

- ❑ Fulfill Your Climate Deal Promise- PM Hasina to Developed Nations
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Rising Asia

January-March 2018 Issue 12



French President Emmanuel Macron welcomes Bangladesh PM prior their meeting at the One Planet Summit in Paris



Xi urges Abe to take more practical actions to improve China-Japan ties



Presidents of Turkey, Russia and Iran meet in Sochi Summit in Russia



World Leaders Call Trump's Jerusalem Decision 'dangerous' and 'irresponsible'



From "Made in China" to "Intelligent Manufacturing from China"

In Pictures: 19th National Congress of the Communist
Party of China (CPC), October, 2017





Rising Asia

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Striving for Asian Solidarity

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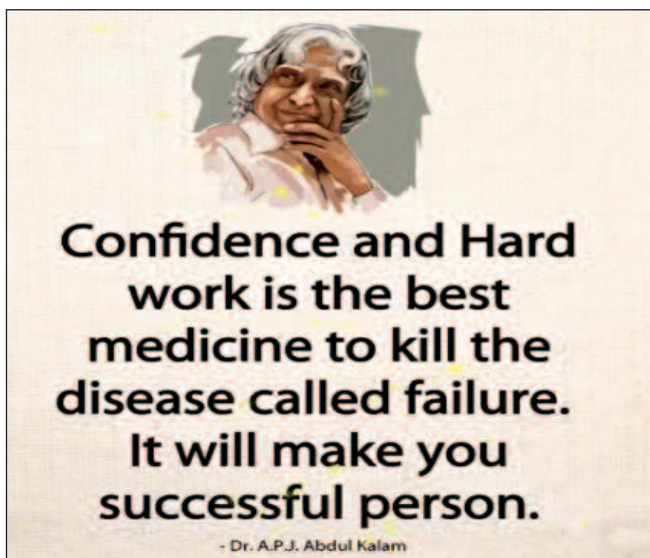
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Beautiful Quotes



Editor's Note



The China-style major country diplomacy has taken shape over the past five years through the overseas trips by Chinese President Xi Jinping. The 29 visits to 58 countries and major international and regional organizations across the five continents have helped win Xi the title of “chief diplomat” of China. The trips have enhanced a leadership role for China in global peace, security, governance and development, and promoted a better understanding worldwide of a Chinese Vision and approach that includes win-win cooperation and efforts towards building a community with the shared future for mankind.

Moreover, the initiative's projects involving new railways, roads and industrial zones in Asia and Africa are aligned with the development strategies of many countries and are being hashed out with the United Nations 2030 sustainable development goals in mind.

The Belt and Road Initiative is perhaps the greatest gift China has ever offered to the world.

We have enough confidence that over the coming five years, Xi Jinping will undertake a more assertive foreign policy aimed at increasing Chinese influence on global governance and within its region. During the 19th CPC National Congress, two major diplomatic tasks for China were proposed: Forging a new form of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation and building a community with a shared future for mankind. China's growing surge positions it as a global power that can serve as a model for other countries. The 'low profile' foreign policy, designed a quarter of a century ago, is being left behind for a new road map designed to turn China into a moderately wealthy country by 2020, more importantly, China aims to basically achieve socialist modernization country by 2035 and become a great modern socialist country by 2050.

We condemn the irresponsible statement of the U.S. administration declaring that it recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and it is going to move the US embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, is a provocative and reckless step. We call upon the US administration to reconsider this irresponsible decision, which may result in highly negative outcomes and to avoid uncalculated steps that will harm the multi-cultural identity and historical status of Jerusalem. The UN General Assembly voted 128-9 to declare US Administration's declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital “null and void”. We are requesting all the international communities to back a two-state solution and independent Palestine that enjoys full sovereignty on the basis of 1967 borders.

Our heartiest congratulations to the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, who regards himself as a champion of the Palestinian cause, had fulminated against President Donald Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital that has been officially announced in December 2017.

Best Regards

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A New Era of China's Foreign Policy

Wang Yi



The year 2017 has been a momentous year for China and for the world. Given the evolving international landscape and growing global instability and uncertainties,

humanity has once again come to a crossroads of history. We face a choice between openness and isolation, between cooperation and confrontation, and between win-win cooperation and zero-sum rivalry. What major countries opt for will impact the future of our world. China has given its answers to the serious questions confronting the world. The successful 19th CPC National Congress held in October, 2017 opened up new horizons for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. It set out the direction and objectives of China's foreign policy by articulating two over arching goals, namely, the fostering of a new form of international relations and the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

By observing China's foreign policy in the run up to the 19th Party Congress, China's efforts toward these two goals, and its diplomatic vision for the future, become more apparent.

Firstly, the government has drawn up the blueprint for advancing the Belt and Road Initiative. China has so far signed Belt and Road cooperation agreements with 80 countries and organizations, and has built 75 overseas economic and trade cooperation zones in 24 countries. Chinese businesses have invested over US\$50 billion and created nearly 200,000 local jobs in participating coun-

tries. The first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF) held May, 2017 was extremely successful, producing over 270 outcomes in five key areas. An overall Belt and Road cooperation network is taking shape. The Belt and Road Initiative has provided a roadmap for breaking development bottlenecks, improving economic governance, and achieving sustainable development by pooling development resources. It is guided by the principle of pursuing shared benefits through consultation and collaboration between countries and organizations. The initiative will lend sustained impetus to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Secondly, China has acted as a staunch advocate for economic globalization. In his keynote speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos earlier in the year of 2017, President Xi Jinping called on countries to work together to counter the challenge of protectionism, which he characterized as locking oneself in a dark room. He also put forward China's proposals to boost global growth and make globalization more balanced and equitable. President Xi's messages have been conveyed from Davos to the United Nations Office in Geneva, from the G20 Summit in Hamburg to the APEC meeting in Da Nang, signaling China's emergence as the most dynamic force for improving global governance.

Thirdly, China has worked proactively to promote stable relations with major countries. Effective interactions between President Xi and President Trump have provided a strategic anchor to what is the most complicated and consequential relationship in the world, enabling a smooth transition and positive start to China-U.S. relations under a new U.S. administration. President Trump made a state visit to China shortly after the 19th CPC National Congress, during which both governments agreed to expand cooperation in a variety of areas and manage differences on the basis of mutual respect. China has no intention to



remake or replace the United States' international role; nor can the U.S. expect to dictate to China or impede its development. The growing commonality of interests has far outweighed our disagreements. Cooperation benefits both countries, while confrontation will hurt both. This is a plain truth. Recognizing this, China and the U.S. need to find ways to cooperate more effectively. China is willing to live peacefully with the U.S. on the basis of mutual respect, while the U.S. needs to understand and accept that China is following its own path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Both should realize that the old-fashioned mentality of zero-sum rivalry no longer works. Seeking common ground and pursuing mutually beneficial cooperation is the only right choice.

President Xi and President Putin of Russia met five times in 2017, enabling close coordination on major issues such as global strategic stability and joint development strategies that are crucial to the revitalization of Eurasia. The China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination has become a cornerstone for world peace and stability, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. The uncertainties in Europe notwithstanding, China will continue to firmly support European integration and development.

Fourth, China has worked to promote stability and sound regional cooperation in our own neighborhood. President Xi Jinping's visit to Southeast Asia following the 19th Party Congress sent a clear message of China's commitment to building a community with a shared future in its neighborhood. China and the Republic of Korea (ROK) have made progress in trying to overcome the difficulties in their relationship that were caused by the deployment of the THAAD system. The Moon Jae-in administration has made important public commitments to consider China's concerns about strategic security. China and the ROK will now be able to progress towards the development of positive bilateral relations and peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. China takes seriously the recent steps Japan has taken to improve ties between our countries, and welcomes Japan's participation in the Belt and Road Initiative. We hope that Japan will not hesitate or

backpedal in moving the relationship forward.

China and India have far more shared strategic interests than differences. We handled the Indian border troops' trespass into China's Dong Lang area in line with our national interest, on just grounds and with restraint. We engaged diplomatically with India to bring about a withdrawal of equipment and personnel. As we continue to improve strategic communication channels and dispel misgivings, we hope for further productive engagement with India. China has always been a leading supporter of regional cooperation and a loud advocate of efforts to build a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) and the East Asia Economic Community, and for the early conclusion of negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

In the South China Sea, we have worked hard to ease tensions by restoring and reinforcing the consensus between China and ASEAN countries to peacefully resolve disputes through dialogue, among the countries concerned. Agreement has been reached on the framework of a code of conduct (COC) in the South China Sea ahead of schedule, and we have officially declared the commencement of consultations on the COC text. Some non-littoral countries appear uncomfortable with calmer waters in the South China Sea and are looking to stir up trouble. However, the situation in the South China Sea will continue to develop positively. China and ASEAN countries have both the ability and wisdom to safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea.

Regarding the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula, we remained committed to upholding the international non-proliferation regime, safeguarding peace and stability, achieving denuclearization, and resolving the issue through dialogue and negotiation. We have fully and strictly implemented the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. We have also put forward the "suspension for suspension" proposal, which calls for the suspension of nuclear and missile activities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the suspension of large-scale military exercises by the U.S. and the ROK.



Through shuttle diplomacy, we have encouraged Afghanistan and Pakistan to agree on a bilateral crisis management mechanism, and mediated between Myanmar and Bangladesh by putting forward a three-step proposal to resolve the issue in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, which was well-received by both countries. Looking to the future, we aim to achieve new accomplishments and to take on new responsibilities in the conduct of China's foreign policy in the new era, for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

We advocate the following principles for state-to-state relations in fostering a new form of international relations: mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. Countries of different sizes and strengths, with diverse systems, religions and civilizations, are all equals. The law of the jungle, which puts the weak at the mercy of the strong, must be rejected. The outdated mindset of zero-sum relations should be replaced by a new approach, where we work for common development and shared benefits. To build a community with a shared future for mankind, we need to come up with solutions to various global challenges. We see the future of all countries and peoples as closely intertwined, like passengers on the same boat. To meet everyone's needs for a better life, we would like to see the world operate like a harmonious family. We will break new ground in major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. In a world that continues to change at a rapid pace, in unpredictable ways, China will remain a steadfast contributor to world peace, a facilitator of development, and a supporter of the international order. Specifically, we will make efforts in the following areas.

Firstly, we will endeavor to expand China's network of global partnerships. As General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized, those who seek common ground while shelving differences can be great partners. China has established a range of partnerships with over 100 countries, based on the same commitment to equality and mutually beneficial cooperation. Such a practice, which is widely recognized and welcomed, offers a new option for coun-

tries that are exploring their approach to state-to-state relations. We will enhance coordination and cooperation with Russia, the United States, Europe and other countries to build a framework of overall stability and balance among major countries.

Secondly, we will start in our own neighborhood, and in partnership with other developing countries, to build a community with a shared future for mankind. We will utilize major events next year, such as the 15th anniversary of China-ASEAN strategic partnership, and the two conferences China will host— the Boao Forum for Asia and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Qingdao summit— to lend new impetus to regional cooperation. We will further promote maritime cooperation in the South China Sea through implementing the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and holding consultations on a code of conduct (COC).

Thirdly, we will advance Belt and Road cooperation, working for significant results in facilitating policy, infrastructure, trade, financial, and people-to-people connectivity. We will boost the development of participating countries wherever possible.

Fourthly, we will actively explore methods to resolve hotspot issues, based on the following Chinese characteristic principles of: non-interference or imposition of one's own will on others; an objective and impartial approach; and striving for political solutions while rejecting the use of force. These principles have stood the test of time and continue to receive endorsement from more and more countries. Even as the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains mired in a vicious cycle of provocation and confrontation, we believe that the possibility of peace and negotiation remains. War is by no means acceptable. The involved parties need to seriously consider China's "suspension for suspension" proposal and take the first step toward de-escalation, so we can move beyond confrontation and create the right conditions for the resumption of dialogue. China has put in more effort and has borne greater cost than any other party in the Korean nuclear issue. We will continue to do our part. However, we will



President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping tour the Forbidden City on Nov. 8 in Beijing. (Andrew Harnik/AP)

not support or accept the demands of any party that are inconsistent with, or go beyond, the UN resolutions. We will not support unilateral action as it would undermine the unity of the Security Council and the legitimate interests of other countries.

Regarding the Middle East, China has always firmly supported the efforts of the Palestinian people to restore their lawful rights. We support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state that enjoys full sovereignty, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and based on the 1967 border. The status of Jerusalem must be determined through dialogue and negotiation on the basis of UN resolutions. The two-state solution remains a viable, fundamental solution to the Palestinian issue. We appeal to all parties to avoid creating new turbulence in a region already fraught with challenges.

At the end of the last year I had joined with my Afghan and Pakistani counterparts in Beijing for the first ever three-way foreign ministers' meeting, to discuss peace, reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan. China will also continue mediation to work for a phased settlement of the situation in Rakhine state, Myanmar.

It has never been more important for the world to understand China's perspective, foreign policy vision and diplomatic approach. It is a critical moment for China to contribute more to peace and development in a fast-changing world. Going forward, China will remain dedicated to working with all countries to advance its foreign policy objectives, and the world will be better off for it.

His Excellency Wang Yi is Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China.



Profile of Drs. Rensje Teerink

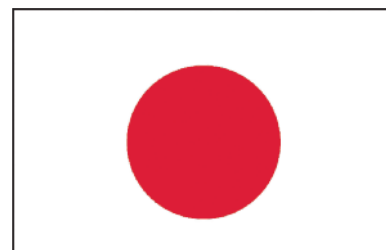
Ambassador/Head of the European Union Delegation to Bangladesh

Rensje Teerink, of Dutch nationality, was born in Luxembourg and studied Cultural Anthropology/Non-Western Sociology at the University of Amsterdam. Specialising in Asian studies she conducted extensive field research in western India (Gujarat and Maharashtra). In 1985, she joined the Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam (CASA) as a researcher and, among other consultancy posts, contributed to a project funded by IDPAD (the Indo-Dutch Project for Alternatives in Development) on gender and labour migration in rural India.

She joined the European Commission in 1995 as administrator for South Asia. In 2006 she was appointed Deputy Head of Unit for India, Nepal, Bhutan and SAARC. In 2011 she joined the newly created European External Action Service as Deputy Head of Division for the same countries. She was nominated by EU HR/VP Catherine Ashton as EU Ambassador/Head of Delegation to Nepal and EU Representative to SAARC in April 2013. In May 2017 EU HR/VP Federica Mogherini nominated her Ambassador Designate/Head of Delegation to Bangladesh.

H.E. Rensje Teerink, Ambassador of the European Union to Bangladesh has submitted her letter of credence to Hon'ble President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid at a ceremony in Bangabhaban on 17 October, 2017.

Ms. Teerink is married with two children and, apart from her Dutch mother tongue, is fluent in English, French, German and Italian and has a working knowledge of Spanish, Hindi and Nepali.



Newly Appointed Japanese Ambassador to Bangladesh Hiroyasu Izumi Presented Credentials to President Md. Abdul Hamid

Newly appointed Ambassador Hiroyasu Izumi presented his credentials to His Excellency Md. Abdul Hamid, Honourable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in Dhaka on October 17, 2017.

Ambassador Izumi joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 1981 and most recently served as Director General, Foreign Service Training Institute. Prior to that assignment, he was Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Japan in the United States of America.

On his assumption of the Ambassadorship, Mr. Izumi issued the following message:

"It is a great pleasure and a badge of honour for me to assume the ambassadorship in Bangladesh.

2017 is the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Bangladesh. Japan recognized Bangladesh right after its independence, and has since then nurtured bilateral friendship as the largest development partner in cooperation with public and private sectors. In 2014, historical mutual visits of the two countries' Prime Ministers established "Japan-Bangladesh

Comprehensive Partnership" on the ground of historical ties. Moreover, the attendance of the Outreach Meeting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit by H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2016 has made its relationship more enhanced. I will make an all-out effort to strengthen and develop the time-tested bilateral relations even further.

When we spread a world map, Bangladesh is located at the center of triangle formed by three growing markets, India, South-East Asian countries, and China, and has achieved about 7% economic growth steadily under the political stability in recent years. In addition to this geographical advantage and cultural diversity, a large young population endows Bangladesh with good and abundant labour. Bangladesh is a country of tremendous potential for development with its young and vibrant population. Furthermore, the two Prime Ministers' mutual visits have added impetus to the expansion of bilateral economic activities including trade and investment. To further strengthen this momentum, I intend to work actively



with the Government of Bangladesh as well as the country's private sector with a view to further improving investment environment and ensuring the security.

Since the end of August, 2017, unprecedented number of Rohingyas have fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar. I visited the Rohingyas camp near the border, and people there are in a difficult situation and they need the international humanitarian assistance immediately. The government of Japan appreciates Bangladesh's efforts to provide humanitarian relief to Rohingyas and extends its full support in cooperation with the international society.

I express my deepest condolences and profound grief to the victims and their families including 8 Japanese nationals killed in the terror attacks in July, 2016 and October the year before and in other terror attacks. We will pay utmost attention to safety measures in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh.

Lastly, I would like to reiterate my sincere desire to further develop the cordial relations in a wide range of areas including development cooperation, trade and investment, and cultural and people exchange. I look forward to the support and cooperation of all of you to enhance the friendship between Bangladesh and Japan."

Season's Greetings



**Statement of the Press Conference by H.E. Mr. Mahmoud M.M. Sallabi,
Charge de'Affairs of the Libyan Embassy, held on 4th December, 2017
Monday, at 12.00 pm at the premises of the Libyan Embassy in Bangladesh**

We welcome the distinguished guests and representatives of the local & international media, who are present here with us at the premises of Libyan Embassy - Bangladesh on the press conference about the media campaign against Libya of unproven and irresponsible allegations, and accusing Libya with human trafficking on its territory, following the press investigation that conducted by the American News Network "CNN" and the subsequent political statements.

The information whatever presented by the news report about selling and purchasing of human beings of African origin is inaccurate. But in fact, it is a bargaining to smuggle them to their final destination (Europe) as migrants, not slaves and the bargaining was for cost of their transportation, not for the purpose of slavery.

Based on the teachings of Islam and the values of the traditions of the Libyan people, and commitments to principles of the universal declaration for Human Rights, international & regional conventions related to the human rights, in particular the International Covenant for Civil & Political Rights, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime and its Protocol on human trafficking. International Covenant for Social & Economic Rights and the African Charter on Human & Peoples' Rights.

The Libyan Government affirms the following:

(1) The Libyan Authorities immediately assigned the competent authorities to start a comprehensive investigation into these malefactor allegations according





to the Libyan Laws, and reveal its reality to the local and international public opinion, if any and refer the responsible persons to Libyan courts.

(2) Such practices and violations, if any, is one of the consequences of the illegal migration, for which Libya is most affected than the other countries of the world. It refuses to take load of the responsibility of addressing the illegal migration alone, as it is a joint responsibility of the countries of origin, transit and destination. In addition to this harm, Libya spends a lot of money to establish and manage migrants sheltering centers and to facilitate the voluntary repatriation to their homeland.

(3) Libya affirms that the phenomenon of illegal migration and its consequence requires an earnest and coordinated international effort to confront the same. In this context, Libya calls for the need of practical & effective procedures between the countries of origin, transit and destination, and the relevant international and regional organizations as follows:

(a) Support the Libyan authorities with technical and logistic capabilities that help it in controlling its southern border, as Libya is the main crossing point for migration across the Mediterranean Sea.

(b) Urge the European Union and the international community on cooperation from the countries of origin to establish sustainable development projects to stop this

phenomenon and its serious consequences, in accordance with the Joint Declaration on Migration and Development on 22, 23 November 2006 in Tripoli, Libya.

(c) Assist Libya in facing the costs of sheltering centers, and support the Libyan areas, affected due to the illegal migration, as well as support the capacity building for security institutions.

Libya renews its condemnation to any kind of human trafficking and human smuggling and denounces such acts and practices at all levels. The Libyan Government and people reject it categorically, and believe that the dealing with the migrants should be in a way that preserves their human dignity.

Finally, we emphasize that the comprehensive solution to these violations is the assistance of the international community in the political solution in Libya, and reduce the interventions that prolong the political crisis in Libya, and that the political solution that serves Libya and the international community.

The Libyan Government emphasizes the depth of brotherly relations between the Libyan people and all their African brothers, who are linked together to the bonds of friendship and common destiny without bidding of others.

Quotable Quote

A graphic featuring a quote by Thomas Jefferson. The background is a soft-focus image of autumn leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and red. The quote is written in a large, white, sans-serif font with a subtle drop shadow. The attribution 'Thomas Jefferson' is in a smaller, white, serif font below the quote.

I believe that every human mind feels pleasure in doing good to another.

Thomas Jefferson



Brief Biography of
H. E. Dr. Mohammed Salman Hamad Al-Janabi, Charge d'Affairs of the
Embassy of Republic of Iraq in Bangladesh

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Name | : | Mohammed Salman Hamad Al-Janabi |
| 2. Father's Name | : | Salman Hamad |
| 3. Nationality | : | Iraqi |
| 4. Designation | : | Charge d' Affairs & Head of Mission |
| 5. Education Qualification | : | Bachelor in Political Science from Baghdad University |
| | : | Masters in Political Science and International Relations from University of Baghdad |
| | : | Ph. D from Western University in Baku, Azerbaijan |
| 6. Previous Missions | : | Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Pakistan |
| Duration | : | 2004-2008 |
| | : | Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Azerbaijan |
| Duration | : | 2010-2014 |
| 7. Name of Mission | : | Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Dhaka since 2016. |
| 8. Hobbies | : | Swimming, Reading and travelling. |



Fulfill Your Climate Deal Promise-PM Hasina to Developed Nations

The One Planet Summit is an alliance of hundreds of global leaders from all sectors for accelerating the collective actions against Climate Change, particularly to find new means of financing for adaptation and mitigation. The aim is to find new means of financing the adaptation of our ways of life to inevitable transformations, of further speeding up the reduction of green house gas emissions, and ensuring Climate issues are central to the finance sector. The goal is to identify and implement tangible solutions and mobilize public and private funding to enable large-scale deployment – including in the most vulnerable countries.

The Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina attended a three day One Planet Summit in Paris held on 12 December, 2017. Bangabandhu's younger daughter Sheikh Rehana, Foreign Minister AH Mahmood Ali, Senior Secretary of the Prime Minister's office Suriya Begum, Foreign Secretary Md. Shahidul Huq, Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Environment Istiyaque Ahmed and PM's press secretary Ihsanul Karim also accompanied the Prime Minister.

The PM has delivered her speech at the One Planet Summit at the La Seine Musicale in Seguin Island. The PM said, "Bangladesh spends more than one percent of its

GDP on combating Climate Change despite being a developing nation. Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of Climate Change although we are not responsible for this threat. Yet, with our limited resources, we are addressing the consequences of Climate Change by mitigation and adaptation. This has been main stream in our sustainable development strategy aimed at becoming a middle-income country by 2021." She also said, we are also working on reducing dependence on ground water for urban water supply. A flagship project costing USD 50.76 million is underway for the conservation of the 'Sundarbans', the world's largest mangrove forest and a UNESCO World heritage site in Bangladesh."

French President Emmanuel Macron, World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, and UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres have addressed on the ecological emergency for our planet by calling together in Paris international leaders and committed citizens from around the world, according to One Planet Summit. European Commission vice-president for Energy Union Marcos Sefcovic has also attended the summit.

Desk Report by Rumman Uddin Ahamed, Associate Editor, Rising Asia.

CPEC: A Realistic Approach to Development

Malik Muhammad Ashraf



People often wonder why some countries are more developed than others and why the countries in Asia which attained their independence just about the same time as we are ahead in terms of economic prosperity? The simple and straight answer is, that development of physical infrastructure i.e. better roads, ports, highways, airports and other elements of infrastructure like power, water resources and human capital.

It is a universally recognized and established fact that no nation can leapfrog into the elite club of developed nations unless it invests in all elements of the infrastructure components, as there are no short cuts to economic progress. All modern growth models invariably rely on development of infrastructure and the resultant industrialization as imperative ingredients and catalysts for a sustained economic growth of a country. The phenomenal economic prosperity and industrial development in the Asian countries, such as China, South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia during the last three decades is a ranting testimony of this modern reality. Attainment of high level growth is unimaginable without industrialization and gradual lessening of dependence on the agriculture sector.

Pakistan is now poised not only to make up for the lost opportunities but also to become an economic power house within the next two decades. Apart from radically changing the dynamics of regional connectivity and trade it is going to act as a catalyst in the process of transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a mix of infrastructure projects, energy producing units and in-

dustrial zones along the corridor routes. The development of infrastructure under the CPEC will lay a firm foundation for industrialization. The CPEC has been acknowledged as a perfect recipe for elevating the economic profile of the countries which are part of the initiative worldwide. Even the UN has recognized its economic potential and a collateral outcome of promoting peace through economic independence.

Focus on the development of infrastructure, undoubtedly represents a right approach to development in Pakistan in conformity with the ever changing development dynamics. Gawadar port, three routes of the corridor and energy projects are the engines of growth. Hopefully the special industrial zones to be set up at Bostan in Balochistan, Rashakai in KPK, Dhabeji in Sind, Sheikhpura in Punjab, Moqpondas in GB, Bhimber in AJK, Mohmand in FATA besides two projects of the federal government at Islamabad and Port Qasim would also nudge the process of industrialization in the country. The coming on stream of the energy producing projects by the end of 2018 and the plans to generate another 30000 MW of electricity by 2030 will surely help not only overcome the present energy crisis but would also cater to the future energy requirements of the country.





The connectivity through mega CPEC project will enhance trade opportunities for Pakistan with 70 per cent of the international maritime trade via Pakistan's two big ports of Karachi and the new Chinese-built port of Gwadar. (AFP)

The scope of the CPEC was further widened with the inclusion of Bhasha Dam, Peshawar-Karachi railway line, Karachi Circular Railway, Orange Line Train for all provincial capitals, Ketibander and special economic zones and three more energy projects in Sindh. Consequently the size of the CPEC in monetary terms has been jacked up to \$ 57 billion.

The leadership in Pakistan have an unswerving commitment to implement CPEC projects and to ensure the safety of the Chinese personnel working on those projects as well as to secure the developed infrastructure. A special security division comprising 15000 personnel has been created in this regard. Work on development projects at Gwadar is in full swing and FWO has already completed construction of 850 Km of roads in Balochistan as part of the western route. It is estimated that with the completion of CPEC there will be nearly 3% increase in the rate of GDP growth. This indicates how big a stake Pakistan has in the timely implementation of CPEC. It surely repre-

sents a transformational change that will accrue economic benefits to the country on perennial basis.

CPEC is a very vital component of the Chinese flagship project "One Belt One Road" that contemplates to benefit nearly 3 billion people residing in the countries which will be connected through this participative effort. It is probably the biggest economic initiative in the history of the world. Pakistan due to its geo-strategic situation will surely benefit the most, particularly the backward areas like Balochistan where Gwadar port is situated. With the contemplated regional connectivity, Pakistan will become the hub of economic activity for the entire region. China of course will also benefit from the project in a big way. There is no denying the fact that the CPEC presents a win-win situation for all, promising strong possibilities for becoming a catalyst to regional growth and prosperity.

Malik Muhammad Ashraf is a freelance Columnist in Pakistan. Views expressed are his own and do not reflect the magazine's policy.

From “Made in China” to “Intelligent Manufacturing from China”

The supply-side reform initiated by the Chinese government is restructuring the whole industrial spectrum, focusing on the emerging and high technologies, while upgrading the traditional sectors.

Bian Yongzu, Xu Zhiling

After missing the opportunity of the world first and second industrial revolutions, China’s manufacturing industry lagged behind western developed countries. But it seized its opportunity at the end of last century when the third industrial revolution and globalization was in full swing, adding powerful fuel to China’s economic growth. Over four decades since the start of reform and opening up, China grew rapidly into the “world’s factory”, and “Made in China” began to bring its prominent cost advantage into play. However, with the emergence of problems like overcapacity, the traditional manufacturing model is now in urgent need of transformation and upgrading. The supply-side reform initiated by the Chinese government is restructuring the whole industrial spectrum, focusing on the emerging and high technologies, while upgrading the traditional sectors. During the process, de-capacity, de-stocking, de-leverage, cost cut and increase of public goods supply are among the top priorities.

The intelligence revolution driven by the development of AI is triggering a 4th industrial revolution. It will increase the productivities across the board significantly, change our ways of living and working, and have a profound impact on the whole of society. China’s manufacturing industry is now at the starting point of this new, powerful, and unstoppable trend, which offers the prospects of huge new markets. The structure of international industrial division is now undergoing a reshaping process, with new waves of technological revolution and industrial revolution sweeping in one after another. China has firmly gripped the historical opportunity this time by accelerating transition of its model of economic development, and this will certainly lead a transformation in China’s manufacturing industry from “Made in China” to “Intelligent Manufacturing from China”.

Made in China 2025 – 5 major projects achieve initial results

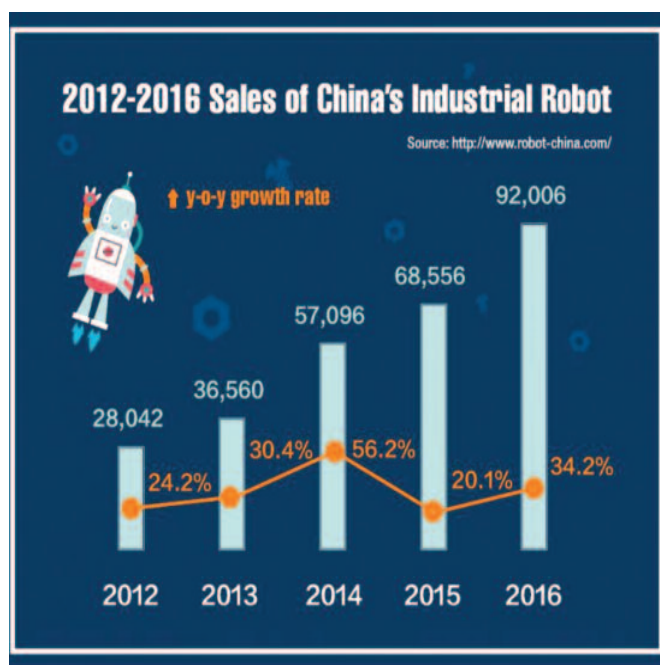
China’s State Council published the guideline Made in China 2025 in May 2015, with broad long-term visions of Made in China 2035 and Made in China 2045, which lays out the roadmap to making China the world leader in manufacturing. Under the guidance of Created in China 2025, the authorities established 11 major missions involving a range of areas that are essential to China’s industrial upgrading, and refined these missions to a series of specific guidelines. Five of these are major projects – the construction of national centers for manufacturing innovation, strengthening the industrial bases, improving intelligent manufacturing, enforcing green manufacturing, and pursuing high-end equipment innovation. Two are guidelines to foster Chinese brands in service-oriented manufacturing and equipment manufacturing. Four involve cultivating talent in new materials, IT, healthcare, and high-end manufacturing. Known as “11+X”, the top-level design is well on the way to implementation.



China to invest US\$ 15 billion in AI Products



The five major projects have all been launched and are achieving initial results. In terms of the construction of innovation centers, the first national center for power battery innovation has been set up; at the same time 19 provincial centers for manufacturing innovation has been established too. In terms of the industrial bases, the first batch of 19 basic public service platforms for industrial technology has been set up. Technologies like fuel injector assembly for gasoline engines, thulium doped fiber laser, the industrialization of T400 carbon fiber, the key technologies of intelligent high-speed train manufacturing, and differentiated fiber production technology have all reached international leading level.



In terms of intelligent manufacturing, two centers for Additive Manufacturing and Industrial Robots will soon be set up. The Chinese government undertook 226 comprehensive standardization tests on new applications, and chose 109 pilot and demonstration projects in intelligent manufacturing. Overall these have delivered an average production efficiency increase of 38%; efficiency of energy use has increased by 9.5%, and operational costs have dropped by 21%.

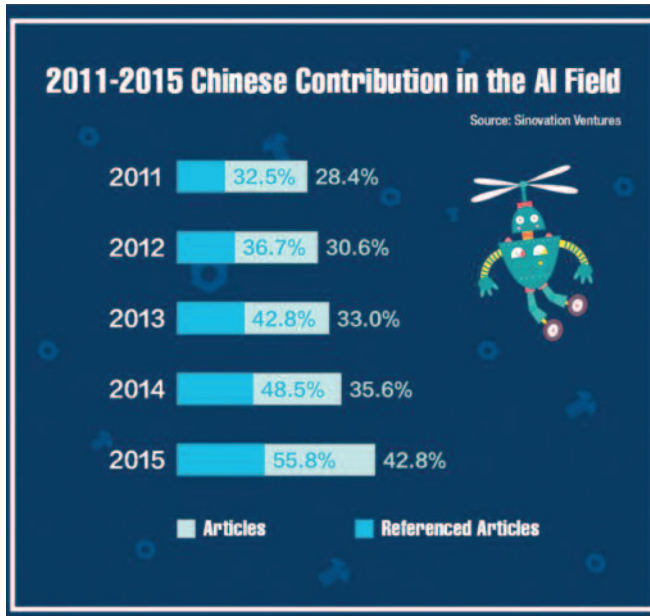
In the area of green manufacturing, the Chinese government have launched 57 programs to reduce high-risk pollutants, organized 99 pilot companies to carry out green design, published a product list that includes 119 products that involve green manufacturing, and incentivized the establishment of 51 national low-carbon industrial parks. The energy consumption per unit of the industrial added value of enterprises above scale is estimated to drop 5%, the utilization of fly ash, smelting slag and gypsum will reach 71%, 75% and 47% respectively. In the area of high-end equipment innovation, products like high-precision CNC gear grinders, multi-axis sophisticated heavy machine tools, and CNC stamping production lines have all reached world leading level. The ARJ21 regional aircraft has already been put into commercial operation, the C919 trunk line twinjet airliner made its maiden flight in May, and the AG600 amphibious aircraft will make its maiden flight this year too. At the same time, the Long March 5 Series Launch Vehicle and the world's first Quantum communication satellite have both been successfully launched.

The Increasing Contribution of High-end Manufacturing to the Economy

According to spokesperson Xing Zhihong of National Statistics Bureau, China's manufacturing industry accelerated its transition to middle-and-high-end manufacturing in the first half year of 2017. The growth rate of the added value of high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing was double the overall industrial growth rate over the same period.

Shenzhen is the best example of the rapid development in China's manufacturing industry. A group of emerging new high-tech manufacturing companies such as the world's biggest manufacturer of communication equipment, Huawei Technologies, the biggest producer of new energy power batteries, BYD, the biggest gene sequencing institute, the BGI, and the DGI unmanned aerial vehicle all emanate from Shenzhen. The driving role of innovation in Shenzhen's development is becoming more evident. In spite of the influence of international financial

crisis, the average annual GDP growth of Shenzhen since 2010 has been sustained at almost 10%. Within this figure, the growth of strategic emerging industries has been nearly 20%, and its contribution to economic growth has reached nearly 50%.



China to Catch up with the World in Artificial Intelligence

In recent years, China's unique strength in Big Data is playing an increasingly important role in the 4th industrial revolution, the core of which lies in artificial intelligence. According to the report *How Artificial Intelligence Can Help China's Economic Growth* from Accenture, AI can contribute 1.6% to China's annual economic growth, and achieve production growth of 27% by 2035. The government has designated artificial intelligence as a strategic area.

"Artificial intelligence" featured in the Report on the Work of the Government for the first time during the two sessions of 2017. The State Council issued The Development Plan of New Generation Artificial Intelligence on July 20, 2017, which set a target of making China the world leader in artificial intelligence by 2030. By that time the scale of core industries should exceed 1 trillion RMB (150 billion USD), and the scale of related industries

should exceed 10 trillion RMB (1.50 trillion USD). Approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the AI Industry and Technology Innovation Strategical Union was officially set up on July 23, 2017. With the strong support of the government, the AI industry is attaining rapid development in China. It is already narrowing the gap with the US, and can be expected to surpass the US in the foreseeable future. In some areas this is already happening. In terms of in-depth studies in AI, whether in the quantity of academic papers published or the number of citations, China already leads the field. The volume of leading AI papers to which Chinese academics contributed climbed from 23% in 2006 to 43% in 2015, and the number of citations rose from 25.5% to 56%.

The performance of China's AI companies in algorithms, computing power and data analysis has significantly improved in recent years. 9 Chinese companies – including IFLYTEK, Tencent and BAT – have been listed in the 50 Smartest Companies of 2017 by the MIT Technology Review. IFLYTEK and Tencent were ranked in the top 10, respectively 6th and 8th. According to an analysis published by the Tencent Research Institute on AI industry development in China and the US, the number of AI companies worldwide had reached 2542 by the end of June this year, of which 592 are Chinese companies, representing 23% of the total.

At the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence held at Melbourne in August 2017, China's researchers and companies and their research results attracted extensive attention. China's participants represented almost one quarter of the total, and nearly one third of the scientific achievements displayed at the conference came from China, surpassing the combined total from the US and Europe. At this new juncture in industrial development, intelligent manufacturing is a field where China will play a leading role in the future world.

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Who needs a staged drama over the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Syrian government?

Khan Sheikhoun Incident

The Khan Sheikhoun incident that took place in Syria's Idlib province on April 4, 2017, left 80 people dead and injured 200 more. While the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, supported by the United States, immediately blamed the Syrian government for using the chemical weapons against civilian population, Damascus has strongly denied the allegations and reiterated that it does not possess any chemical weapons' arsenal, the full destruction of which was confirmed by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

Commenting on the accusations against the Syrian government, Russia has multiple times reiterated its position that all chemical weapons were taken out of Syria in mid-2014 with Washington's assistance and called for a thorough probe into the Khan Sheikhoun events.

Despite Washington immediately blaming Damascus for the alleged chemical attack even before the probe into it was launched, the US has admitted that terrorists in the country are in possession of such weapons.

According to the UN-OPCW report, the government of Syrian President Bashar Assad is allegedly responsible for the use of sarin in the Khan Sheikhoun incident, while Daesh terrorist group is responsible for the use of sulfur mustard in Umm Hawsh. The Russian Permanent Mission to the United Nations has commented on the document, stating that the report looked more like an amateur document, and was based mostly on assumptions and the selective use of facts.

The Russian Defense Ministry, Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Industry and Trade have presented their own report on chemical attacks in Syria in the wake of a UN-OPCW document, which accuses Damascus of using chemical weapons in Khan Sheikhoun on April 4.

The Russian Foreign Ministry has stated that the risk of crimes related to chemical weapons use outside the

Middle East is high. "According to our assessment, the risk of chemical crimes spilling outside the borders of Syria and Iraq is very high, and even outside the Middle East such incidents could start taking place – in Afghanistan, in Russia, and in Western Europe." Russia has voiced strong opposition to the use of chemical weapons, emphasizing that those guilty in such crimes should be brought to justice. Claims that Russia is allegedly encouraging chemical weapons' use in Syria are "hysteria" and attempts to discredit Moscow, the Russian Foreign Ministry has stated, adding that it is unacceptable to blame Damascus for it based on media reports. Moscow believes that it makes no sense for Damascus to use chemical weapons as only the opposition could benefit from it.

According to the Russian Foreign Ministry, the UN-OPCW report on the chemical weapons' use in Syria is biased, "unprofessional and amateur."

"Of course we expected that the mechanism and the OPCW fact-finding mission would ensure a completely unbiased and a highly professional manner of investigation to decidedly and conclusively establish the guilty party. I shall say straight away that these expectations were not met," the head of the Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Department of the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry Mikhail Ulyanov said at a briefing.

First investigators refused to visit the site of the alleged chemical attack in Khan Sheikhoun in the Idlib province, the Russian ministry has recalled, adding that the probe had been conducted remotely. "The investigation was carried out remotely in New York and the Hague offices, as well as on the territory of one of the countries bordering Syria. This could not help but affect the quality of the investigation, which turned out to be extremely low." Specialists had previously refused to visit the Shairat

airbase, from where the chemical attack was allegedly conducted, according to the claims of Western countries explaining that visiting the airbase was “not a part of their mandate,” but still visited the base in October. “But experts categorically refused to collect samples in order to detect sarin saying that they did not have the relevant instructions,” Ulyanov said, noting that Moscow suspects “sabotage” in the work of the experts. “Actually, this is a scandal: this is an attempt to mislead the international community,” he told reporters. The report into the chemical attack contains words “supposedly,” “likely,” etc, which mean that the findings of the document can be questioned, according to Moscow.

Moscow Debunks All Three Points in Report Blaming Idlib Chemical Attack on Damascus.

The report blamed Damascus for the Idlib chemical attack based on three claims that 1) a bomb with sarin has been dropped by the Syrian military aviation on Khan Sheikhoun; 2) photo and video from the site; 3) analysis of sarin.

According to Russia’s findings, a Syrian warplane was in the area, but it was 5 km away from the site and couldn’t drop the bomb on the site due to the plane’s technical characteristics. Eyewitnesses also didn’t see a jet above Khan Sheikhoun, a Russian Defense Ministry official has said, emphasizing that due to these facts it is incorrect to say that a Syrian Su-22 could have dropped a bomb on the town in Idlib.

“If the plane had flown on the route which was registered by the United States... it could not have attacked Khan Sheikhoun from a simply technical point of view.” Moscow has been calling on OPCW-UN experts to probe whether the Khan Sheikhoun events had been staged but have received a negative response. “The report [by the OPCW-UN] noted that in 57 out of 247 cases of requests for medical assistance, the victims were taken to medical facilities even before the incident took place. The incident took place between 6:45 and 7:00 a.m. [4:45-7:00 GMT], according to the JIM [Joint Investigative Mechanism].

They [57 alleged victims] accessed health services even before that, and these facts are recorded and documented,” Ulyanov told a briefing, adding that some of the victims requested medical assistance in a hospital located 78 miles away from Khan Sheikhoun. Based on the way the bomb crater looks, the ammunition that hit Khan Sheikhoun exploded on the ground, the Russian Defense Ministry said. As a Russian chemistry expert has noted, claims of unique characteristics of sarin, which was confirmed to be used in Idlib, are baseless. According to the photos of White Helmets’ volunteers, they touched the site with their bare hands, if it was sarin, they would have died.

“Look, these people are digging in a shell pit, collecting something there, while they use respirators and cotton gloves as protective equipment, which do not really protect from sarin. Meanwhile, these people, as you can see, feel quite normal, cheerful, healthy. If there was sarin in the shell pit, the picture would be quite different, terrifying,” Ulyanov said, commenting on the video. According to Ulyanov, the video gives all grounds to assume that an explosive was first blown up, forming a pit where White Helmets volunteers then carried out their manipulations for camera, and only later were these pits splashed with sarin.

“Otherwise, these people would have already been dead... We drew the JIM’s attention to this video, but they preferred to refrain from analyzing it and reflecting it in the report.” The ammunition shown in the OPCW report was self-made from a water-pipe, according to the Russian Defense Ministry. In conclusion, the Russian diplomat has said that the all findings of the report have been proved to be false by Moscow.

However, Moscow has welcomed that the report agreed that photos made by the White Helmets organization’s volunteers who are believed to be connected with al-Nusra Front-linked are fake and staged.



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The fact that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) did not include a video footage by the “White Helmets” NGO into the report on April’s chemical incident in the Syrian province of Idlib suggests that the US decision to carry out a missile strike on a Syrian airbase was based on “insignificant information,” Russia’s Permanent Representative to the OPCW Alexander Shulgin said. The video footage of the “White Helmets” group featured the bodies of children who allegedly fell victims to sarin gas attack.

“As for the video of children dying presumably from the exposure to sarin, the FFM leaders explained that the experts did not even analyze it as they did not consider it to be primary evidence... But excuse me, photos of whom US Permanent Representative [to the United Nations] Nikki Haley was demonstrating at a meeting in New York?

Were they not of these children?... On April 6, at an official meeting of the OPCW delegation with the [US] State Department officials, we were told that US President [Donald] Trump got ‘extremely angry’ when he saw the footage of dying children,” Shulgin said at 85th OPCW executive council meeting.

The Russian envoy said that reportedly it was exactly this footage that made Trump take the decision to strike the Syrian Ash Shairat air base.

“But since you say, I mean our opponents, that the video is not a significantly important evidence in the case of the Khan Sheikhoun incident, then, it turns out that the president of the great power took a critically important decision to launch missiles on the basis of just some sort of insignificant information,” Shulgin said.

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Xi urges Abe to take more practical actions to improve China-Japan ties

Ahmed Husnein Choudhury

Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in DA NANG Viet Nam on 11 November, 2017, urging Japan to take more "practical actions" to improve ties with China and properly manage differences between the two countries in a "constructive way." "To improve China-Japan ties, the key is mutual trust," Xi told Abe on the sidelines of the 25th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders' Meeting in Vietnam's central city of Da Nang. He urged the Japanese side to take more practical actions and adopt more specific policies to reflect the strategic consensus reached by the two countries, which reaffirms that China and Japan are cooperation partners, not threat to their respective sovereignties.

President Xi also said, regarding history, that Taiwan and other major issues of principle concerning the political foundation of the China-Japan relations should be from the Japanese side, acted in light of the four political documents and the consensus reached by the two sides. A constructive way should be used to manage and control the differences between the two countries. As China and Japan are neighbors and major economies in Asia and the world, a stable development of China-Japan relationship conforms to the interests of both sides and also has an important influence on the region and the world at large.

2017 marks the 45th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, and 2018 will mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

President Xi said, the two sides should, bearing in mind the fundamental interests of the two peoples, correctly grasp the general direction of peace, friendship and cooperation. Both nations should be work to enable the bilat-

eral relations to keep improving and developing for the better through unremitting efforts and accumulating positive factors. President Xi also pointed out that mutually beneficial cooperation provides momentum to drive the China-Japan ties forward, and the two sides should improve the level of pragmatic cooperation in the new situation. He suggested the two countries promote regional economic integration, and push for cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative at an early date. The two sides should continue to increase exchanges on culture, media and youths, and can also strengthen people-to-people bond through carrying out cooperation on Olympics as China will host the Winter Olympic Games in 2022 and Japan will host the Summer Olympics in 2020.

Prime Minister Abe extended his congratulations on the success of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), which was held in October, 2017 and on President Xi's re-election as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. He said the Japanese side is willing to work with China to push for the development of the strategic mutually-beneficial relationship between the two countries by marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 2018. He also said, Japan hopes to increase high-level exchanges with China, carry out reciprocal economic and trade cooperation, and explore cooperation in connectivity and under the Belt and Road Initiative.

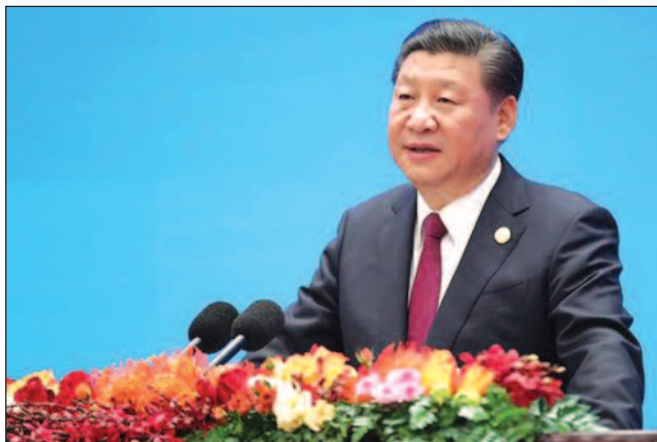
Prime Minister Abe also agreed to deepen exchanges on tourism, culture, youths and Olympics.

Source: Ahmed Husnein Choudhury is Assistant Editor of *Rising Asia*.

China Will Not “Export” Chinese Model: Xi

CPC would neither import foreign models of development nor export the Chinese model

Li Jing



Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting in Beijing, China, Dec. 1, 2017. (Xinhua/Liu Weibing)

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, said on December 1, 2017 that the CPC would neither import foreign models of development nor export the Chinese model. "We will not ask other countries to copy the Chinese practice," President Xi said while addressing the opening of a high-level dialogue between the CPC and world political parties in Beijing. He reiterated that the CPC strives for both the well-being of the Chinese people and human progress. Xi also said, besides taking care of China's internal matters, the CPC will create opportunities for the world through China's development.

The CPC, as the biggest political party in the world, will also explore the law of social development for humanity and share it with other countries, according to Xi. Noting that one of the founding missions of the CPC, established in 1921, was to end the plight of the country which had suffered long period of war and to ensure the people's survival, Xi stressed that the CPC "knows deeply the value of peace and holds firm resolve in maintaining peace."

To date, China has dispatched over 36,000 peacekeeping

personnel and the country is acting as a major peacekeeping force and contributor of funds for UN peacekeeping missions, Xi said. "At this very moment, there are more than 2,500 Chinese peacekeepers on UN missions in eight locations, safeguarding local peace and tranquility, despite difficulties and dangers."

He also pledged that no matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion. Also, the Party will continue work for common development around the world. By the year of 2020, China will finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. By 2035, socialist modernization will be basically realized and by the middle of the 21st century, China will develop into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

President Xi said, "This will benefit the Chinese people, and all people of the world as well." Moreover, the Party will contribute to exchanges and mutual learning among the civilizations of the world. With an open mind and inclusive attitude, the CPC will respect all people around the world and is willing to conduct dialogue, exchange and co-operation with people and political parties all over the world. Xi also said, For a long time, the CPC has been in regular contact with over 400 political parties and political organizations from more than 160 countries and regions and this "circle of friends" is developing continuously.

President Xi also said, facing the future, the CPC is willing to strengthen the exchanges with other political parties, share its experience in Party and state governance, carry on communication and dialogues among different civilizations and promote strategic trust with others.

The CPC is also willing to work with people around the world in advancing the building of a community of shared future and creating a better world.

Source: Edited by Li Jing, Xinhua News Agency.

How the World is Reacting to Trump Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's Capital



Palestinian women shout in protest during a mass demonstration in Gaza.



Turkish leader Recep Tayyip Erdogan threatened to cut diplomatic ties with Israel if Trump went through with the embassy move, calling it a "red line for Muslims".



Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas warned Trump against "the dangerous consequences such a decision would have to the peace, security and stability"



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