

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

An Appraisal of 10 Years of Chinese National Congress & Regional Outlook

A Journey of Chinese National Congress

13 Oct 2022



Islamabad Institute of
Conflict Resolution - IICR

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ABOUT IICR

Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution – IICR is Islamabad based independent and nonpartisan research institute (think-tank) ardent to being a source of impartial research for the government officials, scholars, journalists, young researchers, activists, and academicians. It deems to work on regional and global security issues in an unbiased manner and initiate discourses on conflict and conflict resolution.

To strengthen the debate on peaceful coexistence, geo-political to geo-economic shift, and to avert the future crisis, IICR works with governments, think-tanks, universities, journalists, field experts, policy makers, and civil societies. IICR is on mission to link research and policy through analysis and youth training to comprehend the state policies and global affairs. IICR aims to conduct in-depth research to propose sound solutions and policy recommendations to deal with humanitarian and security challenges of Pakistan and the region.

CONCEPT NOTE

People's Congress System is the base of Chinese political system with a principle i.e., 'all State power belongs to the people of China'. China holds grand political sitting to decide the future course of the country and enhance the Chinese governance to best deliver to its people. The Congress decides the future outlook of the country by introducing national and international policy changes. The National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is a pivotal event in the Chinese political structure which not only decides the future of China but also plays an important role in deciding future of world politics as well. National congress is the highest body within the Communist Party of China - CPC and is comprised of more than 2000 senior Chinese members. Beijing has kept its society alive through transformative and evolutionary nature of the National Congress. Almost each National Congress introduces revisions in the party's constitutions to improve the Chinese experience. One of the biggest political events in the world; National Congress also introduces changes to the party structure and its working to evolve the political system of China. The impetus is (1) to identify the major achievements, (2) to describe the challenges and opportunities and (3) to lay out the basic principles and broad policy goals. Hence China is gaining strength through reforms, opening up, and socialist modernization. Furthermore, significant achievements have been made in the revolution in diplomacy, economy, health, technology, national defence with Chinese characteristics. The National Congress of China remains a lesson for countries who are in a phase of political evolution and are aiming at national unity. In this regards Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution - IICR has organized a roundtable discussion titled **"An Appraisal of 10 Years of Chinese National Congress & Regional Outlook"** on **13th Oct 2022** to study the working and efficacy of Chinese model of politics through the lens of last two National Congress meetings.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Dr. Tahir Mumtaz Awan holds Ph.D in Marketing and currently the Head of China Study Centre, COMSATS University Islamabad. He is also Senior Research Fellow at the China Brand Center of Academy of Entrepreneurship, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou. He trains Moscow School of Management, SKOLKOVO EMBA students at Shenzhen, China annually and is a regular member of the global business exposure visits team of the school. He was a United Nations Systems Staff College Fellow in Big Data for Sustainable Development. He was awarded research productivity awards by Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, Common Ground Publishing of University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, USA. He delivered multiple talks, trainings and keynotes about CPEC, BRI, Marketing in developing countries, Big Data, Cryptocurrencies, etc. He wrote more than 40 academic articles, edited 5 books and serving various journals as member of editorial team.

Dr. Awan have an aim to help improve the people-to-people relationships among Pakistani and Chinese citizens, youth development for better placement opportunities, change the stereotype of “Made-in-China” products and ultimately make Pakistan a better consumer market in the world. To realize this aim he is currently providing hands on experience to the Pakistani youth in learning about China and help them become the ultimate choice of Chinese firms working in Pakistan. He also runs a Pak-China Youth Club from his China Study Centre.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Dr. George I. H. Cooke is a Diplomatic Historian whose main areas of research include foreign policy, diplomacy, regionalism and integration.

He is a Senior Lecturer, Department of International Relations, University of Colombo, and Visiting Lecturer at the National Defence College of Sri Lanka, Bandaranaike International Diplomatic Training Institute, Defence Services Command & Staff College and the Air Force Academy. He is a faculty member of the NEXT Education Group.

He is the Initiator of the Awarelogue Initiative, a venture aimed at enhancing awareness and dialogue in the field of International Relations through multiple platforms in the virtual realm, and runs his own IR blog (<http://awarelogue.blogspot.com/>). He writes for local media, is the host of the weekly programme, 'The Sri Lankan Understanding' on HiTV and conducts Effective English Communication programmes for professionals in the private and public sectors.

His literary pursuits include the editing of several publications, including those on multilateralism and the United Nations, with his latest publication on Buddhist Diplomacy, as it explores the relations between Sri Lanka and Thailand. He has presented academic papers at universities in Sri Lanka, India, China, Indonesia and the United Kingdom, and is the Chief Editor of the Journal of the Defence Services Command & Staff College, and an editor of the Journal of the National Defence College of Sri Lanka.

Possessing a Doctorate in International Relations from the University of Colombo, he read for his Master of Arts degree from the same university and a Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences from the Open University of Sri Lanka. He is an alumnus of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Clingendael, in The Hague, and was a Visiting Fellow at the Ubon Ratchathani University, in Thailand.

A former Sri Lankan diplomat, he was recruited to the Sri Lanka Foreign Service in 2007, and his decade long career saw him serving at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Assistant Director and Personal Assistant to the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister (2007-2009) and at the regional desk of East Asia and the Pacific, as well as the Public Communications desk. Overseas he was stationed at the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Paris and the Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to UNESCO.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Mr. Shakeel Ahmad is a political economist a lobbyist with strong background in policy research, lobbying, political economy, economic forecasting, global diplomacy and changing dynamics of global governance. He has deep understanding of China, Belt&Route Initiative (BRI), China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) climate change, environmental problems, mitigation, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). He also works on sustainable industrial production, consumption and green transition in the context of dual circulation model of China and principles of ecological civilization.

He also has keen interest Eurasia, Central Asia, Gulf Council of Cooperation, governance, digital diplomacy, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Non-human Security Threats and Leadership with Imagination. He has produced a good number of publications on these subjects, including others. The publications are being used as reference material in top notch universities like Princeton University USA, British Columbia University Canada, National Defence University of Pakistan and others. Publications can also be found at UN websites including UNESCAP, UNFCCC, UNDP etc.

He also has rich experience of imparting training in the fields of climate change, greening the economy, leadership with imagination, peace and security, leadership, management, diplomacy and digital diplomacy. He also teaches at Foreign Services Academy of Pakistan and delivers lecture at ISPR, Army on digital diplomacy and negotiation skills. He has proven track record of conducting trainings for parliamentarians, bureaucrats, development practitioners, and media people in Pakistan.

He has served on many government and non-government committees including Prime Minister Task Force on climate change, Sustainable Development Committee of Foreign Office, Focal Person for Ministry of Food Security and Research, Institutional Reform Committee of Parliament, Foreign relation committee of Parliament, Climate Action Network of South Asia, Trade and Development Forum of South Asia, Global Diplomacy Lab (German Foreign Office initiative), Global Leadership Academy (Germany, GIZ Initiative), Imagine New South Asia, etc. He has also represented Pakistan at negotiations at UNFCCC, UNESCAP, Rio20+ etc. He is heavily engaged in track-II diplomacy with different countries. He is a member of different parliamentary committees including Finance and Revenue Committee, Climate Change Committee, CPEC Parliamentary Committee.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Prof. Engr. Zamir Ahmed Awan, Founding Chair GSRRA, Sinologist (ex-Diplomat), Editor, Analyst, Non-Resident Fellow of CCG (Center for China and Globalization). He also lectures at National University of Science & Technology - NUST.



Mr. Carlos Martinez is an independent researcher and political activist from London, Britain. His first book, 'The End of the Beginning: Lessons of the Soviet Collapse', was published in 2019 by LeftWord Books. His main area of research is the construction of socialist societies, past and present. He is a co-editor of Friends of Socialist China and co-founder of No Cold War.

MODERATOR



Ms. Sabah Aslam is the Founder and Executive Director of IICR. She is security analyst and Human Rights Activist. She served as research fellow at Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. She also served as professional trainer at CDA Training Academy. She regularly writes for national & international print media. She has served as visiting Lecturer at Quaid i Azam University and National University of Modern Languages. She has presented papers and have participated in many national and international conferences and workshops & seminars in Pakistan and abroad. She is EUVP Alumni. She is working with Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan as Advisor on Research and Kashmir Youth Ambassadors program.

ROUNDTABLE PROCEEDINGS

Dr. George I. H. Cooke

I just want to reflect on this particular significant landmark, from a diplomatic point of view in terms of what China has been doing and is trying to do, but also by looking at that Nexus as to what the country is doing in terms of strategizing. This is probably one of the biggest and probably one of the best lessons that we can take out of a country like China, in terms of long term goals, objectives, and going about achieving them. This is something that I would like to share and to shed some light on certain observations. When we look at the nexus between domestic policy and foreign policy, we've been told very often, that foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy. There's something very unique happening in the example of China and that is where it is not always translating in that same manner. How is this happened? Why is this happened? If you look at the 1960s and 1970s, China was a country which was and still is identified as a developing country, but was also a country that was going out there onto the world stage in the support of infrastructure in countries. This happened in Sri Lanka, identified the Ceylon, you might be aware that there was just one meeting between Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka. And following this meeting, there was the establishment of diplomatic traditions in 1957. And after the assassination of Prime Minister Bandaranaike, Premier Zhou Enlai wanted to give something in memory of his friend as he identified the late Prime Minister. This is where we had the construction. Sometime later, in 1970, the construction began of the Bandaranaike Memorial international conference hall of the BMICH. Now this was a time in which China was going through a lot of internal difficulties. Was it a time for China to be able to go out there and build conference halls for other countries, a certain distance away from their own, but they didn't. And this was where China was being extremely conscious of the fact that Sri Lanka had consistently irrespective of which government was empowered, renewed the historic rubberized spat between the two countries. We had established diplomatic ties with China. We had also continuously asked for the People's Republic of China to be represented in the United Nations, and specifically in the Security Council. So this was something that continuously took place. And China was very appreciative of that. I've heard on my visits to China numerous examples, stories about Pakistan, an example that was given to me was where there had been an earthquake in China. And Pakistani authorities had invited Chinese officials in Islamabad to a warehouse and said, you can take x number of tents. And there was something like a very, it was an odd number. It wasn't a rounded number. And so later on, when someone asked why this odd number, they said, they're giving you everything we have. And on that occasion, I remember Chinese officials saying, We will never forget what Pakistan did for us. So this is something very important to remember, that country remembers the past. They keep going back to the past, they keep reflecting on the past. What we are seeing unfolding in the country today is certainly a continuation of the past.

We look at various developments that have taken place in the last 40 years, whether it was the groundbreaking 11 party congress that took place in 1978, whether it was speech in 1992, whether it was the 2012 National Congress that took place, where they have really gone all out there to ensure that the rural to urban park was carved out was covered in that country. Yes, they were going out there and working with other countries on the world stage, but there was very close conformity in terms of bringing about development or progress within the country. This was where it was noted the most precious aspect of opening up has been the ability of countries to grasp the logic of history and adapt to the tendency of the time. And this is where I keep going back to the historic side of it. But this is where I want to reiterate the importance of history. Because whether we like it or not, if we don't study history, if we don't learn lessons from history, we are going to be victims of repetitions that are going to take place in the years in the decades ahead. And this is where when we look back at how economic development has taken place within China, how historical reforms have been brought about to increase the potential of the economy, how they have looked at that sense of fulfillment for individuals, that you might think this is a country with a massive population? How are you going to look after or look into the aspirations of individuals. So this is where there's something identified as the Chinese solution to World Development, which I'll talk about in a short while, but where people are coming first with tangible benefits for ordinary people. Now, when you try to understand or try to analyze China and the path the country has taken, you certainly see this grasping or the need for grasping have a scientific development logic that has been incorporated into the development drive within the country. They've targeted if you take the example of poverty alleviation, note the fact that the word alleviation is what is being used in China, the word eradication might be seen to be too strong. It might be seen to be too optimistic, too idealistic, are we going to come into a world in which there is going to be zero poverty, we hope, but is it practical, and this is where they look at means of alleviating poverty. So whether it has been the achievements in poverty alleviation, whether it has been the experience in the world process of poverty alleviation. So it's also important to understand some of the challenges that they are facing within that country, and also the strategy that is being used. And that is, what lessons are that countries like Pakistan and countries like Sri Lanka, what we can learn from a country like China, rural poor, it is said have been reduced by 700 million. And this is a number which is so many times the size of Pakistan and even more than times the size of the population of Sri Lanka.

Now, does that mean that people have gone from being poppers to Princess? No, that's not the case. But what has been done is there has been an accurate poverty alleviation objectives that have been established, how are they going to go about targeting certain groups, if you lived with a thatched roof, you now got a tiled roof, if you lived with a brick wall, you now got cemented walls, if you did not have water supply, now you have it could entail heating. Now you have. So there's a gradual movement up that social ladder within the country.

And that was where they had various stages that we implemented. But I also want to refer to the usage of a word precise. Now, given the size of the country, given the size of the population, given what we're doing in there, we'd obviously begin to feel that it's not properly possible to be precise. But let me share with you that in China, the figures aren't precise. If it's at the village level, they will know exactly how many households and how many people in those households. And this is where they're targeting the precise use of funds, the precise measures for uplifting, changing the lifestyles of these people, and also how they went about in the 70s in the 80s, sending you into the villages. Xi Jinping is one of those youth who sent to the villages. He was out there, he experienced it. He at university, they were there was a call that was made, and he went out into rural areas. And this was where you had a grasp and understanding of what is happening at the very grassroot level, and not a decision that is purely be made in Beijing, and being disseminated to the rest of the country for them to adopt and follow. Now in terms of that strategizing, and I want to continue from there. They talk about the two centenary goals, whether it was 2021 and the Centenary of the CPC, or 2049. And the centenary of the founding of the country. 2049 is a couple of decades away.

So isn't this too far of a target? It's not in the Chinese context. This is where the country has identified where they want to be and how they are going to get there. Whether it is going to be building on socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is what is being discussed. They talk about very definite pillars on which it is being based, whether it's a socialist economy, a socialist democracy, a socialist, advanced culture, harmonious society, ecological civilization. The country has set out on a path, which is pretty clearly defined in terms of where they want to go, how they want to get there, and what you're going to do on a continuous basis. It is not something that is being arrived at the eve of the anniversary, or somewhere down the line, it's not vague. This is where when it comes to that strategizing, there is a lot of directness to it. So, I mean, I'm not going to fall further into some of those development concepts or some of the comprehensive strategy. But certainly we understand looking at the model of China or the experience of China, certainly looking at the last 10 years of what the country has experienced, there has been a lot of innovation, coordination, the whole greening concept is now being gradually introduced, the level of openness, some might argue the degree and the depth of it. But then we need to understand that this is a different system of governance with different structure. And that is something that has got to be respected. And, of course, the whole process of shared development. And I'm going back to the 1970s, where development was being shared with Sri Lanka at a time where development was not 100% prevalent across China, we might argue, it is not 100% prevalent across China, even today. So then, how is China going about doing that? And why are they going about doing that? This is where we are seeing the Nexus once again, between domestic and foreign policy. So whether it is improving effectiveness, whether it is guaranteeing inclusiveness, whether it is using deeply integrated measures, undoubtedly, the Chinese leadership has certainly sought to strategize their foreign policy, by basing it on domestic demands and policy.

And I've identified just a few within their framework, which they identify, I'm not going deep into all of these areas. But just to touch on each one very briefly, bilateral connectivity. This is something that has been going on for a long time and remains the main backbone, the One Belt, One Road initiative, which originated in that form. Today, we identified as the Belt and Road Initiative. But this was something else that President Xi started. And a recent headline, in a magazine "President Xi Jinping is not making history, history is making Xi Jinping". Because there's so much of reliance on the past, there's so much of going back, understanding, and studying what has happened, analyzing it, and using it to the advantage of China in the 21st century, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Pakistan has come forward and become a full member, Sri Lanka is the oldest dialogue partner in the grouping, sadly, still a dialogue partner and has not upped its membership within the body. For the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is undoubtedly going to be one of those crucial bodies, that is going to realize the 21st century and the identification of the 21st century as the Asian century. It's not something that's going to be limited to one country, but it's going to be many countries coming together. And this is where the SCO is going to play a very dynamic and monumental role in the years ahead, especially in the South Asian context. When we look at what is happening within our own neighborhood. When we talk about the ball forum for Asia, the manner in which it has evolved, and of course, a key financial institution on the world stage, which is not looking to play in the league of the Asian Development Bank. But it's certainly looking at something much larger like the World Bank or the IMF, that being the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. When you look at the AIIB, the projects, the locations of the projects, usually when we talk about the AIIB, we would think that a majority of projects in South Asia would be in Pakistan or would be in Sri Lanka. They're not, a majority of projects are in India. Now, this is a very interesting development. India and China are looking at closer economic ties.

When we when we look at the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, it's obviously going to be playing a much bigger role on the world stage in the years ahead. But I liked this particular quote and I want to end it with there Jonathan Holslag says, "Today China's diplomacy with Asia has morphed from a rigid state guided scheme into an eclectic array of initiatives from many stakeholders, the state, the party, the military, the provinces, cities, companies, and think tanks". And that's exactly what we are doing gathered here, for example today in terms of looking at what the potential is analyzing what has been, and appraising what has been, and looking forward to what can be.

Mr. Carlos Martinez

Dear Friends, with the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China due to start in just three days time. It's an opportune moment to take a look at China's system of people's democracy, a subject that is often misunderstood and misrepresented, particularly in the Western world. And particularly in the context of a new Cold War, in which China is constantly demonized and labeled as being undemocratic. The Western world has positioned itself as the sole arbiter of democracy. In December last year, Joe Biden hosted a summit for democracy to which China and many other countries, particularly African and Asian countries, were not invited. One of Biden's foreign policy mantras has been to construct an alliance of democracies to confront so called autocracies, including China. It's a strange world where the US the country with by far the world's largest prison population, a country suffering with horrifying and persistent racism, a country in which over a million people have died with COVID 19, a country that's carried out war crimes against the people of Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Yugoslavia and elsewhere, gets to be the standard bearer of democracy. Meanwhile, China is considered to be authoritarian, in spite of its record of being extraordinarily responsive to the needs and demands of its population. Which country is the world leader in poverty alleviation, in infrastructure development, in renewable energy in saving lives from the pandemic, which country has rolled out the most extensive social welfare program in history? In which country does the government consistently have an approval rating of 90 plus percent, not the United States but China? One country that did get invited to the summit for democracy, and which is part of Biden's Democratic Alliance is Britain where I live. Britain, birthplace of modern parliamentary democracy, where a new prime minister was recently voted in by an electorate of 170,000 members of the Conservative Party, or 0.2% of the British population, where the new government is introducing an economic strategy that will make a handful of extremely wealthy people even richer, while causing tragic suffering for millions at the other end of the socio economic scale. Britain, whose government contributes billions of pounds to supporting NATO's proxy war in Ukraine, while hundreds of 1000s of older people are forced to choose between eating and heating, Britain whose head of state is an unelected Monique King Charles the third, who's recently deceased mother was head of state for 70 years.

If countries such as the US and Britain are considered to be the leading lights of the democratic world, we can only assume that we're working with a definition of democracy that's firmly rooted in racism and imperialism. Actually, this correlation between the definition of democracy and this 500 year old system of racism and imperialism can be quite easily understood when we see that of Africans 54 countries, less than a third were invited to Biden's summit for democracy, whereas practically all the countries of Europe and North America were invited.

With its dominant position in the global mass media, the West has been able to universalize its own specific model of democracy. But actually, the limits of this model are becoming increasingly plain for people to see, it's increasingly clear that this model exists primarily to represent the interests of the wealthy. Vladimir Lenin talked about elections in capitalist countries as being spectacular and meaningless duels between two bourgeois parties. That constitutes a democracy for the minority only for the propertied classes, only for the rich. His words suddenly resonate when we look at the political system in the United States, where power is passed from one hand to the other and back again, Republican to Democrat, but all of them pursue. The same basic policy said all of them represent big business and ignore the needs of the poor. All of them pursue an aggressive hegemonic, imperialistic foreign policy. On the topic of democracy, President Xi Jinping made the following observation: if the people are awakened only at voting time and dormant afterward, if the people who had big slogans during elections but have no say after, if the people are favored during canvassing, but are left out after elections, this is not true democracy.

Poverty is rising in the West. The number of homeless people increases year after year, life expectancy in the US is decreasing. Indeed, China's life expectancy has now surpassed that. The US military budget is a full \$800 billion per year, but 10s of millions languish in poverty. One in six children in the US live in poverty. 27 million Americans don't have access to health care. Racism is a growing problem. Black, Latino, and indigenous people suffer sickness, significantly, lower life expectancy, lower income and higher infant mortality. The Cuban Revolutionary Che Guevara once remarked that 'we should not allow the word democracy to be utilized, to represent the dictatorship of the exploiting classes'. Western so called liberal democracy is very much not the pinnacle of democratic governance. Even the famous economist Joseph Stiglitz criticizes the US system as being fundamentally plutocratic rather than democratic. He describes it as a system of the 1% by the 1% for the 1%. Meanwhile, China has its own democratic system. It's not a western style parliamentary system, but a whole process people's democracy, a vibrant system of both electoral representation and consultation, both of which operate at national, provincial, city, county and village levels, both of which operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, rather than just at election time.

China's Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, commented that Chinese Democracy is people's democracy while the US has money democracy. She said that the Chinese people enjoy substantial democracy while Americans have democracy only in form. China has a whole process democracy. While the US has voting democracy that comes every four years. China's system is manifestly democratic, not plutocratic. It's based on the needs of the people rather than the elite. High political positions go to those that have a record of serving the people rather than those that spend billions of dollars on election campaigns.



The coming 20th Congress of the Communist Party of China, along with the annual National People's Congress, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, is a far more meaningful expression of democracy than the political pantomime that takes place in Washington DC. What are the big priorities for the Chinese government tackling poverty, building common prosperity, ensuring that everybody has a home has access to health care has access to education, clean water and modern energy, ensuring people are protected from the pandemic, dealing with pollution, developing renewable energy, cracking down on corruption and generally improving people's quality of life. This is people's democracy, listening to the people, mobilizing the people meeting the needs of the people and developing their human rights. In the lead up to the summit for democracy, President Biden said that he wanted to rally the world's democracies to push back against Russia and China. And he said that his summit would focus on ensuring that market democracies not China or anyone else, right the 21st century rules around trade and technology. And here we have the truth behind the whole narrative around democracy versus autocracy. It's a clumsy ideological weapon which is being deployed in an escalating new cold war that's being waged by the US and its allies, with the aim of containing and encircling China, slowing China's rise, expanding NATO's hegemony, protecting the US led imperialist system and preventing the emergence of a multipolar world. The new Cold War is a profoundly undemocratic project for the peoples of the world, and we must do all we can to oppose it.



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Mr. Shakeel A. Ramay

I think the biggest contribution the CPC - communist party of China, is the creation/generation of quality leadership. Because without quality leadership, you cannot move around the world. Strong leadership is important not only for country's image but also to steer the country in the right direction. Otherwise, we can see different countries, we can take example from the Pakistan, it always talks about the enormous natural resources, talented people, youth, agriculture, geographical position but unfortunately due to lack of good leadership, and power syndrome, Pakistan is suffering. The elders want to stick with the leadership and be relevant in policy corridors even after retirement, they become hungrier for power, money and perks. And that is way young intellectual class remains at the backfoot and mostly roaming on the roads, lack opportunities to grow. these elderly people take favours and give favours, involved in nepotism and corruption, hence disturb the whole state system.

This is very common, but we don't want to learn it. We want to remain relevant in the system. And that is why I say the biggest contribution of CPC is the production of quality leadership. When I say the quality leadership, they have a few characteristics which we can talk about. One, they have the wisdom. Wisdom means they could see beyond the wall, what can happen, where we should be, how we have to move. Second, competency, they have the competency, capabilities, will, and capacity to make the policy and implement the policies; and third, selflessness, they are not concerned about what they will get. If somebody is trying to behave in an odd way for instance involved in corruption, nepotism etc., he will be eliminated from the system. So, selflessness, excellent character which CPC has produced. Moral and ethical values. That's why they always tried to create just and fair system. Lastly, integrity. If you are not committed to your country, if you are not committed to your cause, no matter what capabilities or capacity you have, what wisdom you have, competency you have. You cannot lead the nation. so over the period of time, China focused on leadership, character building and nationhood.

Prof. Zamir Awan

During the last national congress, in Chinese system the term of President for 10 years, in the last Congress five years ago, it was decided this limit has to be removed. This means that he has paved a way for his extension or in another turnover or whatsoever, the limit has been removed. So, in this Congress is going to be some very important decisions. And important decision would be regarding the leadership of China. China has been progressing very well. For the last four decades, its GDP going up consecutively, it is 6+. And that pace of development, China has to maintain or to keep it is quite difficult in the days to come. Actually, in the 80s, 90s, and 20s, the international environment was conducive for the development of China. No other country was resisting or opposing China. But since the China has emerged economic power. In 2005, China has surpassed the German economy and become the third largest economy. In 2010, China has surpassed Japanese economy and become the second largest economy.

It has alarm, America and many other countries, the American conceived the rise of China as a threat to their hegemony or their supremacy, the Americans believe that if the same pace of development is kept on in China, within a few years, China will surpass the American economy, which is not acceptable to them. So, they have started to create obstacles for the rise of China for further development of China. The USA is following the policy of containing China, countering China and resisting the rise of China. So, China has an uphill task in the days to come. For this aspect the China need a strong leadership and the 20th National Congress will decide the leadership and the course of action for the future. China definitely wants to give a space to development. So, this, the 20th, Congress will be very, very important. It will not only have effect, or impact on China, but also in the region and the global politics. China has surpassed the state where it can be pressurized. China is strong enough; China has become a global power.

It has realized the world, that China is a power. Sometimes in the past. Some of the countries like America was taking some decisions unilaterally. But definitely, in the years to come. They have to consider the existence of China before taking any political move in international affairs, to make any big decision. So, I think that China has the capacity to reshape the global world order on the global politics. If the right decision and right policies are adopted, the future of China will have good effect on the rest of the world.

Dr. Tahir M. Awan

China is a time-tested friend, and also at various times COVID examples, then natural calamities that were affecting us at multiple times, then the CPEC, BRI other projects, recent flood relief campaigns. So, we have this time-tested friend with us, we have made a good decision. We have made this and prove this and as a good decision of friendship. They were chance coming out from the corridors of DC last night, it was the Bidens policy that came out. And Pakistan was nowhere. They said, we have to contain or we have to control China. And we have to constraint Russia, to Pakistan is no more needed. Pakistan was needed when we had issues with Afghanistan. Pakistan was needed when we were the base station for that war, that war is over, Afghanistan is now becoming part of this BRI also. China is trying to help them out to be a better one, be a better nation. But what loudly was said last night was that Pakistan is nowhere. So, we didn't have that as a friend. We then had that country and talking about the United States that was not a friendly relation. It was a relation of given take. China fill this gap of Afghan war, China is in fact working on our Gwadar side also China is working in different parts of the country.

Also, we have some shortcomings, we have some problems in our country also. And we do accept these shortcomings. It is our main objective; it is our main concern to learn from others to learn from that good leadership of CPC. This customize economic policy of China, the customized policy when I am referring to this word, it means that they have actually designed it, they have actually if we simply look towards the centennial goal of 2049 the 'shared prosperity' that one of the examples of that customized economic development policy. And 2049 definitely marks the 100 years of CPC. So, they will be celebrating those 100 years. And they have also tried or they're also planning to make the country as the most powerful nation in the world. Talking about the defense side, whether it is the army whether it is the air missile system, whether it is the space stations, whether it is about technology, out of 10 technological firms in the world globally if we see the rankings, seven or eight of them are from China.

So, it means they have already progressed, they are already trying to work further and further, harder and harder. In the dream of becoming the greater nation. The last 10 years of from 2013 to 17 and 17 to 2022 and probably the President Xi Jinping will be getting another renewed or will be getting more powerful in the future also and the words that are being used as the next CPC 20 at CPC it is propagated as the Xi Jinping is coronation. So, it is now becoming more productive, more popular. As today's discussion is concerned, we also talked about the regional outlook. So, China is not only becoming a country that has becoming powerful with sanctions, becoming powerful with a so called International Monetary Fund which is providing sanction which is trying the countries to just suppress their population and try to become more stronger on the basis of the dollar only.

It is talking about China is in fact talking about more and more shared prosperity more and more common growth you can say. So, we in these 10 years outlook, we can say that we can see that the regional prosperity, the regional conditions have improved. Even they having conflict with India as we have on Kashmir, but they are trying to resolve the issues for economic interests. We never heard China-India issue as louder as Pakistan-India. China in the region, is cooperating and avoid suppressing attitude, rather believe in development and prosperity of the neighbours as well.



PHOTO GALLERY





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