Win Development in the 21st Century”

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a model for win-win development in the 21st century, is a flagship project of the Belt and Road Initiative of China, focused on developing infrastructure, connecting regions, partnering with energy projects, and strengthening strategic trust. CPEC is a hub of regional connectivity among China, South Asia, Central Asian, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and all “Stans”, especially by giving them potential shortest access to Pakistan’s seaports (Gwadar and Karachi).



As the 21st century is a multipolar trade century, which is transformed from geopolitics to geoeconomics, CPEC is offering a scalable and future-oriented development framework to expand to the global market.

This transition of China from traditional support to a modernized infrastructural development partnership created a shortest route for energy import from Middle Eastern countries, strategic access to the Arabian Sea, and supply chain resilience. China has an uninterrupted civilization of thousands of years, with a view to global peace.

History witnessed that the Silk Road is an example of globalization, starting from the Chinese monks 2000 years ago who came to Pakistan through the Silk Road. And now the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor connects countries through commerce and culture, and 152 countries are willingly working under the umbrella for trade integration.

Pakistan is a part of the broader BRI project and plays a key role in the CPEC project. The strategic location of Pakistan has transformed it from a traditional trade to global trade by sea and provided an opportunity to become a linchpin in the CPEC project.



Pakistan, which is becoming the heart of trade and commerce, connects all the regions by utilizing the Gwadar port. This multilateral approach is turning challenges into opportunities. Pakistan has the strategic stage for opening regional economic connectivity and cooperation and also linking the world. The Gwadar port, built by China, provided the shortest sea routes, which paved the way between landlocked countries that now want to be land-linked. And Pakistan is playing a key role in linking them all.

China has gone through various phases, like Mao Zedong's revolution (1949–1976), which provided an ideological transformation to the Chinese people. Deng Xiaoping's reforms (from 1978 onward) mobilized every Chinese citizen for economic growth, modern market orientation, and global integration. Xi Jinping's era (2013 to present) emphasized centralized technological modern transformation and turned the isolated state into a multipolar economic power, and it was a Modern Model of Trade and Commerce Rejuvenation.

CPEC, in Phase 1, intended to resolve the energy shortage in Pakistan, develop the Gwadar port, increase employment, and stimulate Foreign Direct Investment. Most importantly, promoting zero-sum rivalry with positive-sum economic outcomes. Because people are rejecting hegemonic ideologies and want openness and modernized economic and trade reforms through sea, land, and air.

CPEC, phase 2, is another benchmark for the region. The shared prosperity and partnership motive of China's 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2026 till 2030) has opened avenues for global trade and connectivity. The upgradation of M-1, M-4, Multan–Sukkur, and Karakoram Highway is yet another breakthrough for reducing transportation costs and improving logistics efficiency.



In Pakistan, CPEC phase 2, would also strengthen industrial cooperation and digital corridors for a better supply chain through special economic zones (Rashakai SEZ, Allama Iqbal Industrial City



(Faisalabad), Dhabeji SEZ in District Thatta, Sindh. It would enhance human resource development along with artificial resource development to integrate Pakistan into the global market.

We have lived in various civilizations, Taimur, Alexander, Greek, Turkish, Mongol, Indus, Islamic, and survived through colonization, wars, and geographical disputes. Now, Pakistan is the center of trade transition, and the destination point between South and Central Asia, Europe, and the Gulf states. The land of Sufis is integrated with modern technologies and Artificial Intelligence and is adopting modern ways to thrive in the multipolar world.

China's unprecedented economic expansion has redesigned global development models, and Pakistan, deeply connected with China through strategic and economic partnerships. Nowadays, Pakistan is experiencing accelerated growth aligned with China's upward trajectory.

As an assertive state, instead of competition, CPEC projects lead to collaboration, like CPEC has projects of Green Transition, regional integration with BRI's global value chains, secured energy projects, Export-oriented manufacturing, Modern construction techniques, infrastructure-led growth, and South–South cooperation.

CPEC is a sustainable and mutually beneficial economic dividends model for the geographical supercontinent Europe and Asia, Central and South Asian countries, for the Gulf region, Middle Eastern, transcontinental countries, the global south, and especially Pakistan.

In last, I would like to say that CPEC is not a patronage; it's a partnership that is founded on shared connectivity, investment, profit, growth, and development in the 21st Century.

Key Takeaways

- CPEC has become a transformative model of 21st-century development, offering regional connectivity, energy security, and access to global markets for Pakistan, China, and the broader Belt and Road network.
- Pakistan's strategic location—especially through Gwadar and Karachi ports—has positioned it as a central hub linking South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, turning landlocked countries into land-linked economies.



- The evolution of China's development—from Mao's ideological reforms to Deng's economic opening and Xi's modern technological expansion—has shaped CPEC's vision, from resolving Pakistan's energy shortages in Phase 1 to promoting industrialization, digital corridors, and special economic zones in Phase 2.
- CPEC represents a partnership based on shared prosperity, sustainable development, and mutual benefit, promoting collaboration over competition and integrating Pakistan into global trade and technological transformation.

Speech by Ms. Fatima Tuz Zehra, Editor-in-Chief of The Gulf Observer, President of “The Gulf Observer Research Forum”, and Member of PRCCSF Board of Experts

Topic: “The Silk Road Spirit: Reviving Ancient Connections through Modern Cultural Exchange”

Today, I want to reflect on a timeless idea that continues to shape our world, the Silk Road spirit. This spirit symbolizes openness, cooperation, mutual learning and shared prosperity. Centuries ago, caravans travelled across the vast landscapes of China, Central Asia, and the regions that include Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. Along this route, goods were traded, cultures were exchanged, and friendships were formed, building a bridge between civilizations.



In our modern world this historic spirit is being revived through one of the most transformative global development programs, that is China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Much like the ancient Silk Road, the BRI aims to connect nations, encourage cooperation, and promote economic growth. But it is not just a network of roads, railways, and ports, it is a vision of shared development and cultural understanding

For Central Asia, particularly Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan, the revival of the Silk Road spirit carries tremendous significance. These countries, which once served as thriving centers of trade, scholarship, and multicultural exchange, are again becoming



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key connectors between East and West. Through modern transport corridors, energy pipelines, and trade agreements, they are strengthening their role as vital links in the Belt and Road framework.

Azerbaijan, positioned at the meeting point of Asia and Europe, has become an essential bridge in transcontinental trade, especially through the Caspian Sea. Uzbekistan, with its rich heritage in Samarkand and Bukhara, is rediscovering its historical identity as a crossroads of civilizations. Tajikistan, with its mountainous routes, provides crucial pathways that revive ancient trading connections. Turkmenistan, located along historic caravan routes, contributes through energy cooperation and modern connectivity projects.

The Belt and Road Initiative hold special importance for Pakistan, especially through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This partnership is helping reshape our infrastructure, boost our industries, and create new opportunities for our people. From roads and ports to energy and technology, CPEC mirrors the same spirit of cooperation that once powered the ancient Silk Road.

But beyond economics, this revival also encourages cultural and educational exchange. Students from Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan study in China, while Chinese experts and professionals work across the region. These people-to-people connections strengthen trust, understanding, and long-term friendship and the true essence of the Silk Road spirit.

The Silk Road teaches us that progress is greatest when it is shared. Today's global challenges, ranging from economic uncertainty to environmental issues, remind us that no nation can move forward in isolation. The Belt and Road Initiative offer a platform for joint solutions, collective growth, and peaceful cooperation.

As we honor this legacy, let us embrace the values of openness, unity, and mutual respect. Let us build not only physical bridges but also bridges of friendship and shared purpose. By doing so, China, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and the entire region can move toward a brighter, more connected, and more prosperous future, one that truly reflects the enduring Silk Road spirit.



Key Takeaways

- The Silk Road spirit symbolizes openness, cooperation, mutual learning, and shared prosperity, forming the historical foundation of trade, culture, and friendship across Asia.
- China's Belt and Road Initiative revives this spirit by connecting nations through infrastructure, trade, energy, and technology, promoting regional economic growth and integration.
- Central Asian countries and Pakistan play key roles in modern connectivity, with CPEC serving as a flagship project that boosts industry, infrastructure, and people-to-people exchange.
- Beyond economics, the initiative strengthens cultural, educational, and professional ties, fostering trust, long-term friendship, and collective progress across the region.

Speech by Mr. Wajahat Ali, Member of PRCCSF Board of Experts and Member of Centre for Alternative Perspectives.

Topic: "Youth's Role in Peace Building through Pakistan-China Cooperation"

In today's interconnected world, peace and cooperation are the foundations of development. Pakistan and China share a long history of strong bilateral relations, but now the responsibility of taking this friendship forward lies with the youth. Cooperation between the two countries is no longer limited to diplomacy or state-level agreements; public diplomacy must be strengthened. It now extends to business-to-business (B2B) engagement, education, research, innovation, cultural exchange, climate responsibility, and social development areas where young people can lead from the front.



China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) offer a broad framework for collaboration. This framework not only strengthens bilateral ties but also supports wider regional cooperation and connectivity. It also aligns with the United Nations'



principles of sustainable development and international cooperation, ensuring that progress contributes to global peace and stability. These projects enhance economic opportunities and create pathways for young professionals, researchers, entrepreneurs, and students to participate in joint ventures and peace-oriented development. Through start-ups, technology transfer, and academic exchanges under BRI and CPEC, the youth of both nations can learn from one another and work as partners rather than observers.

Peace is strengthened when young people communicate, collaborate, and address shared concerns together. By involving youth in climate action, water security, digital learning, and social innovation, Pakistan and China can promote cooperation through constructive engagement instead of challenges. Student exchanges, youth forums, joint research projects, cultural festivals, and technical skills development can build trust and bridge misunderstandings, creating a long-term foundation for peace.

No nation progresses alone, and no initiative succeeds without people who support it. The role of youth is to transform connectivity into community, partnership into peace, and development into shared prosperity. When the young generation of Pakistan and China works hand in hand, greater stability and regional growth become possible. CPEC stands as a flagship corridor under the Belt and Road Initiative, and when empowered by youth collaboration, it becomes not only an economic route but also a pathway to peace, friendship, and a shared future.





Key Takeaways

- The future of Pakistan–China friendship depends on youth engagement, extending beyond diplomacy to areas like education, business, innovation, cultural exchange, and social development.
- Initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative and CPEC provide platforms for young people to collaborate on economic, technological, and academic projects, fostering shared growth and opportunity.
- Youth participation in climate action, digital learning, and joint research helps build trust, bridge misunderstandings, and create a foundation for lasting peace.
- By working together, the young generations of Pakistan and China can transform connectivity into community, partnership into peace, and development into shared prosperity.

Session 3 and 4



Sessions 3 and 4 commenced simultaneously, providing an engaging academic platform for the winners of the article writing competition to present their research-based work. Each session featured four student presenters, all of whom had authored insightful pieces on themes related to Pakistan–China relations.



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Session 3 was chaired by **Prof. Dr. Majid Hussain**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad Campus, and co-chaired and moderated by **Ms. Yusra Binte Nisar**, Research Assistant at the Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared Future (PRCCSF), Islamabad.

Session 4 was chaired by **Prof. Dr. Sadia Khanum**, Cluster Head, Department of International Relations, Bahria University Islamabad Campus, with **Ms. Mehmali Javed**, Senior HR Officer at LOLC Microfinance Bank, serving as co-chair and moderator.



During both sessions, students presented well-researched articles covering a wide range of topics including Pakistan–China friendship, the significance and progress of CPEC, China’s role in shaping the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and Beijing’s contributions to sustainable development across developing countries. Presenters also explored themes such as cultural diplomacy, educational exchanges, people-to-people connectivity, and the broader strategic importance of Pakistan–China cooperation in regional and global contexts.

The students effectively conveyed their analyses, offering thoughtful reflections and fresh perspectives on the multifaceted partnership between the two nations. Their presentations captivated the audience and sparked meaningful dialogue, underscoring the value of youth-led academic engagement in strengthening understanding of Pakistan–China relations.





The participants of session 3 and 4 included:

- **Mr. Mir Chakar Khan Kurd**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Hamna Asim**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Umm e Habiba**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Mr. Zargham Abbas**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Hassa Momina**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Areej Rashid**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Hafiza Manzoor**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad
- **Ms. Areeba Urooj**, student of BS International Relations, Bahria University, Islamabad

The sessions concluded with the judges selecting the top three presenters based on the quality of their research, clarity of presentation, and overall impact. The winners of the session 3 and 4 were:

- **Ms. Areeba Urooj**, 1st position
- **Mr. Mir Chakar Khan Kurd**, 2nd position
- **Mr. Zargham Abbas**, 3rd position
- **Ms. Hassa Momina**, 3rd position

This was followed by a souvenir distribution ceremony, during which tokens of appreciation were presented to the session chairs and moderators, as well as the winners of the speech competition and the article writing competition, acknowledging their valuable contributions to the conference.

Poster Competition

A comprehensive poster competition was also organized on the theme “**75th Anniversary of Pakistan–China Friendship.**” Students from various departments enthusiastically participated, showcasing their creativity and understanding of the longstanding diplomatic, cultural, and economic ties between Pakistan and China. A total of 40





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selected posters were exhibited, each reflecting a unique artistic perspective on the historic partnership.

The competition was formally inaugurated by the Chief Guest and the Guest of Honor, who took a keen interest in the students' work and appreciated the depth of thought expressed through visual art. After a careful review by the judges, three outstanding posters were chosen for top honors. The creators of these winning posters were presented with shields in recognition of their exceptional artistic contributions.



The exhibition added a vibrant and engaging dimension to the conference, drawing admiration from faculty members, invited guests, and fellow students. It served as a meaningful platform for young participants to articulate their views on Pakistan–China relations through creativity, while also promoting cultural awareness, diplomatic understanding, and artistic expression among the youth.





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Picture Gallery





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Media and Video Coverage

**International Conference on “Bridging Horizons:
Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship”
Held at Bahria University, Islamabad published by
Pakistan Research Center for a Community with Shared
Future (PRCCSF)**

4th Dec 2025

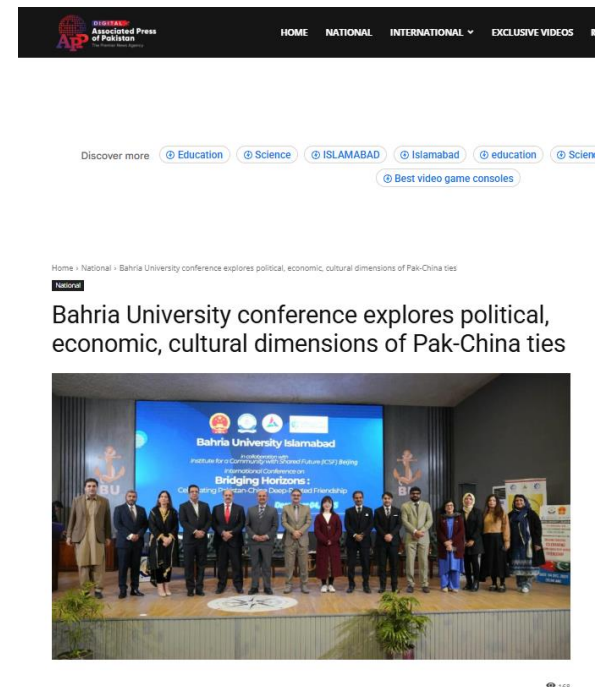
<https://prccsf.com/index.php?PRCCSF/eventdetails/466>



**Bahria University conference explores political,
economic, cultural dimensions of Pak-China ties
published by Associated Press of Pakistan (Official News
agency of Pakistan)**

5th Dec 2025

<https://www.app.com.pk/national/bahria-university-conference-explores-political-economic-cultural-dimensions-of-pak-china-ties/>





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**International Conference on “Bridging Horizons:
Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship”
Held at Bahria University, Islamabad published by The
Gulf Observer (Pakistan’s First Media House
supporting 9 Languages based in Islamabad, Pakistan)**

5th Dec 2025

<https://thegulfobserver.com/international-conference-on-bridging-horizons-celebrating-pakistan-china-deep-rooted-friendship-held-at-bahria-university-islamabad/>

The Gulf Observer

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**International Conference on “Bridging Horizons:
Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” Held at Bahria University, Islamabad**

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**International Conference on “Bridging Horizons:
Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship”
Held at Bahria University, Islamabad published by The
Europe Today (Media House based in Islamabad,
Pakistan)**

5th Dec 2025

<https://theeuropetoday.com/2025/12/05/international-conference-on-bridging-horizons-celebrating-pakistan-china-deep-rooted-friendship-held-at-bahria-university-islamabad/>

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PAKISTAN DIPLOMACY

**International Conference on “Bridging Horizons:
Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” Held at Bahria University, Islamabad**

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International Conference on “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” Held at Bahria University, Islamabad published by The Daily Big Digit (English Language Newspaper for Eurasian Region)

5th Dec 2025

<https://www.dailybigdigit.com/?p=54252>



International Conference Held at Bahria University to Celebrate the Long-Standing Pakistan-China Friendship published by The Europe Today Urdu (Media House based in Pakistan)

5th Dec 2025

<https://theeuropetoday.com/urdu/an-international-conference-held-at-bahria/>



بحریہ یونیورسٹی میں پاک-چین دیرینہ دوستی کے جشن کے لیے بین الاقوامی کانفرنس کا انعقاد



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Art, dialogue, and diplomacy shine at Pakistan–China friendship event published by Gwadar Pro (Media House based in Pakistan)

6th Dec 2025

<https://gwadarpro.pk/1997308816903647233/art-dialogue-and-diplomacy-shine-at-pakistan-china-friendship-event>

GWADAR PRO

Art, dialogue, and diplomacy shine at Pakistan–China friendship event

By Fatima Javed | Gwadar Pro

Dec 6, 2025



International Conference on “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” Held at Bahria University, Islamabad published by EUREFLECT (Media House based in Belgium)

7th Dec 2025

<https://eureflect.com/international-conference-on-bridging-horizons-celebrating-pakistan-china-deep-rooted-friendship-held-at-bahria-university-islamabad>

☆ Featured 🔥 Trending 🚨 Breaking

International Conference on “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan-China Deep Rooted Friendship” Held at Bahria University, Islamabad

The international conference “Bridging Horizons: Celebrating Pakistan–China Deep Rooted Friendship” was held on 4 December 2025 at Bahria University Islamabad to mark 75 years of Pak–China relations and highlight their political, economic, cultural, and strategic dimensions. The event featured expert talks, student competitions, poster exhibitions, and research presentations, engaging nearly 500 students. It emphasized youth participation as a key driver in strengthening the longstanding Pakistan–China partnership.



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1. **Speech by the Chief Guest, Rear Admiral Naeem Sarwar SI(M) (Retd), Director General of Bahria University Islamabad Campus**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3cVhayA4uI&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=7>
2. **Speech by Professor Li Huailiang, Dean of the Institute for a Community with Shared Future, Communication University of China (CUC), Beijing, China**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EWDPWluecok&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=8>
3. **Speech by Prof. Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, Meritorious Professor of International Relations and Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=biBhLaFrgC0&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=6>
4. **Speech by Prof. Dr. Adam Saud, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EcEXRiDTvNQ&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=1>
5. **Speech by Ms. Wu Jiahao, Chinese Scholar**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgLRYoa7iwg&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=5>
6. **Speech by Advocate Adil Aziz Qazi, Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan and Former Vice Chairman of the Islamabad Bar Council**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PecjDUWwAgQ&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=3>



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7. Speech by Barrister Zopash Khan, Co-Chair, The Society of Mediators

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZX49pTtDy-
g&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=2](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZX49pTtDy-g&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=2)

**8. Speech by Dr. Hina Shahid, Head of Arts and Media Department, Foundation
University, Islamabad**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0aBBMxcBpU&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB
4B8cDzYTsj8&index=4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0aBBMxcBpU&list=PLNoVvyjXiIhLc1a1ZswuTB4B8cDzYTsj8&index=4)