



Pakistan-China Defense Cooperation: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract:

The dynamic partnership between China and Pakistan in defense cooperation is the subject of this qualitative study, which is marked by both opportunities and obstacles. This paper explores the various facets of this relationship by examining the military cooperation, technology exchanges, and strategic alignment between the two countries. The two countries' common geopolitical objectives present opportunities: China gains strategic clout in South Asia, while Pakistan gains access to China's cutting-edge military hardware. But this cooperation is also shaped by obstacles including geopolitical complexity, conflicting interests, and regional tensions. This study attempts to provide a complete and comprehensive overview of the defense collaboration between two Asian neighbors, Pakistan and China, by looking at the historical background, current developments, and future prospects. It also offers insights into the implications of this cooperation for global geopolitics and the dynamics of regional security.

Keywords: Pakistan, China, CPEC, defense cooperation, technology transfer, strategic alignment

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of their diplomatic relationship, Pakistan and China have shared warm and friendly feelings for one another. The close ties that exist between Pakistan and China are a source of national pride. Over the course of the previous 66 years, this relation has resulted in the development of brotherly diplomatic ties, an increasing political understanding, and a deeper level of cooperation in the defense sector. The Chinese government has integrated its defense connections with Pakistan through the creation of multidimensional military innovation, the

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progress of Gwadar port, collaborative military and naval activities, the joint manufacturing of fighter planes, and participation in the atomic circle. This connection was established on the basis of the strength of successive accomplishments, each of which grows more impressive with the passage of time and year. Pakistan is the only country that, from China's perspective, serves its necessary international and geo-strategic objectives; hence, China views Pakistan as its most important diplomatic and economic partner. China is the only country that Pakistan sees as providing moral, military, financial, and strategic assistance during times of scarcity, and Pakistan sees China as being the only country that can do this.

After 1949, China's essential advantages compelled it to form contacts with South Asian neighbors and superpowers. However, China was never willing to give up its friendly relations with Pakistan. In view of Pakistan's strategic shift toward India in the 1980s and 1990s, China contributed to and expressed how Pakistan's posture on Kashmir shifted throughout the 1960s and 1970s toward nonpartisanship. This shift took place during the conflict in Kashmir (Kumar, 2007). The relationship between China and Pakistan in terms of their military is known as the "eye of the tiger." They are forced to suffer and endure in the core of the Western weight brought on by Pakistan's continued development of nuclear weapons. Beginning in 1965 and continuing to the present day, Pakistan's primary source of military hardware has been from China.

The transfer of short-range ballistic M-11 missiles by China to Pakistan in 1992 was a pivotal moment in the development of the military relationship between the two countries. The most recent sales of conventional armaments to Pakistan include the delivery of JF-17 aircraft, JF-17 creation offices, F-22 frigates with helicopters, K-8 jet trainers, T-85 tanks, F-7 aircraft, as well as small arms and missiles. Additionally, Beijing built a turnkey ballistic missile production facility close to the city of Rawalpindi. Furthermore, Beijing aided Pakistan in the creation of the powerful Shaheen-1A ballistic missile, which has a range of 750 kilometers and a high explosive yield. While the United States of America has supported Pakistan in the past, in 1965 and again in 1990, China has consistently backed Pakistan's desire to modernize its military. China has provided assistance to Pakistan in the construction of two nuclear reactors at the Chashma site in the Punjab Area and continues to offer help for Pakistan's atomic program. Midway through the month of October in 2008, President Asif Ali Zardari traveled to Beijing. China has committed to assisting Pakistan in the construction of two thermal power stations in the Chashma region. On the other hand, neither proposed nor consented to a large China-Pakistan atomic arrangement comparable to the shared atomic arrangement between the United States and India. Concern has been expressed by members of the United States Congress regarding China's inability to apply "full-scope shields" to its atomic activities in Pakistan in light of its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

At the same time, China is lending assistance to Pakistan in the development of a deep sea port at the naval station in Gwadar, which is located in the Baluchistan region of Pakistan on the Arabian Sea. The port would make it possible for China to obtain supplies of oil and gas from the Persian Bay as well as exercise power in the Indian Ocean. China is apparently supporting the project after having financed 80 percent of the \$250 million needed to complete the primary phase of the project. Despite the fact that the CPEC is concentrating on increased cross-border development and, in addition, trade openings for individuals on either side of the border, China's primary concern is still the spread of cross-border terrorism and instability in Xinjiang.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pakistan and China recently celebrated 60 years of friendship. 1959 marked the beginning of the diplomatic ties between the two countries, which were subsequently strengthened throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Pakistan and China collaborated on a number of projects together, most notably in the fields of defense, energy production and trade, and economic development. Pakistan's primary source of military supplies comes from China. The JF-17 Thunder is the key sign of the defense cooperation that both countries have also worked in organizing and in the nuclear energy sector. Participation in joint military drills and training by officers from both nations at various military academies and schools. During the conflict between Pakistan and India in 1965, China provided essential assistance to Pakistan. As a result, this played a vital role in the improvement and further establishment of relations between Pakistan and China (Jamil, 2019).

Maintaining strong ties with China will continue to be a primary focus of Pakistan's foreign policy. Because of the same perspectives, perceptions, attitudes, and arrangements that they maintained across the world, they were able to form solid friendships, partnerships, and alliances. Their hostile behavior toward India, the fact that they are assisting one another in their fight against India, and the successful completion of a number of different arrangements all served to further strengthen the friendly relations that exist between these two countries. Since 9/11 changed the worldwide situation, improvement has been seen in Sino-Pak military relations. The visits of high-ranking officials and military officers increased the coordination in the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Gwadar. This marked the development of naval and military arrangements, their rockets, and atomic collaboration, which gave both countries the flexibility to stabilize India's superiority. The protection and security measures that have been taken for the Sino-Pakistani ties have strongly depended on the important interests and goals that they share in common. In 1992, China delivered Pakistan with short-range ballistic M-11 rockets, which is widely regarded as the event that most significantly improved China and Pakistan's military cooperation. The strategic relations between the two countries were further strengthened by the exchanging of high-level military equipment and the visits of military officials from both countries (Jawad, 2019).

Both Pakistan and China have dynamically gained ground by cooperating with one another in the areas of defence, culture, socio-financial matters, governmental issues, and exchange through undeniable level of trades nearby individual to-individual method. In 1954, Pakistan had the expectation that it would be able to differentiate itself from the growing Indian military might, which was supported by the USSR and the US, by downplaying the potential security threats to the newly communist country. During the conflict between India and Pakistan in 1965, China overtly supported Pakistan on multiple fronts, including the military, political, and economic fronts. During the 1950s and 1960s, the amount of trade that took place between Pakistan and China was influenced by a number of factors, including China's participation in the Cultural Revolution of 1966, as well as Pakistan's political instability and the aftermath of the war. In 1963, China handed Pakistan fifty million United States dollars (US\$) without interest as a means of strengthening their economic ties. In the midst of the Cold War, Pakistan made a number of strides in bettering its internal and external environments towards the beginning of the 1970s. China and Pakistan have both increased their participation in defense cooperation. China's strategic assistance has enormously strengthened Pakistan's ability to secure its borders. According to allegations obtained

through in-depth analysis, the Chinese have been accused of distributing 500 ring magnets to Indians and Americans. The A.Q. Khan Exploration Research center is located in Kahota, Pakistan. Its purpose is to support Pakistan's domestic rocket and atomic programme. In spite of the increasing pressure from the United States, China has continued to support Pakistan's defense potential. Following the planned nuclear explosions carried out by India on the eleventh and thirteenth of May in 1998, Pakistan carried out their own nuclear tests on the 28th and 30th of that same month, which was regarded as a significant breach of the regional norm. The current state of affairs makes it quite evident that the relationship between Pakistan and China has been a tyrannical force in the politics of South Asian nations (Kumar, 2007).

The relationship between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China is longstanding and mutually beneficial. The presence of two-sided relations can be deduced from the presence of a close petition of insights and regular interests. Since the Sino-Indian Conflict of 1962, Pakistan has been of assistance to China in the majority of significant matters, particularly those that are related to China's sphere of influence, such as Taiwan, Xinjiang, Tibet, and other delicate matters. Pakistan's capital city played a crucial role in helping Beijing repair its ties with Western nations. This played a significant impact on President Nixon's trip to China in 1972. Pakistan views China as a buffer against India and the United States, and as a result, it has worked closely with China on a wide range of military and financial projects. In addition, China has a well-established track record of aiding Pakistan in all matters. China has been criticized for supplying Pakistan with atomic technology and equipment, despite the fact that China has helped Pakistan's nuclear program by providing necessary equipment. China is Pakistan's third largest trading partner and the country that provides the most armaments to Pakistan. In addition, Beijing provided assistance to Islamabad's nuclear program. The Pressler Amendment, which was passed in the 1990s, stopped any military assistance from the United States and eased concerns that Pakistan was working on developing nuclear weapons. The Pakistani armed forces have relied on China as a reliable source of military weapons. China has contributed to the expansion of Pakistan's ammunition manufacturing facilities, provided assistance with mechanical issues, and upgraded existing offices. Both parties are actively engaged in the joint meander of a number of projects to repair military and weapons frameworks, such as the JF-17 Thunder, the K-8 Karakorum drive getting ready carrier, space innovation, AWACS frameworks, Al-Khalid tanks, and the Babur trip rocket. The Gwadar Remote Ocean Port is receiving the majority of its financial support from China (Riqiang, 2011).

China is Pakistan's top defense provider. During the 1980s and 1990s, China improved Pakistan's solidity in the South Asian strategic balance by transferring hardware and innovation to Pakistan's atomic weapons and ballistic missile program. China also offered logical skill to Pakistan's ballistic missile program. The first instance of military cooperation between China and Pakistan took place in 1992, when China sent Pakistan 34 short-range ballistic M-11 missiles. Deals currently being negotiated to sell conventional armaments to Pakistan include the delivery of F-7 aircraft, K-8 jet trainers, T-85 tanks, F-22P frigates with helicopters, JF-17 aircraft, production facilities for JF-17 aircraft, and JF-17 aircraft. In addition to this, Beijing created a turnkey long range rocket fabricating office adjacent to the city of Rawalpindi and assisted Pakistan in the development of the solid filled Shaheen-1A ballistic missile, which has a range of 750 kilometers. Despite the fact that

the United States of America authorized Pakistan in 1965 and then again in 1990, China has consistently supported Pakistan's efforts toward strategic modernization (Curtis, 2009).

SINO-PAK DEFENSE RELATIONS

The historical ties between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have been in view of mutual interests. Additionally, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have enhanced their security and defense cooperation due of their negative feelings about India. Since the outset, there has been a different contrast existing between the two neighbors on a number of different levels. Ideologically, China was well on its way to establishing a stable communist state under the leadership of Mao Zedong, while Pakistan was obviously shifting towards the United States under the leadership of its founding father, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The establishment of Pakistan was motivated entirely by the desire to create an organization composed of autonomous regions that adhered to Islamic law while also adhering to democratic and liberal ideals. Despite these obvious disparities, they were still able to establish strategic contacts in 1951, the same year that Pakistan severed its diplomatic ties with the Republic of China (also known as Taiwan). When the United States expanded its security assistance package in 1954, Pakistan was given the opportunity to sign the Mutual Defense Assistance pact. This was quickly followed by Pakistan's participation in regional treaty organizations such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The political assurance that Pakistan possessed at the time allowed it to successfully negotiate these accords and form a coalition with the United States. China's efforts to cultivate a friendly and non-confrontational relationship with Pakistan were not impeded in any way. In a similar vein, Pakistan makes cautious efforts to abstain from providing support for either side in the Korean War and has refrained from criticizing China for its expansion into Tibet. Arshad Hussain, the foreign minister of Pakistan, stated that "it is entirely impossible for Pakistan to preserve its security without Friendship with China." This statement was made in an effort to highlight the significance of Pakistan's relationship with China.

China was the only country that supported Pakistan's armed forces during the Indo-Pakistani conflict of 1965. This was despite the fact that the United States had imposed a weapons embargo on Pakistan. China didn't simply give Pakistan lethal arms and military supplies; it also contributed an unprecedented arrangement by giving Pakistan surface-to-air missiles and Red Arrow anti-tank missiles. According to Bhatti, China also became a reliable source of military weapons during a time when Pakistan was subject to stringent Western restrictions and prohibitions. This took place during a period in which Pakistan was facing these restrictions and bans. After the conclusion of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace, cooperation and friendship in August of 1971, the military relations between the two countries became more strengthened and intensified.

This was followed by a period of time in which the two countries maintained close ties. Both China and Pakistan have expressed their significant concerns to each other on the Indian nuclear program, which they view as a threat to the territorial harmony and security. with addition, China assisted Pakistan with the construction of two defense-related super projects, namely the Heavy Rebuild plant for T-59 tanks and the F-6 Aircraft republic factory. Even more fundamentally, China has made a noteworthy contribution to the improvement of Pakistan's atomic potential to compete

with India's dominance and authority in the region. This upgrade is intended to offset India's influence and control in the region.

The Gwadar Deep Sea Port is strategically placed at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz, making it an ideal location for investment. China is the main investor in the project. Both the United States and India view it with trepidation due to the possibility that it will serve as a launching pad for Chinese naval activities in the Indian Ocean. The construction of the Gwadar Port, on the other hand, is currently stalled as a result of a multilateral diplomatic impasse between the leaders of the project and the government of Singapore.

The Chinese government has extended an offer of military assistance to Pakistan in an effort to assist Pakistan in its fight against terrorism. China has supplied Pakistan with military hardware, which Pakistan has used to reinforce its fight against Islamic extremists by purchasing the technology from China.

Co-operation between the two countries grew steadily over the course of the years, coinciding with China's gradual development of its own capacity for the delivery and trading of armaments. In the year 1992, China exported 34 short-range ballistic M-11 air crafts to Pakistan. China condemned Pakistan's first nuclear tests, which were carried out in May of 1998, but it continued to work with Pakistan on its nuclear program by assisting Pakistan in the establishment of an office for the Khushab reactor in Islamabad. Despite China's condemnation of Pakistan's nuclear tests, China helped Pakistan establish the Khushab reactor office. The workplace is a 40-50 MW reactor for the production of plutonium of weapon grade (Jamil, 2019).

Conventional Arms Transfer to Pakistan from China (1964-1971)

No. of ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of orders	Years of Deliveries	No. Delivered
25	Type -501B	Fire Control Radar	1964	1964-1967	25
72	F-6/Farmer	Fighter Aircraft	1965	1965-1966	72
04			1965	1966	04
400	M-30112mm	Towed Gun	1965	1965-1974	400
04	Mig-15UTI/ Midget	Trainer Aircraft	1965	1966-1967	04
200	Type-59	Tank	1965	1965-1966	200
550	Type-59	Tank	1966	1967-1970	550
50	ML-20 152mm	Towed Gun	1968	1968	50
50	Type-63	Light Tank	1969	1970-1971	50
12	Type-062/Shanghai	Patrol Craft	1970	1972-1973	12
50	Type-60	Light Tank	1970	1971-1972	50
200	D-74 122mm	Towed Tank	1971	1971-1973	200

Military Bonds Between Pakistan and China

China emerged as a significant supplier of weaponry to Pakistan in the 1960s, during which time it also assisted Pakistan in the construction of a number of arms manufacturers and provided the country with whole weapon systems. Following the imposition of harsh sanctions by the United States in 1990, China emerged as Pakistan's primary source of military hardware. The term "collaboration" is currently used to refer to staff training, cooperative military activities, the sharing of expertise, and efforts to combat terrorism. Although the relationship isn't quite what one would term "adjusted," Pakistan has always placed a significant importance on it. According to a China specialist who works at the University of Singapore named Haung Jing, "Pakistan needs China more than China needs Pakistan."

Pakistan has benefited from China's assistance with the development of substantial military capabilities:

Missile

Pakistan's military has both short-and medium-range ballistic missiles for example the Shaheen missiles that specialists say are modification of Chinese imports.

Nuclear Program

China supplies Pakistan with atomic innovation and help, including what numerous specialists suspect was the outline for Pakistan's atomic bomb. Some news reports from Chinese security organizations gave Pakistan an idea about exchanging nuclear technology with Iran, Korea, and Libya. China was additionally blamed for having long-standing ties with Abdul Qadeer Khan (A.Q. Khan), known as the father of the Pakistani atomic program and top of a global atomic market (Afridi & Bajoria, 2010)

Salient Features of Sino-Pakistan Defense Cooperation

Pakistan and China appreciate defense ties as this relationship serves the interests of the two nations. The remarkable features of Sino-Pak defense cooperation are:

Pakistan's defense sector was reinforced by China's arms deal also; it helped Pakistan in improving its defense action. China's constant help in the defense area encouraged other defense providers to offer their defense technology to Pakistan.

Pakistan consistently enjoys the most of China's help as far as weapons and technology and fulfill its defense needs particularly now and again when it confronted military sanctions from major powers (U.S and western nations) during Indo-Pak wars.

There is a trust factor between Pakistan and China in military terms because it has been extremely smooth since the start. Both nations like to keep all details related to arrangements just between the two and uncover the details just when expedient.

As Pakistan doesn't have domestic, mechanical, scientific, financial, capabilities and defense collaboration with China is more valuable for Pakistan.

The main purpose of China to provide military weapons is to make Pakistan stronger and more independent. Consequently, such assistants helped in setting up Pakistan's own heavy industries

Taxila for the creation of arms and missiles, spare parts, license production and joint production of fighter's aircrafts for improving its military capabilities.

The Chinese Minister of Defense, Chang Wanquan, recently traveled to Pakistan in order to meet with high-ranking political and military officials there. During his trip to Pakistan in February 2014, Chang had meetings with the country's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Defense Minister Khawaja Asif, and Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif. During the meeting, he gave assurances to the Pakistani authorities that China is determined to further develop security and defense relations, which is an essential step towards achieving local space. In addition to these conferences, defense delegates from the two countries convened a joint meeting to evaluate joint production projects, and China assisted Pakistan in achieving its goal of independence in the manufacturing of defense goods. In addition, a variety of problems associated with naval assistance, joint military drills, and defense cooperation were discussed. The partnership between China and Pakistan is being strengthened through the launch of a few collaborative projects as well as joint military activities (Niazi, 2005)

Air Defense Cooperation between Pakistan and China

It is encouraging to see China and Pakistan working together to strengthen their air defenses. An amazing example of the link shared by two nations is the foundation of Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) by both countries for the purpose of the assembly and manufacturing of trainers and fighter aircraft. China provided assistance to Pakistan in the building of the PAC, which was done so that Pakistan could restart its aircraft industry. Air force fleet that consists of aircraft like as the Shenyang F-6 (which has since been retired), the Nanchang A-5 and the F-7 fighter aircraft, as well as the Shenyang FT-5 and FT-6 jet trainer aircraft. In addition to being the third largest manufacturing plant on the planet, the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex is home to the Kamra Flight and Radar Plant (KARF), which is responsible for the production of ground-based radar systems, aeronautics, and electronic devices (Rakisits, 2012)

The Aircraft Assembling Plant was given recognition on a territorial level for their work on the K-8 advanced trainer aircrafts that they produced in collaboration with the Hongdu Avionics Industry company from China. At the Airplane Assembling Plant, China and Pakistan collaborated to manufacture a combat aircraft known as the JF-17 Thunder ("JF-17 Aircraft,"). The Chengdu Aircraft Industry (CAI) of China collaborated with the American Military Forces (AMF) on the production of the JF-17 Thunder "JF-17 Aircraft".

The programs are firmly established thanks to the defense might of both China and Pakistan. In the beginning stages of the project, both Pakistani and Chinese researchers and developers from all branches of the armed forces (air, naval, and ground) worked together on the ground in Pakistan.

Nuclear Cooperation Between China and Pakistan

During the early stages of Pakistan's nuclear program, China provided support; but the country struggled with a lack of crucial materials and equipment as a result of restrictions imposed by the West. According to experts on international security, China played a significant role in Pakistan obtaining the title of "Atomic State," and as of right now, it is estimated that Pakistan possesses between 110 and 130 nuclear weapons in its strategic arsenal. China has provided Pakistan with

assistance in the form of nuclear facilities in order to help Pakistan enhance its atomic infrastructure. As a consequence of this, Pakistan was successful in constructing its first nuclear reactor capable of producing plutonium at Khushab. The majority of China's ACP 1000 technology, which is being developed in the province of Fujian, is sold to Pakistan as its key importer. China is quick to demonstrate the efficiency and safety of its cost-saving technologies in order to accommodate the growing number of requests it receives from other countries. Pakistan has benefited from China's assistance in advancing this technology through the provision of lenient terms. China is providing Pakistan with a workable solution in the form of its most recent Hualong-1 reactor technology at a time when Pakistan is dealing with the challenging problem of an inadequate supply of electricity.

Naval Cooperation Between Pakistan and China

During his tour of China in September 1971, Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hassan of the Pakistan Naval force was accompanied by his designate. It was Pakistan's first and most important trip to China, therefore the visit coincided with the beginning of formal naval cooperation between the two countries. During the course of his tour, he participated in an important discussion with Chief Zhou Enlai and Administrator Mao Zedong.

In 1985, China and Pakistan started looking at the possibility of making a contract regarding weaponry and moving forward with the construction of F22 frigates. In 1992, the government of Pakistan voted in favor of spending between 700 and 800 million dollars to purchase four Jiangwei-II frigate ships of Chinese manufacture. In addition to this, Pakistan gave its approval to China's proposal to secure four F-22P frigates through an agreement. The following provides information regarding the China-Pakistan naval cooperation that took place between the years 1990 and 2006. Both China and Pakistan are committed to improving this collaborative endeavor to build eight F-22P warships by utilizing the knowledge of experts from Hudong Zhonghua shipyard (Shanghai) and KSEW. Both of these facilities are located in China. The total price tag for the construction of these eight ships comes to approximately \$1.4 billion US. Once development is complete, the vessel will be one of the most significant and technologically advanced additions to the Pakistani Naval force fleet. It will also make the capabilities of the Pakistani Naval force more powerful, allowing it to make a move against future security cooperation and maintain provincial harmony and strength while also keeping the balance of power in the Indian Sea region (Jawad, 2019)

Importance of Gwadar in Sino-Pak Naval Cooperation

The Gwadar port may be found in the Gwadar region of Balochistan, which is situated on the southwestern coast of the Arabian ocean. Gwadar has been able to secure a position with center piece as an entryway of the Strait of Hormuz, which is a critical oil supply route for the world. The port has the potential to develop into a robust Sino-Pakistani military facility in order to check and monitor India's dominant and servile incendiary ambitions in the Indian Sea, Arabian Ocean, and Persian Gulf, all of which become the key to Indo-US partnership. When it is finally constructed, it will be an incredible essential resource for Pakistan as an alternative port. This is significant given that the Karachi Port has been under a persistent danger of closure by India in the past. On the other hand, the Gwadar port is located approximately 470 kilometers distant from Karachi, making it somewhat less vulnerable to any such Indian threat (Shamsi, et.al., 2019)

The completion of Gwadar Port is a success story for the military cooperation between Pakistan and China. Pakistan has been searching for a sense of seclusion ever since it gained its independence; the Gwadar port would assist the country achieve that feeling. Gwadar provides China and Pakistan with the opportunity to increase their levels of security against India. China and Pakistan share a resolute opposition to India's pre-eminent position and its role as the master of the Indian Ocean. The strategic partnership between China and Pakistan in Gwadar will, in the long run, lessen Indian authority and peerless quality in that region. In addition, China's "String of Pearls" strategy include the port of Gwadar as one of its "pearls." Pakistan is in desperate need of China's active assistance and cooperative support. The port will be accompanied by an air defense unit as well as a world-class airport that is well-equipped to deal with airbus services. Despite the fact that Pakistan's naval strength by itself does not pose any sort of challenge to India, the joint Sino-Pak naval cooperation would undoubtedly be an astounding power to resist Indian influence in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea (Rashid, 2017).

The Transfer of Arms between Pakistan and China, 1979-92

Year of delivery	Weapon designation	Type	Receiving service	Quantity
1981	Hia-Ying-2	Ship to ship Missile	Navy	8
1981	Hia-Ying-2	Launcher	Navy	4
1981	Hegu class	Fast attack craft	Navy	4
1981-1982	T-60	Tank	Army	50
1982-1983	Type 82 122	MRL	Army	50
1983-1984	A-5C fan tan	Fighter	Air Force	52
1984	Hal-Ying-2	Ship to Ship missile	Navy	16
1984	Hal-Ying-2	Launcher	Navy	4
1984	Huangfeng class	First craft attack	Navy	4
1986-7	F-7M Airguard	Fighter Aircraft	Air Force	20
NA	A-5 A Fan Tam	Fighter aircraft	Air Force	9.8
1985	HQ-2B	Surface to Air missile	Navy	20
1985	HQ-2B	Surface to Air missile system	Navy	2
1987	Fucking class	Support ship	Navy	1
NA	K-8	Jet trainer	Air Force	6
1989-90	Type P58A	Patrol craft	Navy	4
1989-91	T-69	Tank	Army	275
1989-91	Anza	Portable SAM	Army	350
1990-91	F-7P Air Guard	Fighter Aircraft	Air Force	80
1990-1991	F-7 AirGuard	Fighter Aircraft	Air Force	40
1992	Red Arrow 8	Anti-Tank Missile	Army	150
1991-1992	T-69-11	Tank	Army	160

1991	M-11	Ballistic Missile	Army	55
1991	M-11 Launcher	Ballistic missile Launcher	Air Force	20
1992	F-7P SkyBolt	Fighter Aircraft		40

Recent Developments in Pakistan and China Defense Cooperation

According to the Interservices Public Relations, Pakistan and China have reportedly signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the purpose of enhancing the level of defense cooperation that exists between their respective armed forces (Riqiang, 2011). The announcement was made during a meeting that took place at the headquarters in Rawalpindi between the Minister of National Defense of China, General Wei Fenghe, and the Chief of Armed Forces Staff (COAS), General Qamar Javed Bajwa. (Staff, 2020). During the course of the conference, topics relating to regional security, items of common interest, and improved coordination between the two countries' militaries were discussed. The dignitary presents at the meeting expressed their appreciation for the Pakistan army's efforts to maintain peace in the region and to provide a safe environment for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects. The chief of the Army Staff thanked the dignitary for China's assistance to Pakistan on all significant issues in both local and international forums. The assistance was provided by China. (Ali, 2020). The two parties' connection will continue to flourish in the years to come. Recently, under the strategic guidance of their respective leaders, the two nations have formed solid collaboration in various fields, unmovably supported each other in matters covering vital interests, and assembled a closer China-Pakistan people group of shared future once again. All of this has taken place in diverse fields. It was stressed that the military links between China and Pakistan are an important column for their bilateral relations, and that this is a point that was emphasized in the article (Mushtaq, 2019).

The two militaries have been successful in keeping up close undeniable level key correspondence and have done reasonable collaboration in related fields since the absolute beginning of this current year. This has enabled them to test their fellowship and companionship, which in turn enables them to face the challenges together. At the conclusion of this conference, which took place in this year, he said that the Chinese military has been focused on its obligation as the military force of a big power, that it has conducted top to bottom worldwide military engagement, and that it has loyally fulfilled its international commitments. They went on to say that our armed forces had ensured global equity, protected global harmony, and effectively promoted the structure of a regional area with a common future for all of humanity.

THE TRANSFER OF ARMS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND CHINA, 1992-2008

No. of ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of orders	Years of Deliveries	No. Delivered
40	F-7M Air Guard	Fighter Aircraft	1992	1993	40
87	Type-59-1 130mm	Towed Gun	1992	1998-2000	87
03	LL-1	Fire Control Radar	1994	1996-1997	03
40	PL-11/FD-60	BVRAAM	1994	1996-1997	40

02	Type-76 37mm	Naval Gun	1995	1997-1999	02
06	Y-12	Light Transport ac	1995	1996-1997	06
02	Type-347G	Fire Control Radar	1996	1997-1999	02
20	C-802/ CSS-N-8	Anti-Ship- Missile	1997	1997-1999	20
46	F-7MG	Fighter Aircraft	2001	2001-2003	46
11	F-7MG	Fighter Aircraft	2002	2003	06
06	A- 5c/FANTAN	FGA Aircraft	2003	2003	06
20	C-802/ CSS-N-8	Anti-Ship Missile	2003	2006	20
01	YLC-2	Air search Radar	2003	2003	1
10	YLC-6	Air search Radar	2003	2005-2006	10
06	AS565S Panther	ASW Helicopter	2005	2009-2010	06
70	C-802/ CSS-N-8	Anti-Ship- Missile	2005	2009-2011	50
100	R-440Crotale	SAM	2005	2009-2013	100
800	PL12/SD-10	BVRAAM	2006	2012-2013	200
1000	PL-5E	SRAAM	2006	2009-2013	360
100	C-802/ CSS-N-8	Anti-ship- Missile	2008	2012-2013	20
750	LS-3	Guided Bomb	2008	2010-2013	275

CONCLUSION

Since the 1950s, China and Pakistan have maintained a relationship with one another. The government of Pakistan was the first administration of a Muslim state to officially recognize China. Pakistan and China are putting their differences aside and banding together, to their mutual relief, in order to help one another. Pakistan's military has counted on China for support on multiple occasions, most notably during the 1965, 1971, and 1999 battles that it fought with India. As part of the initiative known as "One Belt One Road," China and Pakistan worked together on a wide variety of projects across the region.

In addition, China encouraged Pakistan to increase its stockpile of nuclear weapons. China assisted Pakistan in developing its nuclear program by providing technical help. In addition to providing

Pakistan with missile technology, China also provided the country with military and security equipment. It has been proved that Pakistan and China have built their own strategic weapons business in Pakistan. This industry is located in Pakistan. It is imperative for Pakistan to safeguard the safety of all projects now under construction across the country, particularly those in the defense industry. Since their respective countries' independence, Pakistan and China have maintained close cooperation in the areas of security and defense; these ties serve as a vital connecting point between the two countries. Beijing has been there for Pakistan through thick and thin, even assisting with the construction of the country's military infrastructure. In spite of this, China continues to provide Pakistan with both strategic and tactical support, in addition to arms.

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Date of Publication	November 30, 2023
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