



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**State Policy of China and Pakistan on Economic and Trade Relation  
from 1958 to 1969**

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**ABSTRACT**

Since their existence, China and Pakistan have fought for improved ties between the two nations, which are essential for the two adjacent nations. This article discusses the institutional causes that affected the two countries' relations between 1958 and 1971, when Pakistan's First Military Government was in power, from their lowest point to their turning point. China and Pakistan have firmly established their political mutual trust, economic integration, and people-to-people connection by taking a close look at the key policy systems developed during bilateral political exchanges during this time and the reciprocal promotion of these political systems with bilateral economic, military, and infrastructure construction. In this research article the main focus is on the state policies and strategies of both the countries to maintain the relations between the two countries in the form of politico-strategic pillars, military cooperation, trade and economic aids and socio-economic connections. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is also a result of the long relationship between both the countries which has created a trust between both the nations.

**KEYWORDS** China, Institutionalization, Militarism and Economic Development, Pakistan, Trade  
**Introduction**

A new approaches and Patterns have emerged in Pakistan China relations with initiating the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which is the flagship project of "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI) (Abid & Ashfaq, 2015). This great project is not a sudden but has its roots from history which are discussed in detail particularly the period of the first military government in Pakistan but China and Pakistan have brotherly relations from 949 onward. Similarly, the People's Republic of China (PRC) was recognized by Pakistan on January 4, 1950, making Pakistan the first Muslim nation to do so. 69 years have passed since China and Pakistan first established diplomatic ties on May 21, 1951 (Khan & Khan, 2019). Over the last almost 70 years, China and Pakistan have established an all-weather friendship and an all-around constructive partnership, serving as an example of how to get along with people from different socioeconomic systems. China and Pakistan have a complex strategic relationship, and their respective growth objectives are quite complementary (Aneja, 2006). China and Pakistan have unanimously decided to develop the CPEC as part of the "Belt and Road" plan, making it the strategy's showpiece project. Particularly during Pakistan's first military regime, which lasted from 1958 to 1969, China and Pakistan overcame the constraints of social systems and ideologies against the backdrop of the world's turbulent cold war.<sup>3</sup> As a result of their numerous struggles, China and Pakistan eventually established a stable relationship. The two sides pursued diverse foreign policies and created a number of institutional bilateral agreements during this time, which in turn had a variety of consequences on the economic and social exchanges between the two nations (Khan, 2011). This was due to the ups and downs in diplomatic relations. In China, there is a saying that goes, "First entry was the hardest." This article examines how the two nations overcame challenges at the time, strengthen political mutual trust and socioeconomic exchange, investigate the effect of institutional factors on current China-Pakistan economic exchanges, and advance the development of the CPEC and China-all-weather Pakistan's strategic

cooperative partnership.<sup>4</sup>Pakistan for one decade could not managed to have a stable political system and a constitution which was the first hindrance for its development and China on the other hand, has gone through different phases and now it is the second largest economy in the world and several countries are following the Chinese model of development by increasing the internal production (Lin, 2001).

### **Literature Review**

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is widely researched topic in South Asia and other world academic circles which compelled the researchers to focus on the different aspects of the China and Pakistan contracts and relations. When China was officially recognized in 1950, Pakistan was the first Muslim country and the third non-communist nation to do so. In May 1951, diplomatic ties were initiated between China and Pakistan. China and Pakistan's friendship is an unbreakable one. The bond between us is stronger than the deepest oceans and the loftiest peaks. The improved ties between China and Pakistan serve as an example of peaceful coexistence between emerging powers. There are robust cultural, economic, and military ties between China and Pakistan. Together, the two nations are working to make Asia a safer and more prosperous place for everyone. China and Pakistan's relationship used to be very crucial and important from a military standpoint. Now, however, especially after the signing of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 2007, China and Pakistan have strengthened their economic ties (Kayani, et al, 2013). Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China four days after India and opened a mission in Beijing a year later. After a decade of tentativeness tinged with suspicion but not hostility, the two countries began to forge a close relationship of understanding that has remained remarkably constant despite the vicissitudes of international politics, the transformation of the global political landscape 20 years ago, domestic fortunes, and a succession of governments. This article examines Pakistan-China relations in political, economic, commercial, and other areas of interstate action, as well as the strengths and limitations of bilateral cooperation, looking at the past, present, and future (Khan, 2011).

Pakistan and China's partnership is a rare example in the international system we live in, but it's founded on strong geostrategic and realism calculations. How well both countries improve their economic relations will help strengthen and diversify the relationship. While this essay says there are no risks of issues, Islamabad must engage more in understanding the Chinese perspective and the relationship's compulsions and constraints. Terrorism, the security of Chinese workers in Pakistan, people-to-people contact, and India will shape Pakistan-China relations (Zeb, 2012). When the People's Republic of China started up in October 1949, Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, said that the PRC was ready to have diplomatic relations with "any foreign government willing to observe the principle of equal mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity." 1 On January 4, 1950, Pakistan was the third non-Communist country to recognize the People's Republic of China (Mahdi, 1986).

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Impact of Pakistan's political changes on China-Pakistan relations**

Ayub Khan conducted a coup on October 17, 1958, seizing control of the military and political system of the nation. In this period China Pakistan relations experienced numerous changes. Ayub Khan himself was a great ally of America and always supported the American block instead of Soviet Block. After assuming power, Ayub Khan implemented a number of pro-Western policies that were unfriendly to communist and socialist nations in an effort secure the favor of the Western powers (Khan, 1961). Therefore, he adopted a hostile policy against China, and the relationship between the two countries fell into the lowest valley. The hostile measures taken by the Ayub Khan government against China are mainly manifested in two aspects: First, the Tibet issue adopted a completely different attitude from 1950. In March 1959, an armed rebellion of the upper serfdom group broke out in Tibet, China. The

Chinese government quickly quelled the riot. Pakistan publicly condemned the Chinese government for this incident (Boon, et al, 2021). At the Southeast Asia Treaty Meeting, Pakistani Foreign Minister Mansur Kadir mentioned that "China's actions in Tibet threaten all countries in this region, and the suppression of Tibet is consistent with the Communist Party's Chinese style (Mathur, 1964). The second is to follow the United States on Taiwan issue and create "two Chinas". During the Taiwan Strait crisis in 1958, the Pakistani government took note of the Chinese government, noting that Taiwan's "judicial sovereignty status is unclear and the issue should be resolved through peaceful negotiations. In addition, due consideration should be given to the wishes of local residents in Taiwan" (Rubinoff, 1984).

However, with the adjustment of the US South Asia policy, especially in November 1960, the formation of the John F. Kennedy government became a turning point in US-Pakistan relations and also brought new historical choices for China-Pakistan relations. In order to fight communism, the US Kennedy government decided to make India a "democratic template," and it has tilted toward India in terms of economic and military policies. This has caused strong dissatisfaction in Pakistan. Along with the border dispute between China and India caused by the "McMahon Line", armed conflict between the two sides was triggered. The transformation of the international situation has once again become a barometer of Sino-Pakistani relations (Khan, 1985). With the deterioration of Sino-Indian, Sino-Soviet and Pakistan-US relations and the good development of Indian-Soviet and Indian-US relations, Pakistan has become highly vigilant. After the Sino-Indian border conflict in 1962, the Soviet Union took a neutral attitude towards India. While the United States strengthened its military assistance to India, it requested Pakistan to ensure the security of the India-Pakistan border, which aroused Pakistan's vigilance again (Shakoor, 2001).

At the same time, China-Pakistan relations have also undergone subtle changes as China-India relations broke down. China and Pakistan have the same national interest requirements on the India issue (Mahdi, 1986). Pakistan has decided to actively develop relations with China and make major adjustments to its China policy, which has also become a great turning point in China-Pakistan relations. In 1961, the Pakistani government took an important step in improving China-Pakistan relations. When the UN General Assembly voted to restore China's legal rights to the United Nations, it voted in favor of China's return to the United Nations (Bhola, 1986). In March 1961, the Pakistani government formally proposed negotiations to the Chinese government to resolve the border issue. On October 12, 1962, the Sino-Pakistani border negotiations officially began in Beijing. On December 28, the two sides issued a joint communiqué at the same time which shows that "The two sides exchanged maps with border lines and held formal meetings and friendly consultations in the spirit of equal cooperation and mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. The position and direction of the border of the country have reached a principal agreement (China-Pakistan Government issued a joint communiqué on the border issue, and the two sides have reached a principal agreement on the actual location and direction of the border between the two countries. Unanimously agreed to sign the proposed boundary agreement between the two countries as soon as possible on this basis, People's Daily, December 28, 1962, first edition).

On March 2, 1963, Foreign Minister of China Chen Yi and Foreign Minister of Pakistan Bhutto officially signed the "Border Agreement Concerning the Bordering of China's Xinjiang and the Areas in which its defense is actually controlled by Pakistan" in the Great Hall of the People. This has laid a solid foundation for the long-term development of the strategic relationship between the two countries and wiped out the neighboring country crisis brought about by the territorial dispute for the good-neighborly and friendly bilateral relations. With the rapid warming of relations between the two countries, high-level exchanges between the two countries have also become more frequent. In February 1964, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Pakistan again. It was announced on February 9th that President Ayub Khan will visit China. President Ayub Khan departs for China on a visit that will last

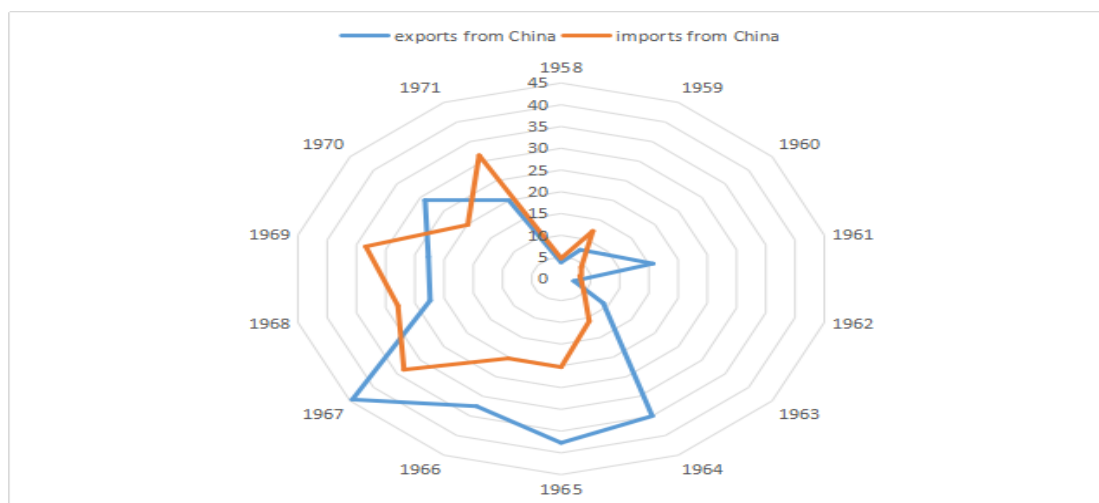
eight days on March 2. A joint statement that was released on March 7th during his visit emphasised the topics of mutual interest and gave full guarantee of amicable cooperation. The visit of President Ayub Khan to China in 1965 was significant since it was the first by a Pakistani President and it showed how Pakistan's foreign policy had changed in the 1960s. Thereafter, practically all Presidents visited China. Similarly, afterward, in March 1966, Chairman Liu Shaoqi visited Pakistan. In November 1970, Pakistani President Yahya Khan was invited to visit China. From 1965 to 1971, Pakistan, as a sponsor of the restoration of China's legal seat in the United Nations, has become a staunch supporter of China in successive United Nations General Assembly. Therefore, taking 1962 as a watershed, China and Pakistan have achieved political mutual trust and mutual support. In the 1970s, the relationship between the two countries also became more stable on the basis of good development. The friendly cooperation between the two sides has continued to deepen and has the policy of far-reaching strategic value has also gradually been institutionalized, creating an institutional guarantee for the development of relations between the two countries (Sun, 2017).

### **Socioeconomic fluctuations caused by changes in China-Pakistan relations**

The political ups and downs from 1958 to 1969 had a great impact on socio-economic and trade relation between Pakistan and China. Some of the experts have mentioned that the alliances between China and Pakistan were informal during the first two decades of their emergence as new countries. This was all because of the political unrest and the regime changes in Pakistan. It is also seen that only the politico-strategic pillars of the relationship are discussed by the academia and the socio-economic relations were neglected and very less literature has been produced on the topic. For understanding the relation for a particular period it is very crucial to take into consideration trade and aid, military and economy. From the beginning and especially during the first military government in Pakistan both the countries realized that it would be better to increase trade activities rather than only having political relations. Therefore, the two countries chose to establish commercial contacts at an early stage of their developing entente and then expanded economic cooperation to other sectors, including aid; later, Chinese military help was also offered on a regular basis. In the same way, Pakistan signed its first trade agreement with China in 1963 after the settlement of border dispute. At first an agreement was signed between the two countries to have contract for one year which was extendable. China would be permitted to import machinery, chemicals, coal, cement, chemicals used in the manufacturing of iron and steel, as well as a range of raw materials and seeds. China became the top buyer of cotton in 1963, ending a period of falling Pakistani cotton exports, and the state of the cotton market dramatically improved (Ghengli, 1996).

Verily, beginning in 1966, Pakistan's export trade's composition started to change: exports of food and raw materials decreased, while exports of completed goods like apparel and synthetic fibers increased. The export of raw jute and rice both increased at the same period. Consumption goods imports decreased while capital goods and raw materials imports increased. Pakistan's businesses discovered numerous Chinese items during a Chinese Trade Exhibition in Karachi in 1966 to be less expensive and more suited to their needs than comparable goods offered by their old suppliers, which resulted in a rise in imports from China. Since the first barter trade pact with China was signed in 1964, the agreements have been routinely extended, and the proportion of barter trade to overall commerce has been continuously rising. The barter trade arrangement had a value of \$14.5 million by 1968. The barter deal from 1979 called for the exchange of \$48 million worth of commodities. Both nations relied heavily on barter trading since they both had a scarcity of hard cash. Pakistan might buy part of the goods required for its five-year goals in exchange for its own goods, saving hard currency expenditures. It is important to highlight that no Western companies would have agreed to provide equipment in return for regional goods (Vertzberger, 1983).

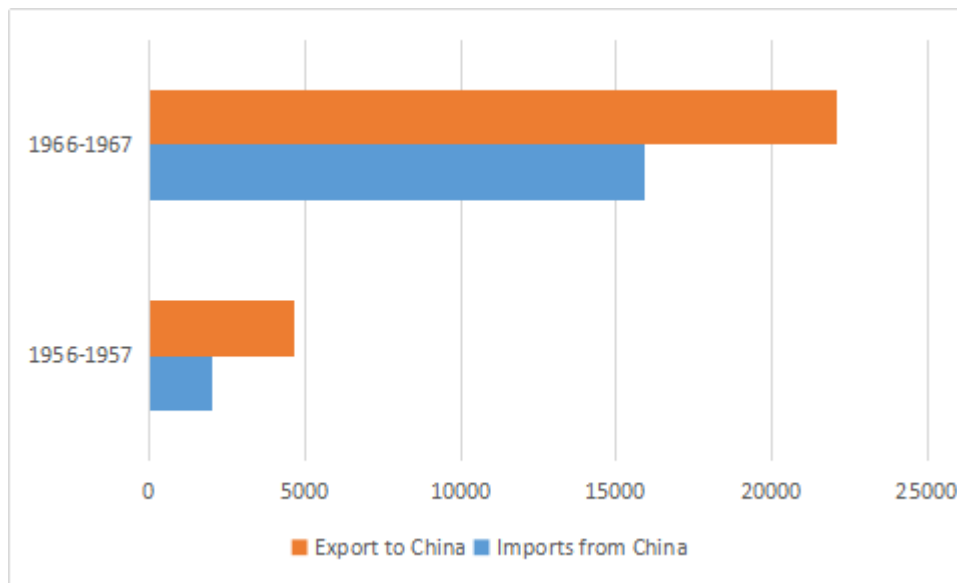
According to Table 1, the bilateral trade at this time was divided into two main phases. When looking at economic and trade development trends from 1958 to 1962, with 1962 serving as the turning point, China's imports from Pakistan showed ups and downs. In 1959, Pakistan's imports from China kept declining. When diplomatic connections were initially established in 1962, import and export trade between China and Pakistan reached its lowest point ever. Beginning in 1962, imports and exports between China and Pakistan have generally been expanding. The improvement in bilateral ties contributed to the high increase in imports and exports between 1962 and 1965.



1958-1971 China-Pakistan import and export trade diagram (Million Dollars)

Following 1962, mutual political trust and understanding between the two nations paved the way for interactions between China and Pakistan in various areas. Numerous agreements in commercial, technological, and cultural areas were achieved between the two nations. China and Pakistan established a long-term strategic cooperation relationship at the same time. The trade mission led by Vice Foreign Minister Lin Haiyun was dispatched by the Chinese government to Pakistan in January 1963. The first trade pact was signed between China and Pakistan on January 5 in Karachi. "Most Favored Nation Treatment" was applied by both sides to one another. A draught economic and technological cooperation agreement was also sent by China to Pakistan (ie, the Economic Aid Loan Agreement). The topic of economic cooperation was brought up by the two parties. China consented to lend Pakistan money at cheap interest rates at the same time. The Karachi-Dhaka-Guangzhou-Shanghai link was inaugurated on August 29 of the same year, and a "electronic communication agreement" was inked with Pakistan on September 1. On April 29, 1964, the China-Pakistan route was formally inaugurated, making Pakistan the first non-socialist nation to have direct flights with China. For China, breaking the "embargo, blockade" of the United States, which was the most crucial international conduit, was a significant victory. It also reflects the strategic thought behind Chairman Mao Zedong's proposal to "open the west gate and establish a contemporary Silk Road" in the 1950s, which may be executed gradually. In July 1964, Pakistani Minister of Commerce Wahid uz Zaman visited China. Premier Zhou expressed that China is willing to provide Pakistan with long-term interest-free loans. Chinese Air Force Commander Liu Yalou met with Pakistani Air Force Commander Marshal Malik Nur Khan in August 1964 to discuss China's military support to Pakistan and Pakistan's acquisition of aircraft. The scope of bilateral collaboration was broadened to include military cooperation. A bilateral agreement for commercial and technological cooperation was signed in February 1965. In order to support three five-year programmes, the Chinese government gave Pakistan a long-term interest-free loan of 21.42 million pounds (60 million US dollars, of which half was utilised to provide commodities and the other half to build full equipment projects). In the same month, the first bilateral economic cooperation pact was signed. Ayub Khan, the president of Pakistan, visited China in March

1965 and on March 25 they signed a contract for cultural exchange. Pakistan has never before struck a cultural pact with a communist nation. The realm of bilateral cooperation has shifted from the military and economic to the cultural. In April 1965, the second confrontation between India and Pakistan began. In the India-Pakistan conflict, the Soviet Union and the United States supported India. The military invasion of Pakistan has the full backing of the Chinese leadership. Rahal, Pakistan's second-largest city, is under trouble as of September 6th. China moved troops to the China, India, and Pakistan border on September 11 in order to make preparations for a military invasion while actively assisting Pakistan. The Chinese government has even assigned tanks from active service to help Pakistan in the absence of Pakistan when critical resources are needed, particularly in emergency situations where tanks are desperately needed (Rahman, 2013). The United States stopped providing Pakistan and India with military assistance in 1965. The supply of Pakistani economic and military resources was severely weakened by the second India-Pakistan conflict. Pakistan must therefore rebuild its military and economy after the conflict. Faced with this circumstance, China once more offered Pakistan 142 million US dollars in interest-free loans from 1965 to 1968, overcoming local economic challenges and aggressively fostering bilateral commerce. Table 2 shows that between 1966 and 1967, Pakistan's imports from China went from 19.8 million rubles to 15.93 billion rupiah, while its exports increased from 46.3 million to 221 million rupiah. The sum has virtually doubled in size overall. Pakistan likely enjoys an annual trade surplus of about 62 million rupees from trading with China (Bajpae, 2015).



Comparison of China-Pakistan trade value between 1956-1957 and 1966-1967 Unit: ten thousand rupees)

In addition to aiding Pakistan's economy and trade, China has also given Pakistan military support. Pakistan has received from China 3,000 tanks, 40-60 MIG-19 fighter bombers, and 10 II-28 bombers as of May 1966 (Guha, 1969). These military supports have considerably lessened the lack of post-war war preparations in Pakistan. The development of the bilateral military, commerce, and economy has been accompanied by an increase in infrastructure building. Following the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in 1965, the Pakistani president dispatched a political advisor to Beijing. In order to boost economic contacts between China and Pakistan, he suggested during the tour building a route between the two countries following the historic Silk Road. Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai agreed to the plan and are prepared to collaborate with Pakistan to develop roads and strengthen Sino-Pakistani friendship despite the region's high elevations, rough terrain, exceedingly difficult construction, and expensive prices. On March 18, 1966, China and Pakistan signed an "Agreement on the Construction of the China-Pakistan Highway" in

Beijing. The eastern section from Kashi, China to Hongqi Lafu, a total length of 420 kilometers, built by China; the western section from Takot, Pakistan to Hongqi Lafu, a total length of 616 kilometers, built by Pakistan, China provides all Road construction machinery and equipment. While building the China-Pakistan highway, the Sino-Pakistani border trade started in 1967, further promoting bilateral economic development (Rahman, 2013).

The Pakistani part was just 25 kilometers distant when the Chinese section's development was finished in 1968 because it was more difficult to build than Pakistan could handle. Pakistan asks China for assistance in creating the Pakistan sector. The Chinese government made the decision to spend an additional 500 million yuan and approximately 15,000 individuals. On the back of significant human sacrifices, the first section of the China-Pakistan Highway project was finished in February 1971. The "Sino-Pakistani Friendship Road" is a high-altitude international roadway that connects China and Pakistan. It is a symbol of Sino-Pakistani friendship and one of its greatest current fruits.<sup>22</sup>

An exceptionally significant time in the history of Sino-Pakistani ties was the ten-year span from 1958 to 1968. The formation of an intimate relationship has progressively institutionalized and stabilized bilateral ties over this time, which has seen institutional ups and downs in the Sino-Pakistani friendship. Statistics show that 14 commercial and trade treaties between China and Pakistan were concluded during the years of 1958 and May 1968. Since that time, ties between China and Pakistan have progressed toward a more robust, reliable, and practical collaboration. A crucial turning point in the history of ties between the two nations was reached under the First Military Government of Pakistan.<sup>23</sup>

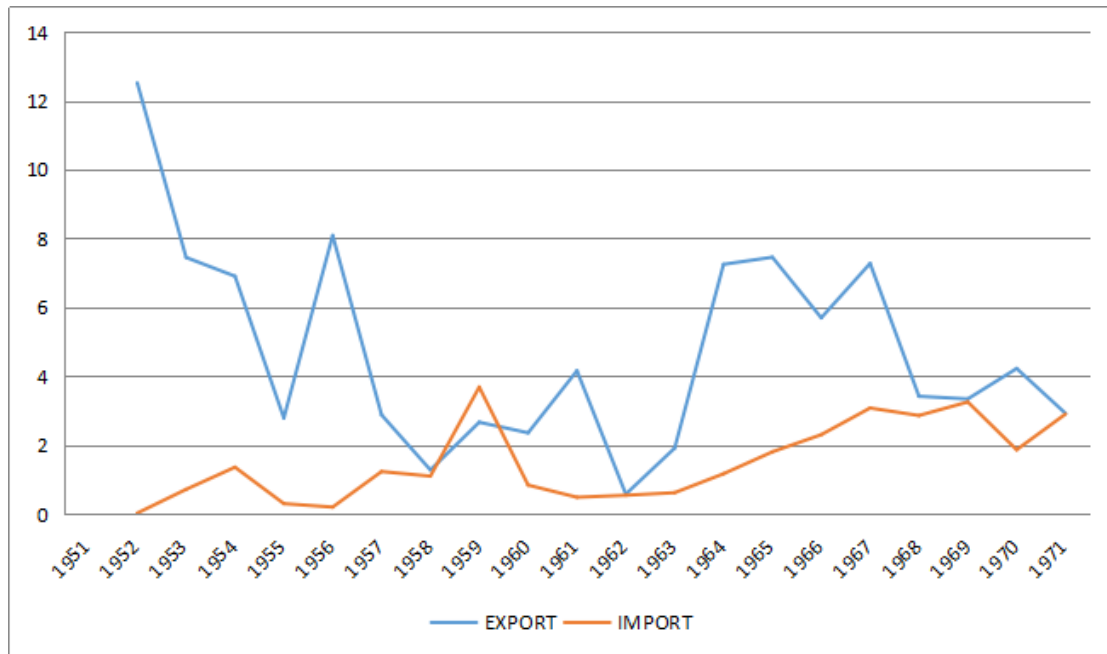
### **Institutional thinking on the integration of China-Pakistan relations and economy**

It is certain from the history of international economics and commerce that solid economic and trade partnerships cannot exist without stable bilateral relations. Even if there are isolated instances of political or economic upheaval in unique situations they do not promote bilateral growth in the long run. Political exchanges should be used as a chance to further enhance economic and cultural exchanges, and the growth of bilateral ties must be mutually fostered in terms of politics, economics, and culture. Political contacts have since been aided by economic and cultural exchanges. The same may be said of Sino-Pakistani ties. Due to the hostility between the two camps, bilateral relations did not deepen in the early stages of diplomatic relations between the two nations, but bilateral economic and trade relations have strengthened Sino-Pakistani relations; the rapid rise in political relations has somewhat accelerated the development of economic and trade. In fact, throughout the 1950s, economic and cultural exchanges supported China-Pakistan relations. The signing of several agreements and conventions on the basis of improved bilateral relations, however, has contributed significantly to the fast expansion of bilateral commerce since 1965, creating an institutional guarantee in the connection between the two nations. Because of institutional stability, the bilateral relationship between China and Pakistan won't experience the significant and subversive changes brought on by the shifts in the global environment. Instead, it will be more stable and pragmatic. Bilateral economic trade cooperation and cultural exchanges can only continue and expand under the protection of such framework. Politically, the two governments might cooperate to build political confidence between each other and reinforce bilateral system guarantees (Kayani,2013).

Reviewing the bilateral relationships throughout time, let's acknowledge that in order to maintain the China-Pakistan all-weather friendship, we must continue to work toward the following three goals: Mutual political trust comes first. The development of China-Pakistan diplomatic relations was slow in the beginning and was influenced by ideology and the "Cold War mentality," which led to a lack of full trust between the governments. However, Pakistan has eliminated China's ambitious understanding of South Asia through repeated high-level exchanges and the realisation of bilateral high-level visits



in the same year, 1956. China aims Establishing a "modern silk route" to Europe via Pakistan is also more doable. Political collaboration between China and Pakistan has gotten closer as Sino-Indian and India-Pakistan ties have gotten worse. The Second India-Pakistan War and the China-India War both demonstrate the two countries' growing trust in one another. A strong basis has been set with the creation of "all-weather strategic cooperating partners" with Pakistan.



1952-1971 China-Pakistan Import and Export Trade Map (Million Dollars)

Economic cooperation is the second, as indicated in Table 3. Bilateral political relations between China and Pakistan did not make significant strides in the early stages of their diplomatic ties. China has nonetheless overtaken the United States as the main consumer of Pakistani cotton in the second year since diplomatic ties were established. The two sides are able to achieve high-level mutual visits, break down ideological and cultural obstacles, and sign "border agreements," "trade agreements," "air transportation agreements," "electronic communication agreements," etc. exactly because of the tight linkages between economy and commerce. Through breaking down the ideological barriers between socialism and capitalism, this not only expanded economic and trade between China and Pakistan since 1962 but also established a strong institutional framework for economic exchange and growth in Pakistan. Between China and Pakistan, economic integration has also created a "Community of Destiny." The "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor" (CPEC) has been designated as a "Belt and Road" model project and flagship project under the cooperation initiative put forth by China to build the "New Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" (collectively referred to as "Belt and Road") (Wolf, 2016).

Relevant figures show that, of the 43 projects listed under the CPEC, 20 have either been started or finished. China only ranked as the eleventh-largest foreign direct investment (FDI) source in Pakistan in 2012. Pakistan has become China's largest investment destination in South Asia as a result of the CPEC's successful promotion of numerous Chinese businesses to invest there. The National Bank of Pakistan said that during the fiscal year 2016–2017, Pakistan received around US\$2.41 billion in foreign investment, of which US\$1.186 billion in direct investment (FDI) from China accounted for 49% of all FDI in Pakistan. For four years running, China has been the main source of foreign investment in Pakistan. CPEC is ranked #1 out of the top five economic stories in 2017, according to "Dawn News," demonstrating how concerned and acknowledged the corridor"8" is. Nearly 30% of



Pakistan's total power output comes from the CPEC-completed energy projects, ensuring energy security for the country's economy's growth. Pakistan improved its position in the World Bank's Global Business Facilitation Index from previous year due to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The global competitiveness index increased this year from 108 to 82, from 136 to 108, providing favourable circumstances for luring foreign investment to accomplish industrial upgrading. More than 75,000 direct employment and 200,000 indirect jobs have been generated for the Pakistani people since the CPEC's development, increasing the country's per capita income by 23 percent. 9 The catalyst for China and Pakistan's current economic integration, this is consistent with the economic basis put in place 20 years prior to the two nations' establishing diplomatic ties (Hameed, 2018). Last but not least, friendship between the people of China and Pakistan is the root of their shared humanity and the ongoing growth of their bilateral ties. China is regarded as a reliable and trustworthy friend by Pakistan, from the country's leadership to the average citizen, and is willing to contribute to China's concerns in long-term relationships and many difficult tests. In today's world of complicated international relations and brutal natural calamities, China and Pakistan have developed into staunch allies. Pakistan deployed its strategic reserves for the first time in the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake in China to ship more than 100,000 tonnes of aid to the affected areas. Pakistan experienced a very uncommon flood in 2010. China was the first country to send aid to Pakistan's disaster-stricken regions. The entire amount of help surpassed \$250 million, making China the recipient of the most humanitarian assistance. COVID-19 is presently ravaging the globe. Following the outbreak in WuHan China, the "Pakistan" sent aid without waiting for them. China and Pakistan worked together to combat the disease during that time, and their civil societies started taking concrete steps to demonstrate the friendship between the two nations (Kataria, 2020).

## **Conclusion**

Modern China and Pakistan are struggling with the crises of the new administration and the underdeveloped economy since they have both been subjected to Western imperialism for a very long period. As a result, bilateral development and collaboration have taken on new significance. Analysis of the history of Sino-Pakistani friendship development during the First Military Government, particularly the changes in Pakistan's political situation in 1958, the implementation of anti-China policies, and the subsequent decline of bilateral relations to "Cold politics and cold economy" in 1962, revealed a subtle relationship between China-Pakistan political relations and economic exchanges. The growth of bilateral ties has been institutionally guaranteed by a number of economic accords. We acknowledge that "political mutual trust" serves as an institutional guarantee for bilateral "economic cooperation," and that "economic cooperation" transforms the two sides into a "community of destiny," strengthening "political mutual trust" and creating a foundation for it. The "community of the people" has also grown into the foundation of Sino-Pakistani friendship, enabling great strides in both their "political mutual trust" and "economic cooperation." Institutional assurances have been made possible through the creation of a "all-weather and all-round" strategic partnership and a "community of destiny."

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