

Xi Jinping



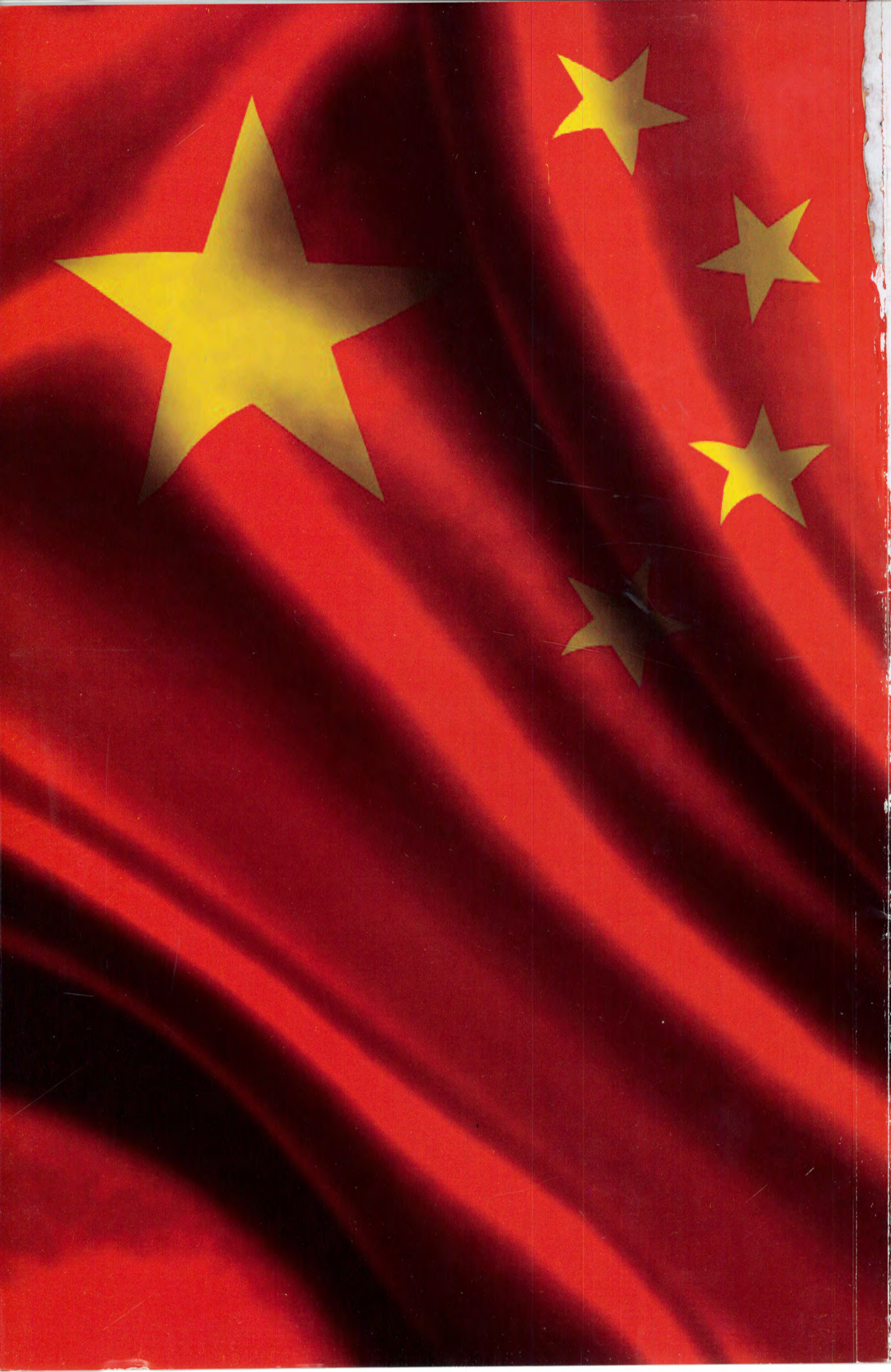
China

- **General Secretary**
Communist Party

- **President**
People's Republic of China

- **Chairman**
Central Military Commission
and much more

World's Most Powerful Leader





**Welcome
People's Leader**



Ki

Charms
the
World



CONTENTS

We plan to do more – much more Why we conducted a country-wide public opinion poll? Mr Zahid Malik (Editor-in-Chief, <i>Pakistan Observer</i>)	06
Xi Statesman of the Year 2015	08
Message from Chinese Ambassador Sun Weidong	09
Dynamic Leadership of Great Country M.Akram Zaki (Former Secretary-General Foreign Affairs, & Former Ambassador to China)	10
President of the People's Republic of China Khalid Mehmood, Former Ambassador to China	12
President Xi Jinping: A Caring Leader Masood Khan (Former Ambassador to China)	14
President Xi Jinping loves people Lu Shulin (Former Ambassador to Pakistan)	16
Xi launches CPEC - Boon for Pakistan	18
Xi Among All-weather Friends	22
Xi Jinping's Anti-corruption Campaign	24
Xi's Belt and Road Initiative in Five-Year Plan	25
Xi's Chinese Dream	26
Xi Jinping's – Budding Days	28
Xi Coming of Age	31
Xi Jinping working his Way Up	32
Xi Jinping in the Political Ring	34
Xi: The Family Man	38
Xi: Command and Control	40
Xi at Inspiring V-Day Parade	43
Sports Diplomacy of Xi Jinping	48
Xi Loves People, People Love Xi	53
Showers of Praise	58
Comments from Foreign Media	61
Xi's Shuttle Diplomacy	65
Xi & Leaders from Poland, Serbia, Czech, Bulgaria, Slovakia	70
Xi The Economist	71
Xi Enchants Africans too	74
Xi Jinping: Jewel in the Crown of UN	78
Writings about Xi Jinping	82
Xi the Chinese Choice	83
Behind Every Great Man there is Great Woman	85
Xi's Actions and Interactions	88
President Xi's Vision for 2016	91
Great Wall of Great China	92

We plan to do more – much more

Why we conducted a country-wide public opinion poll?



Zahid Malik

*Editor-in-Chief, Pakistan Observer
&
Chairman, 101 Friends of China*

I have been advocating for the last many years that the destinies of Pakistan and China are intertwined geographically, strategically and economically. The two countries have been bound together by the Nature, one country on this side of the majestic Himalayas and the other on the side of this ice-clad towering pinnacle of the Earth. I have been projecting this assessment of mine from every platform available, including through the Pakistan Observer.

It was in this perspective that in November 2014, I along with some of the distinguished and well-placed Pakistanis established a high-profile strategic think-tank by the name of "101 Friends of China". Pakistan's 101 influentials are its Founder/Senior Members while its membership will run into millions throughout the country. We prefer to call ourselves a support group. It means to come out in support of Pak-China relations whenever so required and to keep in view Chinese strategic interests in Pakistan and vice versa.

With the passage of time my interest started growing in promoting multi-dimensional relations between Pakistan and China and also an urge for a deeper study of what led to China's miraculous emergence as the fastest growing economy of the world and how and

why the Chinese acceptable influence was spreading in every nook and corner of the globe. The answer I got was very simple: The charismatic leadership of President Xi Jinping - the world's most towering personality. I started respecting him as the world's most dynamic and pragmatic statesman with a vision of peace and prosperity the world-over.

However, with a view to knowing how the people of Pakistan, or to be more precise, the readers of my Paper, evaluate my assessment of President Xi Jinping, we designed a 45 days country-wide sample survey conducted through the network of our Correspondents and other available sources and, very briefly, according to the first survey of its kind, 84.3% respondents voted for President Xi Jinping as a role model Statesman of the Year 2015.

Incidentally, I was having a meeting with Mr. CHEN Dongxiao, President, Shanghai Institute for International Studies, and other officials of the Institute on 17 November 2015 along with other nine Senior Members of the 101 Friends of China, when I received an SMS from my Office in Islamabad about the findings of the country-wide survey.

I was so thrilled that I interrupted the proceedings of our meeting and announced the result of our public opinion poll which

was welcomed by a thunderous applause both by the Chinese and Pakistani delegates.

The next day the Pakistan Observer carried a front-page Shanghai-dated story about the outcome of our survey, the facsimile of which is being published on the following page.

We see the unmistakable impact of President Xi Jinping's larger than life, colossal profile not just on Pakistan and China but the entire globe. To substantiate our own impressions about the pervasive influence of President Xi on world politics and economics, our survey confirmed that he is, without an iota of doubt, the Statesman of the Year 2015. Our choice is neither random nor influenced by the fact that President Xi is a great friend of Pakistan. I have also met some others, from amongst intellectuals and analysts, who construe and conclude that President Xi's position as world leader will further strengthen in future.

President Xi wields immense power by holding the offices of General Secretary of the Communist Party, President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. A few leaders would match such confluence of responsibilities to make momentous decisions.

On his watch, China's GDP has reached a staggering RMB 67.67 trillion, second only to the United States. Living standards of Chinese people have risen exponentially. And China is forging ahead. But it is not just the phenomenal economic progress of China that makes President Xi Jinping one of the most influential leaders in the contemporary world. He has a clear vision, a Chinese Dream, to build China as a great nation, and to lead Chinese renaissance and new awakening. What is more, this dream is coming true as this great nation marches towards rejuvenation and prosperity. He is strengthening the Communist Party by pursuing constant reform, accountability and transparency. The third wave of market reforms has made China an indispensable part of globalization and global economy. President Xi brought hands-on experience to his new office back in 2013, having led the megapolis of Shanghai and two provinces, as well as by being an active Vice President of China. Even before assuming office as the President, he had met with world leaders and discussed with them ways to make the Earth Planet a safer, more stable and more secure place.

By moving China on the path of economic development, President Xi is ensuring that one fifth of humanity remains prosperous and progressive. This contributes to world peace and security.

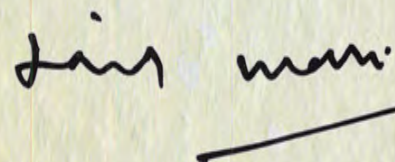
China has already become a country with significant influence in the world. No decision at the global diplomatic top table can be taken without China's participation. This year, the international community took momentous decisions on climate change, peacekeeping, and sustainable development agenda, for instance, and President Xi Jinping was there to demonstrate China's leadership and commit Chinese human and financial resources in order to steer the world towards win-win cooperation.

Despite scaling dizzying economic heights China under the leadership of President Xi remains close to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He is especially close to Pakistan. When he visited Pakistan last year, he announced a whopping investment package for the flagship project of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This was indeed a precious gift. What enamoured the people of Pakistan most was his genuine, heartfelt warmth towards them.

President Xi is popular around the world. He has already made a great impact on global strategic, political and economic landscape. His legacy will have longevity down the decades and live on to save "succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and bestow shared prosperity on them.

Pakistan Observer brings out this special supplement to pay a fitting tribute to President Xi Jinping and advance the agenda of 101 Friends of China. Pakistan Observer and this unique, pioneering think tank – 101 Friends of China – will continue to fortify the diverse but unifying bonds between Pakistan and China and generate greater support for peace, stability and prosperity in the region and beyond.

I pledge, before I conclude, that I have definite plans to do more to further strengthen Pak-China relations in all respects - the unique relations between Pakistan and China.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jinnah', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Xi Statesman of The Year 2015

Zahid Malik proudly makes announcement at Foreign Office, Shanghai



President Xi Jinping, who has been named 'Statesman of the Year 2015.'

**Group Captain (R)
S. M. Hali**

SHANGHAI—In response to the welcome address by Mr. Fu Jihong, Deputy Director General Foreign Office at an official lunch hosted by him in honour of the visiting delegates from the Pakistani mega think tank 101 Friends of China (FOC) at the Shanghai State Building. Mr. Zahid Malik, Chairman of the 101 FOC, made a momentous announcement:

"I have received information from Islamabad this morning that as a result of a 45 day-long country-wide survey carried on who should be declared the Statesman of the Year by Pakistan Observer?"

The Chief Editor of Pakistan Observer, one of Pakistan's leading dailies, informed that the daily conducted the open ended survey in which 84.3% respondents voted for China's President Xi Jinping – as "Statesman of the Year 2015." Reading aloud the message received from Islamabad, Mr. Malik informed the hosts that three most distinguished, unmatched and unique qualities of President Xi Jinping made him stand out heads and shoulders

above the other names of international and national leaders considered for the award. Mr. Zahid Malik enumerated that Xi Jinping's endeavours to establish peace in the region and the world, his efforts towards promoting global economic stability and the fact that neither China harbours any hegemonic designs against its neighbours nor believes in the abhorrent practice of "regime change" in target countries.

The announcement by the

Chairman of 101 FOC was received in spontaneous applause by the jubilant Chinese hosts. Mr. Zahid Malik informed Mr. Fu Jihong, Deputy Director General Foreign Office and his colleagues that he will publish a 100 page supplement/special report in the prestigious daily Pakistan Observer on February 8, 2016 projecting the development oriented and peace promoting mission of China and its top leadership.

The final official engagement of 101 FOC on this visit to China concluded on a joyful note, where its senior politburo managed to apprise the Chinese think tanks, foreign office and media regarding the vision, mission statement and operations of the mega think tank and support group, which is playing a vital role in bringing the people of China and Pakistan even closer and is providing yeoman service in creating support for CPEC.

Pakistan
OBSERVER | Wednesday November 18, 2015

Xi Statesman of the Year 2015

Zahid Malik proudly makes announcement at Foreign Office

**GROUP CAPTAIN (R)
S. M. HALI**

SHANGHAI—In response to the welcome address by Mr. Fu Jihong, Deputy Director General Foreign Office at an official lunch hosted by him in honour of the visiting delegates from the Pakistani mega think tank 101 Friends of China (FOC) at the Shanghai State Building. Mr. Zahid Malik, Chairman of the 101 FOC, made a momentous announcement:

"I have received information from Islamabad this morning that as a result of a 45 day-long country-wide survey carried on who should be declared the Statesman of the Year by Pakistan Observer?"

The Chief Editor of Pakistan Observer, one of Pakistan's leading dailies, informed that the daily conducted the open ended survey in which 84.3% respondents voted for China's President Xi Jinping – as a role "Model Statesman of the Year 2015."

Reading aloud the message received from Islamabad, Mr. Malik informed the hosts that

President Xi Jinping, who has been named 'Statesman of the year 2015'.

bility and the fact that neither China harbours any hegemonic designs against its neighbours nor believes in the abhorrent practice of "regime change" in target countries.

The announcement by the Chairman of 101 FOC was received in spontaneous applause by the jubilant Chinese hosts. Mr. Zahid Malik informed Mr. Fu Jihong, Deputy Director General Foreign Office and his colleagues that he will publish a 100 page supplement/special report in the prestigious daily Pakistan Observer on January 1, 2016 projecting the development oriented and peace promoting mission of China and its top leadership.

The final official engagement of 101 FOC on this visit to China concluded on a joyful note, where its senior politburo managed to apprise the Chinese think tanks, foreign office and media regarding the vision, mission statement and operations of the mega think tank and support group, which is playing a vital role in bringing the people of China and Pakistan even closer and is providing yeoman service in creating support for CPEC.

three most distinguished, unmatched and unique qualities of President Xi Jinping made him stand out heads and shoulders above the other names of international and national leaders considered for the award. Mr. Zahid Malik enumerated that Xi Jinping's endeavours to establish peace in the region and the world, his efforts towards promoting global economic stability and the fact that neither China harbours any hegemonic designs against its neighbours nor believes in the abhorrent practice of "regime change" in target countries.

was welcomed by a thunderous applause both by the Chinese and Pakistani delegates.

The next day the Pakistan Observer carried a front-page Shanghai-dated story about the outcome of our survey, the facsimile of which is being published on the following page.

We see the unmistakable impact of President Xi Jinping's larger than life, colossal profile not just on Pakistan and China but the entire globe. To substantiate our own impressions about the pervasive influence of President Xi on world politics and economics, our survey confirmed that he is, without an iota of doubt, the Statesman of the Year 2015. Our choice is neither random nor influenced by the fact that President Xi is a great friend of Pakistan. I have also met some others, from amongst intellectuals and analysts, who construe and conclude that President Xi's position as world leader will further strengthen in future.

President Xi wields immense power by holding the offices of General Secretary of the Communist Party, President of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. A few leaders would match such confluence of responsibilities to make momentous decisions.

On his watch, China's GDP has reached a staggering RMB 67.67 trillion, second only to the United States. Living standards of Chinese people have risen exponentially. And China is forging ahead. But it is not just the phenomenal economic progress of China that makes President Xi Jinping one of the most influential leaders in the contemporary world. He has a clear vision, a Chinese Dream, to build China as a great nation, and to lead Chinese renaissance and new awakening. What is more, this dream is coming true as this great nation marches towards rejuvenation and prosperity. He is strengthening the Communist Party by pursuing constant reform, accountability and transparency. The third wave of market reforms has made China an indispensable part of globalization and global economy. President Xi brought hands-on experience to his new office back in 2013, having led the megapolis of Shanghai and two provinces, as well as by being an active Vice President of China. Even before assuming office as the President, he had met with world leaders and discussed with them ways to make the Earth Planet a safer, more stable and more secure place.

By moving China on the path of economic development, President Xi is ensuring that one fifth of humanity remains prosperous and progressive. This contributes to world peace and security.

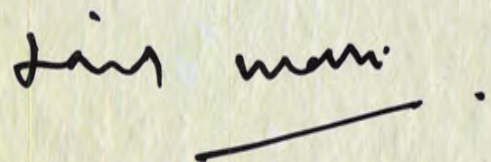
China has already become a country with significant influence in the world. No decision at the global diplomatic top table can be taken without China's participation. This year, the international community took momentous decisions on climate change, peacekeeping, and sustainable development agenda, for instance, and President Xi Jinping was there to demonstrate China's leadership and commit Chinese human and financial resources in order to steer the world towards win-win cooperation.

Despite scaling dizzying economic heights China under the leadership of President Xi remains close to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He is especially close to Pakistan. When he visited Pakistan last year, he announced a whopping investment package for the flagship project of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This was indeed a precious gift. What enamoured the people of Pakistan most was his genuine, heartfelt warmth towards them.

President Xi is popular around the world. He has already made a great impact on global strategic, political and economic landscape. His legacy will have longevity down the decades and live on to save "succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and bestow shared prosperity on them.

Pakistan Observer brings out this special supplement to pay a fitting tribute to President Xi Jinping and advance the agenda of 101 Friends of China. Pakistan Observer and this unique, pioneering think tank – 101 Friends of China – will continue to fortify the diverse but unifying bonds between Pakistan and China and generate greater support for peace, stability and prosperity in the region and beyond.

I pledge, before I conclude, that I have definite plans to do more to further strengthen Pak-China relations in all respects - the unique relations between Pakistan and China.



Jais Man

Message from Chinese Ambassador Sun Weidong



I am pleased to learn that H.E. Mr. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, has been declared by Pakistan Observer the Statesman of the Year 2015. This is the strong testimony to the high esteem of the Pakistani people to the Chinese leadership as well as the profound friendship of the Pakistani people to the Chinese people.

Since assuming General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in November 2012, H.E. Xi Jinping launched a series of guidelines and policies on governance of the state, covering a wide range of political, economic and social development and bringing fundamental changes to China's outlook.

He raised the Chinese Dream with the "Two Centenary Goals" as the core, namely, to double the 2010 GDP and per capita income of urban and rural residents and finish the building of a society of initial prosperity in all respects when the CPC celebrates its centenary in 2020, and turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious when the People's Republic of China marks its centenary in 2049.

He proposed the "Four Comprehensives" policy, namely, comprehensively build a moderately prosperous society, comprehensively deepen reform, comprehensively implement the rule of law and comprehensively strengthen Party discipline. It provides comprehensive guidance and vigorous momentum to the great drive of socialist modernization of China.

He put forward and made systematic exposition on the "Five-Point Development Philosophy" of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development at the Fifth Plenum of the 18th Central Committee of CPC. It is the essence of the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) and provides the guidelines of action to speed up the pace to finish the building of a society of initial prosperity in all respects.

He raised the Initiative of jointly building the Silk Road

Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (or the Belt and Road Initiative) in October 2013, which has won positive response and extensive support from the international community. The Belt and Road Initiative is aimed to strengthen the connectivity and achieve win-win outcome of the countries along the Belt and Road.

President Xi Jinping attaches great importance to the China-Pakistan relationship. In April 2015, President Xi made a historic state visit to Pakistan. During the visit, both leaders agreed to uplift the China-Pakistan relationship to the all-weather strategic cooperative partnership and further advance the bilateral substantive cooperation with China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) as the main component, which injected fresh momentum into our bilateral cooperation and ushered in a new chapter of our brotherly relationship. As the pilot and major project of the Belt and Road Initiative, CPEC is being advanced with constant progress. Both sides are now working closely together to fully implement the important consensus reached by both leaders.

For years, Pakistan Observer has been long committed to promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples by carrying out comprehensive and positive coverage of China's development and China-Pakistan relationship. I highly appreciate your efforts in this regard and hope that in the days to come, Pakistan Observer could play a more important role as the bridge connecting our two peoples.

The China-Pakistan relationship has entered into the new phase of grand development with tremendous opportunities. I look forward to working with the Pakistani friends from all walks of life to further promote our friendship and cooperation, so as to achieve the goal of China-Pakistan Community of Shared Destiny at an early date.

Sun Weidong
Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan

Dynamic Leader of a Great Country



M. Akram Zaki

Former Secretary General Foreign Affairs and Former Ambassador to China.

Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, since March 2013, has emerged as the most outstanding Statesman on the global Political scene. He has taken several bold policy initiatives to promote peace and security as well as shared development and prosperity, not only for China, but also for Asia and the world. His vision of creating a harmonious international society and a peaceful, stable and prosperous world, which he has been articulating so well, has won the hearts and minds of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He has become symbol of their hopes and aspirations for a better life. Even the common people in Europe and America, who have been facing economic difficulties since 2008, due to prolonged economic crisis, have begun to take interest in China's model of continued peaceful development and the policies of China's dynamic leadership.

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held at Beijing from November 8, 2012 made Xi Jinping the highest ranking and the most powerful leader of China for the next five or ten years, On November 15, he was elected to the highest Party office of General Secretary, he was also made Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC).

In March 2013, the National People's Congress (NPC) elected him as President of China, putting triple-crown on his head to lead peacefully developing China in this fast changing and turbulent world.

Xi Jinping had risen to the top on the basis of hard work and his illustrious record of long and dedicated services as Party worker, govern-

ment official and friend of the poor people. Welfare of the people and solving their problems is his passion. He has rich and varied experience of working at village level, at county level, provincial level and national level. He worked in backward parts of China and also in more advanced areas. He had done development works in several provinces like Shaanxi, Hebei, Fujian, Zhejiang, and also in major cities like Shanghai. He also worked in military, including the CMC at various stages at Beijing.

In October 2007, the 17th National Congress brought Xi from Shanghai into nine-member Standing Committee of the Politburo, which is the highest policymaking body, he could be seen as the rising star On the 60th Anniversary of PRC, October 1, 2009, Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad and Pakistan Study Centre, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China, held a special session on "China of Today and Tomorrow," I presented the main paper, which was later published in the form of a small book under the same title, which was published in English and Chinese, and later also in Urdu.

In that Paper, I had written, "The elevation and inclusion of two younger leaders, Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang, into the Politburo Standing Committee was especially significant. They could be groomed to form the core of the 'Fifth Generation Leadership of China after 2012'. Indeed, they were groomed and prepared very well and have taken over their new responsibilities - Xi Jinping as President, and Li Keqiang as Premier.

The new supreme Leader of China, Xi

further advance the policy of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics. He is well-versed in "Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thoughts. He is inspired by Deng Xiaoping Theory.

Being a man of the people, he supports 'Three Represents' of Jiang Zemin. He has been a close associate of Hu Jintao in developing the concept of 'Scientific Development' and 'Socialist Harmonious Society.' He is highly qualified and experienced to lead powerful and fast developing China to further progress and prosperity and more important role in maintaining peace and stability in Asia and the world.

In a short period of less than three years many bold and constructive initiatives have been taken by President Xi Jinping at the home front as well as in Foreign Policy. In China, he has been projecting the vision of Chinese Dream of rejuvenation of the nation, which has a history of more than 5000 years of rich culture and glorious civilization. He wants all-round progress by scientific development and improving the standard of living and quality of life of the people through hard work and discipline. He is introducing rule of law and strongly curbing corruption.

Like the past three decades, China's GDP of 2010 will be doubled by 2020. But this time per capita GDP will also be doubled both in urban and rural areas to improve living standard of the people. Two Centenaries: A grand blueprint has been chartered to make China a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the centenary of CPC in 2021, and a target has been set to turn China into a prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious, modern socialist country by the centenary of the People's Republic of China in 2049.

Foreign Policy, Important Initiatives

Asian Security: At the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, he proposed a new Security Structure for Asia, though consultations between all Asian countries, as opposed to present system of alliance against others.

AIB: China's leader believes in shared and common development. China has taken the initiative to establish Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. China contributed initial US\$100 billion and now 57 countries have joined. China has also started a new development NDB which was first planned as BRICS Bank.

One Belt and One Road: One of the most dynamic projects is to revive the ancient Silk Road through Central Asia and Middle East to Europe

and North Africa. The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is to revive the old maritime trade of China which was at peak in the 15th Century. This will improve connectivity and cooperation between nations, cultures and the peoples. China has established a Silk Road Fund of \$40 billion. CPEC: China Pakistan Economic Corridor is another major initiative from Kashgar in western China to Sea port of Gwadar in Pakistan. This long-term development plan which includes many projects and huge investments will benefit many countries.

Africa: President Xi in a recent visit to Africa announced an aid package of \$60 billion. China is also taking many constructive initiatives in other parts of the world including Latin America, Central Asia, East Asia, and West Asia to promote peace and shared development.

New Model of Great Power Relations

President Xi Jinping's brilliant and creative new ideas of building a New Model of Great Powers Relations, is a breath of fresh air in international politics. History is full of clashes, conflicts, confrontations, power politics, hegemony, war and destruction. He wants big countries like USA and China to respect each other, cooperate, build and seek mutual interests and bring benefits to their own people and the world.

He pledges that China will never seek hegemony. During his visit to USA in 2012, in his meeting with President Obama, he suggested "China and USA can explore a path of new partnership in which major powers live in harmony, engage in positive interaction, and achieve mutually beneficial cooperation."

President Xi Jinping believes and tells foreign leaders that Global community has become interdependent and integrated and shares common destiny. He advocates that all countries should work together to build a more balanced and equal partnership to achieve peace, security development and progress. His strong advocacy of peace, security, stability, development and progress for all nations and his emphasis on economic, political, social, cultural and ecological, development to improve the people's standard of living in all countries, has made him the most popular world leader.

Xi Jinping had risen to the top on the basis of hard work and his illustrious record of long and dedicated services

President of the People's Republic of China



Khalid Mehmood
Former Ambassador to China

Undoubtedly President Xi Jinping is a powerful and revered Chinese leader. The long time former Prime Minister of Singapore late LEE KUANYEW aptly described him as "a thoughtful man", placing him in the class of legendary Nelson Mandela. In his personal life, he is known to be a good husband and a good father. President Xi is a confident, pragmatic, sagacious and a good-humored leader. He is the lodestar of the ship of the Chinese nation heading fast to the speedy revitalization of the Chinese Dream. Indeed China is lucky to be blessed with his wise leadership.

President Xi Jinping is the new Generation Chinese leader with distinguished revolutionary pedigree. Son of Xi Zhongxun, a Communist revolutionary and former Vice Premier, he is the first top Party leader to have been born after 1949, the year People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded.

President Xi rose from the grass-root level having gained extensive experience while holding important positions in party, army and government in Fujian, Hebei, Zhejiang provinces and Shanghai. Everywhere he left his mark. He is credited with drafting the Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Xiamen, Fujian Province, which laid the foundation of the city's urban planning and future economic

development. In Zhengdin, Hebei Province, he constructed the replica of the fabled "Rong Mansion" which has been used as the set for hundreds of movies and TV dramas and has become a tourist attraction, earning huge continuing income to the city. Similarly, a number of enterprises set up by him in Fuzhou are playing a significant role in the city's development. While he is also remembered for having introduced information technology in Fujian, his model of Village Supervisory Committees was later extended to the rest of the country. In Shanghai, he is known for promoting the economic integration of the Yangtze River Delta.

Before being inducted as the leader on 14 March, 2013, President Xi served as the country's Vice President, and had successfully organized various mammoth events including the Olympics and Paralympics and the 60th Foundation Anniversary Celebrations of PRC. Apart from extensive touring of foreign countries, he is known to have visited all the Chinese 31 Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. He is also well conversant with issues related to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. In other words, he has developed a deep understanding of the conditions of his country and its people and is eminently qualified to lead the nation on its path to accelerated

development, progress and prosperity.

Renewal of "Chinese Dream" is the leitmotif of President Xi's policies. He has continued with Deng's policy of Reforms and opening-up to the outside world, while emphasizing the centrality of the Chinese Communist Party's role. He seeks growth emphasizing resource conservation, environmental protection and sustainable pattern of development. In this regard he has placed special emphasis on fighting corruption and waste across the board, showing zero level tolerance. Within a short span of time, a large number of corrupt officials have been arrested, of which more than 90% receiving penalties. Under his leadership, strict discipline and accountability are the order of the day. To ensure efficiency, he has established a series of new 'Central Leading Groups' to cut down bureaucratic delays. President Xi has also undertaken military reforms with a view to making China's defence forces lean and effective. Last September, he announced that China will cut down around 300,000 troops of People's Liberation Army (PLA), a testimony of China's commitment to safeguarding the world peace

At the same time, President Xi is a man of compassion having welfare of the people uppermost in his heart. He attaches great importance to communication with the people via news media. President Xi believes that "there are always more means than difficulties as long as we have a firm resolve" and that without hard work the best blue prints will be of no use.

In external relations, President Xi is pursuing a new type of international relations with mutual benefits and win-win results as the core. While vowing that China will never seek hegemony, he has embarked upon a policy of co-operative and mutually beneficial partnership with other countries. The instrument chosen is massive investments abroad. His Belt and Road Initiative is aimed to strengthen connectivity and common development among the relevant countries. President Xi likes to have frequent close interaction with other world leaders. He genuinely believes that "culture is enriched,

President Xi is a confident, pragmatic, sagacious and a good-humored leader. He is the lodestar of the ship of the Chinese nation heading fast to the speedy revitalization of the Chinese Dream. Indeed China is lucky to be blessed with his wise leadership.

hearts are joined together, and friendship is deepened through exchanges". In his vision, increasingly integrated global community shares a common destiny. World peace and development through mutual respect and pragmatic cooperation is imperative to safeguard the common interests of all of humanity and to make the world a better place. In President Xi's visionary just world architecture, China's relations with its "Iron Brother" Pakistan continue to retain a special place. In the flagship China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Pakistan constitutes the confluence of the land route and maritime dimensions of the overarching grand design of Belt and Road Initiative. CPEC benefiting all areas of Pakistan will surely reinforce the "All weather strategic cooperative partnership" between the two countries. Meanwhile, mutual collaboration in all the fields including UN and other international fora, reflecting the strategic congruence between Pakistan and China, goes apace. President Xi Jinping's historic visit to Pakistan during April, 2015 provided yet another opportunity to reaffirm the two countries' firm resolve to safeguard this invaluable asset and to transfer it in enhanced fashion to the succeeding generations.

President Xi Jinping: A Caring Leader



Masood Khan
Former Ambassador to China

Last year, on April 20, President Xi Jinping, during his visit to Islamabad, in a ceremony conferred a rare award on me. It is called the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Friendship Award. President Mamoon Hussain witnessed the ceremony. This was an individual award that was given to me in recognition of the role I played as Pakistan's Ambassador in promoting friendship between Pakistan and China. Besides me, Ali Ahmad Jan, guardian of the Chinese cemetery, received this award in the individual category.

While receiving the award, I greeted President Xi in Chinese. He smiled and greeted me with a firm handshake. The news of this ceremony was broadcast widely by the powerful Chinese media and I started receiving congratulatory messages from my Chinese friends. It was a big deal to have been recognized by one of the most powerful and, arguably, the most influential world leader.

I had the opportunity of seeing President many times during our leaders' visits to China. I am talking about the period of 2008 to 2012, when President Xi was China's dynamic and powerful Vice President. During talks, he always had a benign, engaging but enigmatic smile on his face.

He is a good listener and captures the main points and nuances of what his interlocutors say; which is evident from his pertinent and pointed responses. He does not use any notes no matter how long the conversations are. During formal and infor-

mal meetings, he is neither officious nor distant. He exudes confidence, empathy, goodwill and friendship. He always prefers to make concrete suggestions and take solid, practical decisions.

President Xi Jinping has deep affection for Pakistan. In his article - Pakistan-China Dosti Zindabad - he wrote on April 19 this year, on the eve of his visit to Pakistan, President Xi said that Pakistan is "good friend (who lives) in my heart". As a young man, he had heard many stories about Pakistan that Pakistan was a great friend of China and that it had opened an air corridor for China to reach out to the world and had supported China in restoring its seat in the United Nation. These and many other stories left a strong imprint on his mind.

The source of these stories, among others, was General Geng Biao, who served as China's Ambassador to Pakistan from 1956 to 1959. General Geng later on became a Vice Premier and Defense Minister. It was during the latter position that President Xi, as a young professional, had the opportunity to work with General Geng and see Pakistan through his prism of the rich and fond memories of the revered, elder statesman.

President Xi's amiable manners would not give a hint of his steely resolve that has been a key factor in transforming China and the world. In China, he has led the economy towards "new normals" that include rebalanced, stable and sustainable

growth, as well as quality, technological innovation and even distribution of benefits. He is presiding over China's emergence as the largest economy in the world in a manner that the pace of the transition is manageable and the momentum resilient. On his watch, far-reaching steps have been taken to ensure China's integration in the world economy. His fierce campaign against corruption to "strike tigers and flies at the same time" has set new standards for accountability in China and the world.

President Xi's greatest impact, however, is on the entire globe. In history, from time to time initiatives have been taken to reconstruct war-torn countries and rebuild their economies. The US\$ 13 billion (at current dollar value approximately US\$ 130 billion) Marshall Plan - or the European Recovery Program - of the post-World War II era comes readily to one's mind. That was a postwar project and specific to Europe. The One Belt, One Road initiative launched by China, under the leadership of President Xi, is radically changing the global landscape. Moreover, One Belt, One Road is a peacetime initiative.

China is now a rich country but it speaks up for the poor, developing countries and wants to share its riches and knowhow with them. President Xi's decisions and pronouncements symbolize that approach as he announced this year that China would provide US\$ 2 billion to help developing countries to implement Sustainable Development Agenda, write off the bilateral debt of many least developed, land-locked and small island states, and contribute US\$ 1 billion to China Peace Development Fund for the United Nations.

The world has been plagued by the problems of abject poverty, chronic conflicts and wars, mutually destructive economic competition, and exploitation of the resources of the developing countries. One Belt, One Road will connect Asia, Africa and Europe and through enhanced connectivity reduce divisions amongst nations. Countries of these regions will be engaged in promoting prosperity for all, which in turn would foster harmony and peace. All countries of the three continents will have ownership of mega-projects covering infrastructure, industry, energy, and telecommunications. These projects, which will be the products of the partnerships of multiple stakeholders and regions,

will create a new culture of interdependence and cooperation and launch a truly "brave new world", to borrow a phrase from Aldous Huxley. For the coming decade, President Xi and China will be at the helm of this transformation.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is part of this grand vision. The amount of US\$ 46 billion that President Xi announced during his visit to Pakistan is the seed money that would set in motion the largest revolution in our part of the world. The project would link up East, Central, South and West Asia in strong economic and cultural ties. Pakistan will be a corridor and a hub for investment and economic development. It would be both a conduit and destination for human progress and prosperity. This has been made possible by the cumulative wisdom of the leadership of China and Pakistan. In this context, we owe a debt of gratitude to President Xi.

The CPEC is firmly anchored in the strong strategic and political bonds of friendship and solidarity between Pakistan and China. Our relations are poised to grow even more robust in the years and decades to come. I pay a tribute to 101 Friends of China and its dynamic Chairman Mr. Zahid Malik for bringing out this special supplement which captures a moment in modern history when President Xi rises as the Most Respected and Influential Statesmen in the World.

"In the modern era, our nation experienced constant hardship and difficulties. The Chinese nation reached the most dangerous period. Since then, countless people with lofty ideals to realise the great revival of the Chinese nation rose to resist and fight, but failed one time after another."

Xi Jinping

President Xi Jinping Loves People

by Lu Shulin,
Former Ambassador to Pakistan

President Xi Jinping loves people. I got this impression after he was elected Vice-President of PRC and the impression was further strengthened after he was elected the General Secretary of CPC and President of the PRC. At the 18th National Conference of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping was elected General Secretary of Central Committee of the Party.

After the conclusion of the Conference, the seven members of the Standing Committee of Political Bureau met the media.

On the occasion General-Secretary Xi Jinping delivered a speech. The speech was not long, lasted only about 10 minutes. But I felt He spoke out the heart of the people. He said: "The people's wish for a happy life is our mission". I was so encouraged by his speech so I wrote the following poem the same evening:

Carry forward the cause of the predecessors and create new horizon, Millions of China, each face glowing. After assumption of the offices of Party's General Secretary and the President of the Republic, Xi Jinping took a series of measures successively to promote the country to a new high. He first put forward the idea of "the Dream of the Chinese people". He pointed out that "Achieving rejuvenation is the dream of the Chinese people". It means to achieve the goal of building about a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2021, when the CPC celebrate its Centenary, the goal of building China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong,

democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by 2049, when the PRC marks its centenary. The idea of "realizing the Chinese Dream" further mobilized and rally the Chinese people to strive for the modernization of the country. At the same time he began to implement the program of mass line education and practice as it is an essential requirement to realize the Chinese Dream all party members must follow the fine tradition of the party. First of all the party began to implement very strictly the Eight Rules of the Party Central Committee.

The Eight Rules are meant to cut bureaucracy, corruption and maintain close ties with the people. He meant what he say and fight against corruption with the courage of scraping the bone to get rid the poison and punished quite a lot of corrupted officials including very high officials. In the mean time he took a lot of measures to increase the income of the poor people and improve the living Standard of the entire people. All what he did since he assumed the high office of Party General Secretary and the President of the state are in full accordance of the aspiration of the people and thus won the full support and love of the Chinese people. Now he is called "Xi Dada" dearly by the young people of China. Dada means elder brother of the father. Why President Xi Jinping loves the people so ardently? In my perceptions it is mainly because of two factors. Firstly, He was well educated by his parents. Both of his father and mother was veteran revolutionary.



His parents always taught him to love the people and serve the people. Secondly, because of his own experience in life. President Xi Jinping's father was once wronged during the cultural revolution and was jailed. Because of this Xi Jinping's whole family was plunged in miseries. When Xi Jinping was only 16 years old, he went to a poor village called Liangjiahe in his home province, Shaanxi Province, to do agricultural work. He worked there for whole 7 years. At beginning he was not accustomed to the hard life of the countryside, but gradually he got used to it. He learnt all agricultural work from the villagers. The local villagers found him a hard working, well- educated, honest and fond of learning young man. Especially the young people of the village loved him, and liked to go to his room to hear stories from him because he had more knowledge. In this way gradually a kind of friendship and love developed between him and the villagers. So when Xi Jinping's father was still in jail he was accepted member of CPC and as soon as he became the member of the party he was elected the secretary of the party branch of the village at the age of 21 .

After being the secretary of the village party branch he did a lot good for the benefit of the people. At age of 23 Xi Jinping was enrolled by Tsinghua University of Beijing. The villagers of Liangjiahe were both happy and sad over this news. They were happy because Xi Jinping had got the opportunity to have high education. They were sad because their party secretary would leave them. So on the morning when Xi Jinping was going to leave the village, a lot of people gathered in front of his house to say goodbye. They knew Xi Jinping used to sleep late in the evening. So they waited outside the door quietly without disturbing him. When Xi Jinping opened the door and saw the scene he was so moved that he began to cry. That day Xi Jinping left Liangjiahe village with tears in his eyes. After leaving the village Xi Jinping still kept close contacts with that village. He wrote letter to the people of the village and enquired about their welfares. Sometimes he visited the village.

He kept contacts with the villagers when he become leader in different places until becoming the head of state. Last year he visited the village again. Xi Jinping treated the villagers very well when the villagers visited him. Sometimes he bought railway tickets for them and bought medicines for treating their diseases out of his own pocket.

When Xi Jinping became the party secretary of a province, once he told a TV reporter that the 7 years stay in Liangjiahe village completely changed his mindset, his out look on value. He said Liangjiahe village is his hometown. He will never forget the folks of liangjiahe village. I think the story above can explain why President Xi Jinping loves people so ardently and make polices in accordance with the interest of the people. I think his love is not for the Chinese people only. His love is also for the people of other countries. After becoming the head of state, diplomatically, He visited quite a lot countries and made good proposals for developing cooperations between China and other countries. For instance he proposed to build New Silk-Road Economic Belt

and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (One Belt and One Road). His views on development is peaceful development, development for the benefit of the people, for the purpose of peace, not for achieving hegemony. He hopes china' development will also bring benefit to others, especially to our neighbors. He wants cooperation not for our own development only, but also for the development of others as well. He does not believe in zero-sum game, but believe in win-win results. So his proposals were warmly welcomed by the people of concerned countries. His diplomatic activities demonstrated his extensive love for the world people.

'The beautiful image of my
friend, Is in the mirror of my
heart, Just bow a little, I will see.
He said in his article:'

For Pakistan and its people President Xi Jinping cherishes very beautiful sentiments. In April this year he paid his first state visit to Pakistan. On the eve of the visit he published his article entitled " Long Live Sino-Pakistan Friendship" in the local newspapers. At the very beginning of the article he even quoted the following Urdu verse to express his friendly feelings for Pakistan people:

*Dil ke aine men hai, Tasvir-e-yar,
Zara garden jhukai, To dekh li.*

The beautiful image of my friend, Is in the mirror of my heart, Just bow a little, I will see. He said in his article:

"When I was young I often heard moving stories of friendship between China and Pakistan. For instances, Pakistan people build their beautiful country with their industrious hands, Pakistan provided an aerial corridor for China, supported the restoration of China's legitimate rights in UNO etc, etc. These stories left deep impressions on me. I am looking forward to my state visit to Pakistan. It is my first visit to Pakistan but I am feeling as if I am visiting the home of my brothers". I think it was very true for him to say that because after graduation from Tsinghua University he became the secretary of China's Vice- Premier and Defense Minister Geng Biao. Geng Biao used to be China's second ambassador to Pakistan. He must have heard many stories about Pakistan from him.

In Short, in my mind President Xi Jinping is a very good leader. I am convinced that during his turns of Party Secretary and the President of the state the Chinese people will be more and more close to China's national rejuvenation, and Sino-Pakistan friendship will be more and more promoted.



Xi Jinping launches CPEC Boon for Pakistan



CHINA Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which is very much in the news these days, is being fast tracked for early completion. As an important and pilot project of “One Belt and One Road” Initiative, CPEC was proposed by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang in 2013, and aimed at building closer connectivity and improve livelihood among the neighbouring states with China. For fast tracking the CPEC, Joint Cooperation Committee on the Long-Term Planning of Economic Corridor was established by China and Pakistan with four working groups of energy, Gwadar, transportation infrastructure and comprehensive planning, set up in the committee.

China and Pakistan have endorsed the fact that the prime objective of the construction of CPEC is to benefit all the regions and people in Pakistan. They have consented to implement the CPEC with scientific planing and step by step, incorporating the long term and short and medium term needs based on the ground realities in Pakistan. The partners have reached consensus regarding execution of the Early Harvest Projects as well as the preparation of the projects of the Long-term Plan in all sectors. Based upon the experience gained in the process of CPEC construction and the enhancement of local economy and improvement in the security conditions, CPEC will not only benefit the entire Pakistan but also contribute to the regional peace, stability and prosperity.

April 20, 2015: Xi Jinping and Nawaz Sharif enabled the signing of the CPEC and allied projects at a ceremony in Islamabad







2015: President of China
Xi Jinping shaking hands with
Chief of Army Staff
General Raheel Sharif at
Nur Khan Air base
Islamabad.

Xi among all-weather friends

2015: Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain (L) confers on Chinese President Xi Jinping the Nishan-e-Pakistan, the country's highest award for foreign leaders, in Islamabad, Pakistan.



2015: President of China Xi Jinping shaking hands with Chief Minister of Punjab, Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif on his arrival at Nur Khan Air Base Islamabad.

Xi Jinping's anti-corruption campaign

Xi Jinping, Chinese President and General Secretary of the Communist Party, who had promised to come down hard on corruption, has launched an anti graft campaign to make good his promise.

Expressing “Zero-Tolerance” for sleaze, graft and corruption, the Communist Party’s anti-graft agency has organized a three-day plenum. The three-day, closed-door Central Commission for Discipline Inspection plenum comes after a meeting of the 25-member Politburo late last month, which saw top leaders vow to stand firm in the fight against corruption. The Politburo also said it would not tolerate cadres forming political factions for personal business.

Moving beyond rhetoric, President Xi Jinping has been working on a crackdown on political factions and syndicated corruption in local governments and particular industries ever since he came into power.

The Communist Party’s Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, headed by Politburo Standing Committee member and key Xi ally Wang Qishan, has played a central role in this campaign, in which hundreds of officials across the nation have been investigated and prosecuted. Beijing embarked on a wide-reaching campaign two years ago to root out graft among party, government, military and state-owned company officials.

The CPC aims at targeting both the “tigers” and the “flies” (senior and lower ranking government officials and Party members), with regard to the current anti graft campaign. Lavish banquets, luxury gifts, and expensive weddings and funerals are strictly banned among Party members.

The year 2014 had witnessed graft investigations into several leading figures, including Zhou Yongkang, the former security tsar, Ling Jihua, ex-presidential aide, retired General Xu Caihou, who was vice-chairman of Central Military Commission, and Su Rong, former deputy head of the national political advisory body.

Dozens of senior ministerial and provincial officials have fallen, as well as retired top cadres like former domestic security tsar Zhou Yongkang and former general Xu Caihou. Two women officials from Shanxi province were sacked for alleged graft and adultery, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection said. It is rare for the party’s top anti-corruption agency to openly accuse female cadres of sexual misconduct.

One of the officials, Zhang Xiuping, 49, was a deputy party secretary in Jinzhong and served as a deputy secretary general for the provincial anti-graft agency for more than a decade. The other woman to be sacked was Yang Xiaobo, 43, a deputy party secretary for Gaoping. Separately, Fang Guoxing, deputy general manager of China Kweichow Moutai Winery (Group), has been placed under investigation for corruption by the anti-graft agency.

A number of steps have been taken to cement the anti graft campaign. A compilation of select remarks by Chinese President Xi Jinping on the fight against corruption and the construction of a clean CPC has been published. A circular issued jointly by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and the CPC’s discipline agency asked Party officials to take the essence of the remarks to heart and behave in line with the decisions so as to ensure an effective counter-corruption drive. Additionally, President Xi will require the support of the old guard of the CPC to ensure success of the anti graft campaign.

Meanwhile western critics have been commenting negatively on the herculean task undertaken by President Xi. A few opine that only the “flies” have been targeted, letting the “tigers” go scot free. The names mentioned above are all of senior cadre and belie this unwarranted criticism. Some critics liken it to Mao’s “cultural revolution” but they forget that times have changed and PRC today enjoys greater democracy and the checks and balances within the CPC will strengthen President Xi’s endeavour to root out graft rather than weaken his position.



Xi's Belt and Road Initiative in Five-Year Plan

China's Belt and Road Initiative is important for the entire world and the inclusion of such an initiative in its proposed 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) reveals that it is committed to seeking cooperation for global development. This was expressed by ambassadors from countries along the route during their exclusive interviews with Xinhuanet. (Dec 4, 2015)



Masood Khalid

Pakistani Ambassador to China

The initiative is futuristic and holistic. It is a vision that combines connectivity through economic cooperation, cultural cooperation, and people-to-people exchanges."



Mohamed Faisal

Ambassador of the Maldives to China

"The Maldives is keen to this initiative. We believe it is an important initiative, not only for China, but also for the entire world. By putting the initiative in its Five-Year Plan, China shows its determination to make the initiative work, instead of just saying it."



Dr. Karunasena Kodituwakku

Sri Lankan Ambassador to China

"I am very glad that China wants to make the old Silk Road once again very active, not only just to provide opportunities for travelers, but also to share the economic prosperity, which is the most important."



Soegeng Rahardjo

Indonesian Ambassador to China

"Indonesia welcomes China's efforts to advance the regional and international cooperation under the framework of the initiative and is willing to cooperate with China in implementing the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road."

Chinese Dream

“ The Chinese Dream, after all, is the dream of the people.

We must realize it by closely depending on the people.

We must incessantly bring benefits to the people.

Realizing the great renewal of Chinese nation is the greatest dream for the Chinese nation in modern history.”

President Xi Jinping



Xi in Pictures

Xi Jinping

Budding Days...

Born on 15 June 1953 in Fuping County, Shaanxi Province, China in the house of Chinese politician and senior government official Xi Zhongxun, who once served as Deputy Prime Minister of China and was an early comrade-in-arms of Mao Zedong

▶
Xi Jinping
(first row centre)
Oct 1975 going to
university



1958: Xi Jinping (left) with Xi Yuanping and Xi Zhongxun (father)





Xi Jinping in 1979

From 1975 to 1979, Xi studied chemical engineering at Beijing's prestigious Tsinghua University as a "Worker, Peasant, PLA" student (gongnongbing xuesheng). Tsinghua University has produced many of China's current top leaders, including Hu Jintao. Science and engineering majors spent 80% of their time on learning practical subjects and working in factories, 15% of their time studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and 5% of their time doing farm work and "learning from the People's Liberation Army". From 1998 to 2002, he studied Marxist philosophy and ideological education in an "on-the-job" postgraduate programme at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, again at Tsinghua University, and obtained Doctorate of Law (LLD), which was a degree covering fields of law, politics, management, and revolutionary history and is so far the only Chinese President with a PhD.

Xi's Coming of Age

After graduating in 1979, he worked for three years as secretary to Geng Biao, who was then the Vice Premier and Minister of National Defence. This gained Xi insight in the military.

In 1982 Xi gave up that post, choosing instead to leave Beijing and work as a deputy secretary for the CCP in Hebei province, getting his roots deeper in the rural region, a decision which held him in good stead.

He was based there until 1985, when he was appointed a party committee member and a vice mayor of Xiamen in Fujian province. In 1985, as part of a

Chinese delegation to study American agriculture, Xi visited the town of Muscatine, Iowa.

This trip, and his stay with an American family, has been considered influential in how he views the United States.

Notably, while visiting the US in 2012 as Vice President, Xi took time out to call on his hosts in Iowa.

Xi Jinping received a key to the city from Mayor Gerald Powell during his visit to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1985.



December 1995:
Xi Jinping (1st L, front), then Deputy Secretary of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Secretary of the CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee, reinforces the downstream levee of the Minjiang River at Minhou county, East China's Fujian province

Xi Jinping

Working his way up

Subsequently Xi served in four provinces during his regional political career: Hebei (1982–1985), Fujian (1985–2002), Zhejiang (2002–2007), and Shanghai (2007).

Xi held posts in the Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee and became the president of the Party School in Fuzhou in 1990.

In 1999, he was promoted to the office of Vice Governor of Fujian. A year later he was formally installed as the Governor. In Fujian, Xi made efforts to attract investment from Taiwan and to strengthen the private sector of the provincial economy. Among his concerns as Fujian's head were environmental conservation and cooperation with nearby Taiwan, both instilled in him the respect for

global warming and outreach to Taiwan in his later years of assuming the mantle of “paramount leader”.

In 2002, Xi left Fujian and took up leading political positions in neighbouring Zhejiang, eventually taking over as provincial party chief after several months as acting Governor, occupying a top provincial office for the first time in his career. In 1997, Xi was named an alternate member of the 15th Central Committee of the CPC. In 2002, Xi was elected a full member of the 16th Central Committee, marking his ascension to the national stage. While in Zhejiang, Xi presided over economic conditions which secured growth rates averaging 14% per year.

His career in Zhejiang was marked by tough and straightforward stance against corrupt officials, which earned him a name on the national media and drew the attention of China's top leaders.



marking his ascension to the national stage. While in Zhejiang, Xi presided over economic conditions which secured growth rates averaging 14% per year. His career in Zhejiang was marked by tough and straightforward stance against corrupt officials, which earned him a name on the national media and drew the attention of China's top leaders. Following the dismissal of Shanghai Party Chief Chen Liangyu in September 2006 due to a social security fund scandal, Xi was transferred to Shanghai in March 2007 to become the party chief of Shanghai. Xi spent only seven months in Shanghai, but his appointment to one of the most important regional posts in China sent a clear signal that Xi was highly regarded by China's top leadership and was destined for even higher office. In Shanghai, Xi avoided controversy, and was known for strictly observing party discipline. For example, Shanghai administrators attempted to earn favour with Xi by arranging a special train to shuttle him between Shanghai and Hangzhou (capital of Zhejiang province) in order for him to complete handing off his work to his successor as Zhejiang party chief Zhao Hongzhu. However, Xi categorically refused to take the train, citing a loosely enforced party regulation which stipulated that special trains can only be reserved for "national leaders." Xi's albeit brief tenure in Shanghai exposed him to the intricate world of business and commerce. While in Shanghai, he worked on preserving unity of the local party organization, Xi's career is notable in that during his regional tenures, he was never implicated in any scandal, nor did he face serious political opposition.

In October 2007, Xi was elected as one of the nine members of the standing committee of the CPC's Political Bureau (Politburo), the highest ruling body in the party.

With that promotion, Xi was put on a short list of likely successors to Hu Jintao, General Secretary of the CPC since 2002 and President of the PRC since 2003.



Xi Jinping shakes hands with a worker at the construction site of 2008 Beijing Olympics



Fifth Plenary of the 18th CPC Congress when Xi Jinping was elected New General Secretary

Xi

Jinping the Political Ring

Xi's status became more assured when in March 2008 he was elected Vice President of China. In that role he focused on conservation efforts and on improving international relations.

Following his elevation, Xi has held a broad range of portfolios, all of which he executed diligently, not only providing him valuable experience but assuring his superiors of his suitability to shoulder the responsibility of China's "Paramount Leader".

Xi was put in charge of the comprehensive preparations for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, as well as being the central government's leading figure in Hong Kong and Macau affairs. The 2008 Olympics have been the most impressive the world has seen to-date.

Xi made his first foreign trip as Vice President to North Korea, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Yemen from 17 to 25 June 2008.

After the Olympics, Xi was assigned the post of Committee Chair for the preparations of the 60th Anniversary Celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In October 2010 Xi was named Vice Chairman of the powerful Central Military Commission (CMC), a post once held by Hu (who since 2004 had been chair of the commission) and generally considered a major stepping-stone to the presidency.

As Vice President Xi made numerous foreign trips and also received various

international visitors, honing his skills as a diplomat and establishing long lasting relations as a future world leader.

On 15 November 2012, Xi Jinping was elected to the post of General Secretary of the Communist Party and Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission by the 18th Central Committee of the CPC, making him – informally – the paramount leader of the Communist Party of China. On the following day, Xi led the new line-up of the Politburo Standing Committee onto the stage in their maiden public appearance.



Outgoing Chinese President Hu Jintao congratulates his successor Xi Jinping March 2013



28 Sept. 2010:
Xi Jinping with
Russian President
Dmitry
Medvedev

The new Standing Committee decreased its number of seats from nine to seven, with only Xi himself and Li Keqiang (who became the Prime Minister) retaining their seats from the previous Standing Committee; the remaining members were new. In a marked departure from usual practice of Chinese leaders, Xi's first speech as general secretary was plainly worded and did not include any political slogans or mention of his predecessors. But Xi spelt out his agenda, which he is religiously following; mentioning the aspirations of the average person, remarking,

"Our people [...] expect better education, more stable jobs, better income, and more reliable social security, medical care of a higher standard, more comfortable living conditions, and a more beautiful environment." Xi also vowed to tackle corruption at the highest levels, alluding that it

would threaten the Party's survival; he was reticent about far-reaching economic reforms, perhaps because he wanted to gauge the situation before making his move in this all important direction.

In December 2012, first trip outside of Beijing since taking the Party leadership, Xi visited Guangdong (formerly Canton), a coastal province of southeast China, which borders Hong Kong and Macau and became the incubator for China's broader opening to the outside world. Its capital, Guangzhou, sits within its industrial Pearl River Delta region. The overarching theme of the trip was to call for further economic reform and a strengthened military. Xi paid tribute to the statue of Deng Xiaoping, the father of economic reforms in modern China. Xi's trip was described as following in the footsteps of Deng's own trip to South China in 1992,

which provided the impetus for further economic reforms in China.

To establish his impending command over the military, Xi also visited the Haikou destroyer, which had been patrolling the South China Sea, and also gave a speech to the Guangzhou military region. On his trip, Xi consistently alluded to his signature slogan the "Chinese Dream." He declared to the sailors: "This dream can be said to be the dream of a strong nation. And for the military, it is a dream of a strong military."

Later in his tenure, Xi put his stamp on the military through far reaching reforms.

Xi also established the rules of austerity in his trip, in which it was significant that he departed from established convention of Chinese leaders' travel routine in multiple ways. Rather than dining out, Xi and his entourage ate regular hotel buffet. He travelled in a large van with his colleagues rather than a fleet of limousines, and did not restrict traffic on the parts of the highway he travelled on.

It is significant to note that Xi Jinping endeavoured to grasp as much experience as possible, from each of his postings and is now applying the same as the Head of the State of one of the most powerful countries of the world.

He is seen as being pro-business, pro industrialization, an ardent economist, capable military commander, capable diplomat and able administrator; aspects which we shall touch briefly in this publication.

Xi Jinping has emerged as the most influential and visionary leader of the 21st century and has made concrete endeavours to make the world a more peaceful and prosperous place, which place him well above his contemporary world leaders.

“Our responsibility is to rally and lead the whole party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, take up this historic baton and continue working hard for the great renewal of the Chinese nation, so that we will stand rock firm in the family of nations and make fresh and greater contribution to mankind.”
Xi Jinping



The Family Man



Xi Jinping (R, rear) tends his father Xi Zhongxun (R, front), his wife (L, front) and his daughter (C, front)

From the very beginning Xi Jinping has been a family man. He held his family together, in the dark years of his father's absence, bore the loss of his sister, who died in her teens and cared for his parents when they were old and reunited. Such family values show the depth of character of Xi and helped mould his personality. He cared for his immediate family and his extended family, the people of China. As a world leader, for all the impoverished and down trodden people inhabiting the globe, to whom he has reached out through the UN and other Charters and Bonds and urges contemporary world leaders to follow suit.



Xi Jinping on board a Naval Vessel during movements in South China Sea

The People's Liberation Army of China (PLA) is the armed forces of China under the leadership of the CPC.

The PLA is under the command of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the CPC. Following the principle of civilian control of the military, the commander in chief is the Chairman of the Central Military Commission.

*Command
& Control*

Currently, Xi Jinping is the Chairman of the CMC, this has made him a somber person. He has declared that the PLA will never be used for aggressive designs but only as a defensive force since China harbours no hegemonic designs. True that China has some outstanding territorial issues with some of its neighbours. It has resolved some of them through bilateral discussions while it endeavours to settle the remaining ones also peacefully through negotiations.

As proof of his intentions, on 3 September 2015, on the occasion of a massive display by the Armed Forces of China and a number of allied countries including Pakistan, on occasion of the 70th anniversary of conclusion of World War II, Xi Jinping announced the reduction of the country's military personnel by 300,000.

Shunning protocol, Xi Jinping having lunch with ordinary soldiers during his inspection of the Guangzhou Military Region in south China



Senior officers shaking hands with the Supreme Commander





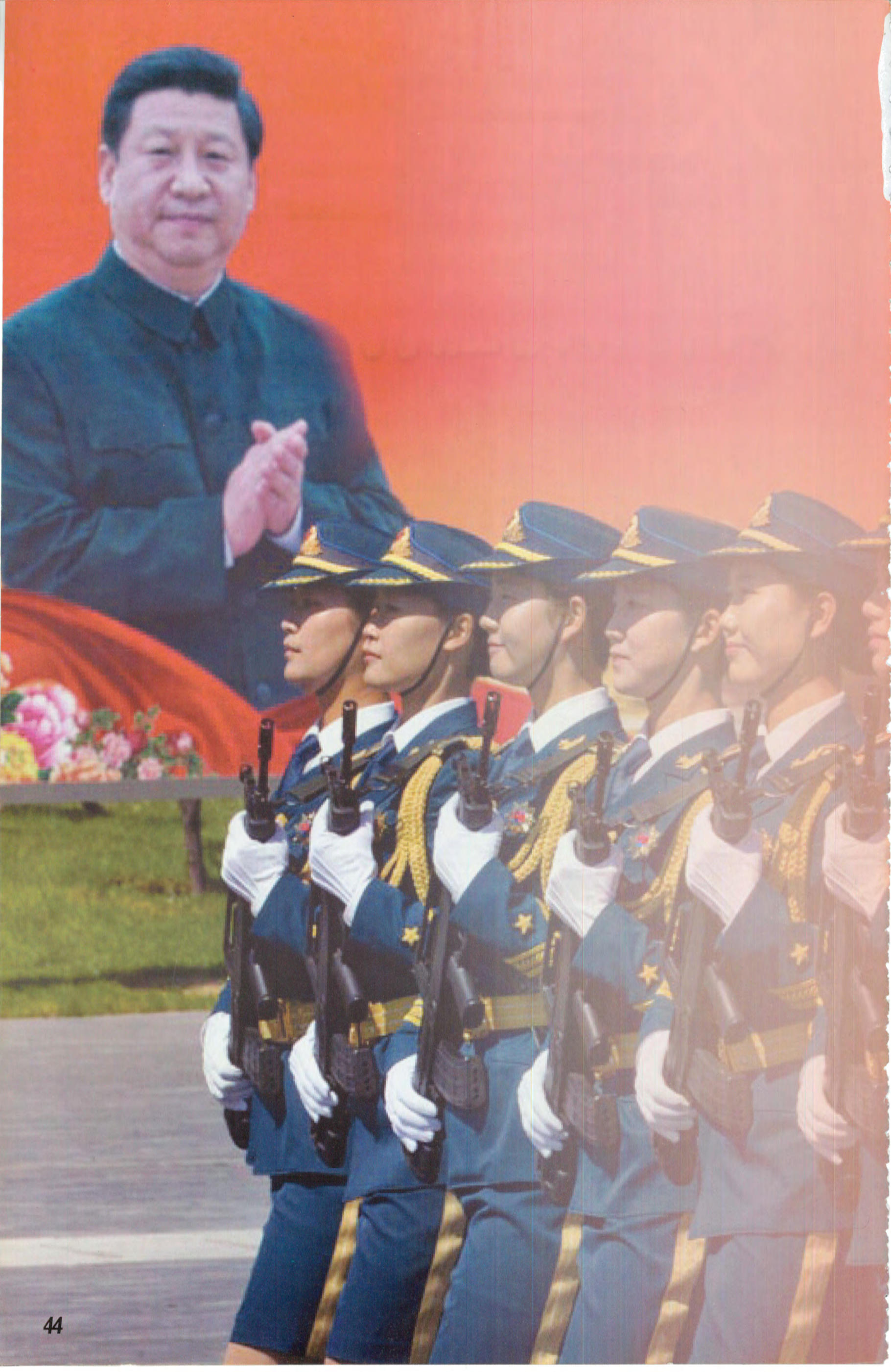
at Inspiring

-Day Parade



03-09-2015 is a red letter day in the history of China and indeed the region and the world, because on this day, China displayed one of the most inspiring military parades in modern history—commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the defeat of fascist forces in one of the longest struggles against imperialism—the day World War II came to a formal end when the Japanese forces were vanquished and signed the instrument of surrender.

China has been celebrating the memorable event the whole year dedicated to various events commemorating the 70th anniversary, paying homage to the surviving veterans and cherishing the memories of those brave Chinese who sacrificed their lives as well as honour those foreigners who supported China in its struggle to break away from the chains of tyrannical Japanese occupation.



at Inspiring

-Day Parade



03-09-2015 is a red letter day in the history of China and indeed the region and the world, because on this day, China displayed one of the most inspiring military parades in modern history—commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the defeat of fascist forces in one of the longest struggles against imperialism—the day World War II came to a formal end when the Japanese forces were vanquished and signed the instrument of surrender.

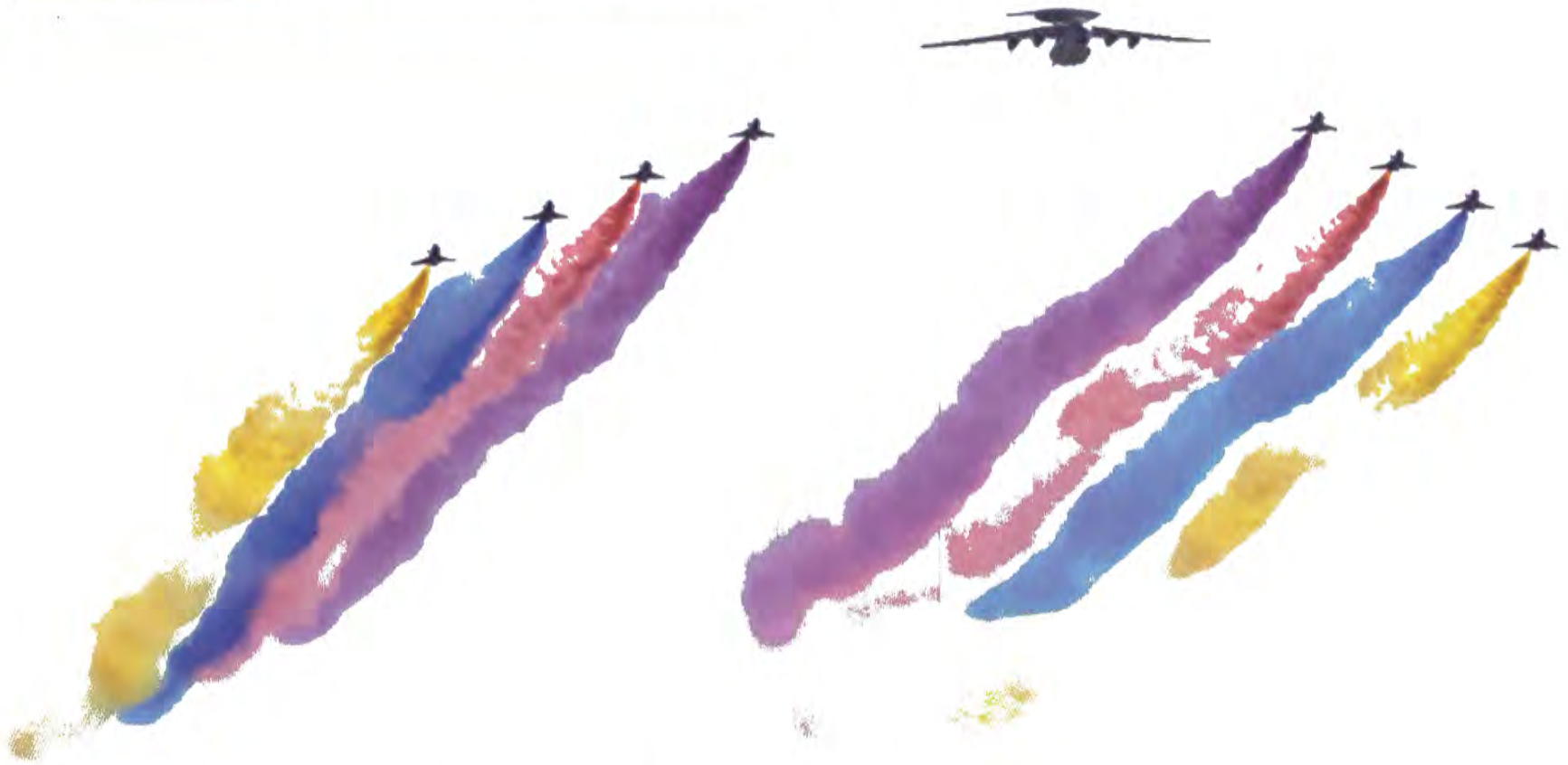
China has been celebrating the memorable event the whole year dedicated to various events commemorating the 70th anniversary, paying homage to the surviving veterans and cherishing the memories of those brave Chinese who sacrificed their lives as well as honour those foreigners who supported China in its struggle to break away from the chains of tyrannical Japanese occupation.

Paramount Leader



Among those honoured with medals were Anna Chan Chennault, wife of American pilot Claire Chennault, Joseph W. Stilwell, grandson of Joseph Stilwell, commander of China-Burma-India Theater, and M.W. Bethune, the grandson of Norman Bethune, a famous Canadian army surgeon in China, who saved thousands of lives with his surgical skills even to the peril of his own life. A female medical soldiers' formation at the parade was named after Norman Bethune to honor his contribution to Chinese people's fight against Japanese aggressors.

China's central government decided to grant such medals to roughly 210,000 veterans or relatives. The front of the medal is embossed with WWII soldiers, a pagoda from a revolutionary base in Yan'an, the Yellow River, and an olive branch. It symbolizes CPC's decisive role during the war, China's drive for rejuvenation and its aspirations for world peace.



The commemorative medal awarded to WW II Veterans during the award ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China, on Sept. 2, 2015 by Chinese President Xi Jinping Symbolism, which play an important role in Chinese culture, was evident throughout the mega event. The parade lasted for seventy minutes; military aircraft flew in formations depicting seventy while 70,000 white doves symbolizing peace and 70,000 multicoloured balloons were released to mark the end of the ceremony.

The white doves accentuated President Xi Jinping's message while announcing the massive cut of 300,000 troops in the Peoples Liberation Army, stating that China was committed to peaceful development. He solemnly pledged that his country would "never seek hegemony or expansion. It will never inflict its past suffering on any other nation". His resounding words reiterated: "Let us bear in mind the great truth of history: Justice will prevail! Peace will prevail! The people will prevail!"

The impressive military parade was thoughtfully choreographed. It's been 84 years since China was dragged into war

following Japan's invasion of northeast China in 1931. Of the 500 military hardware displayed during the parade, 84% are modern and had heretofore not been displayed by China. The PLA guards of honor and 10 foot formations were each named after a morale-boosting battle fought by Communist-led troops or Chinese war heroes and model combatants. Besides the 12,000 Chinese troops who goose-stepped past the Tiananmen Rostrum in 128 carefully measured paces, each precisely 75 cm, 1,000 foreign troops from 17 countries also marched in step, drawing applause from the spectators.

**"During the long process of history, by relying on our own diligence, courage and wisdom, Chinese people have opened up a good and beautiful home where all ethnic groups live in harmony and fostered an excellent culture that never fades."
Xi Jinping**

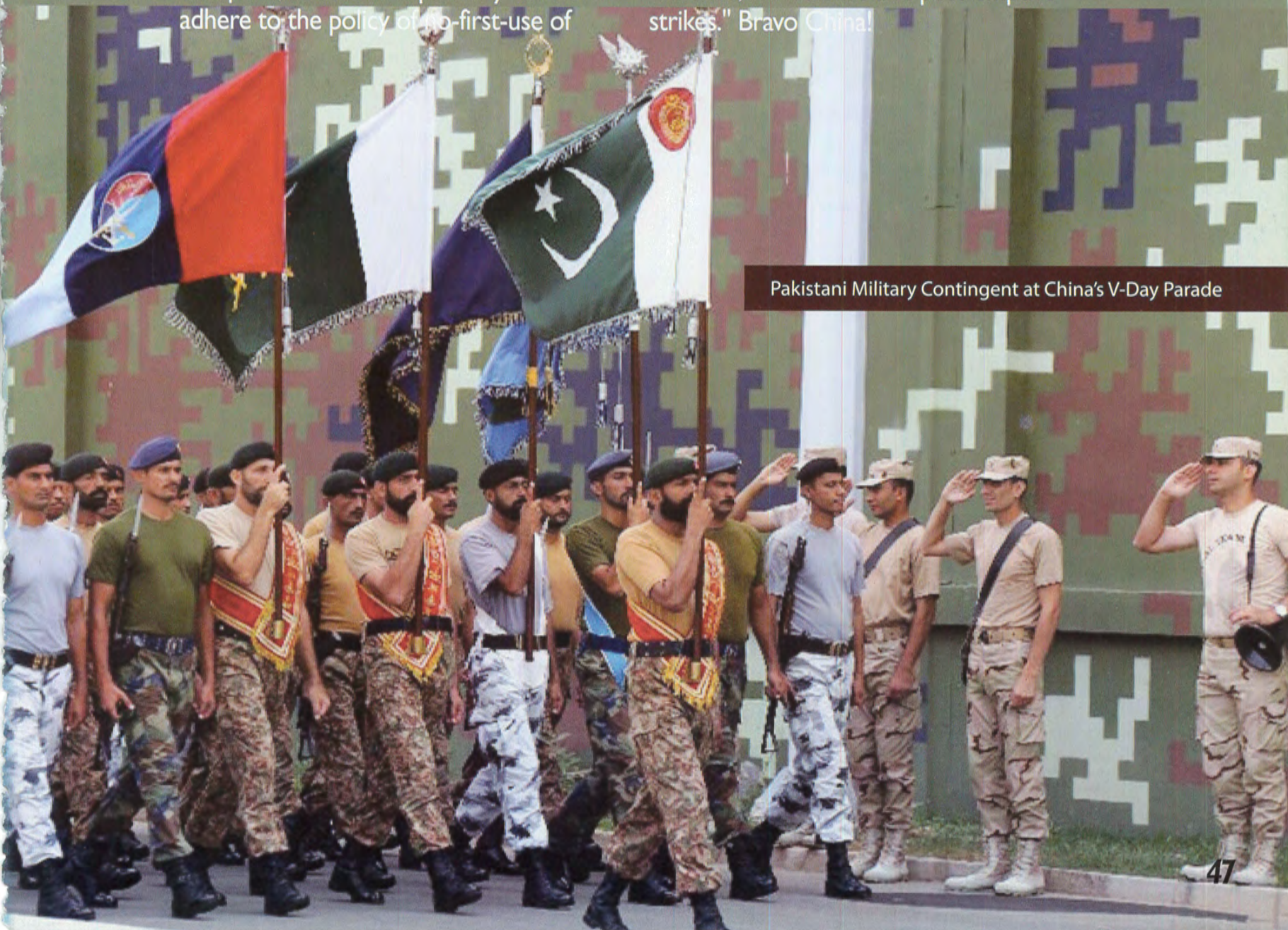


The Paramount Leader inspects the Parade in an open Limousine

The message that came out loud and clear from the awe-inspiring military parade is that China and its people cherish and love peace but to safeguard that peace, they are willing to build deterrents since weakness invites aggression. A signatory of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, China has repeatedly vowed to adhere to the policy of no-first-use of

nuclear weapons and the policy that it will, unconditionally, not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-invites aggression.

China's latest white paper on military strategy underscored its principles of "defense, self-defense and post-emptive strikes." Bravo China!



Pakistani Military Contingent at China's V-Day Parade

Welcome to City Football Academy

欢迎莅临城市足球学院



Visiting Manchester City Academy campus with Prime Minister David Cameron and Patrick Viera

Sports Diplomacy of Xi Jinping

Xi Jinping is a great Sports enthusiast and has managed to win over hearts and minds with his sports diplomacy. He loves football; swimming and ping pong but even went to a NBA match in the US, endearing himself to the crowds by meeting the players.

Xi's love of sports could fill a wardrobe China's President Xi Jinping received a No 10 jersey, the number worn by Argentinean soccer superstar Lionel Messi, during his visit to the home of the World Cup runner-up. Xi never hides his love of sports and receives many jerseys from around the world.

Xi Jinping is no amateur with the football and shows his prowess



Xi Jinping hurling a bat at the Croke Park Stadium Dublin, Ireland

'NBA games are exciting to watch and have global appeal. They are very popular in China. I do watch NBA games on television when I have time.'

Xi Jinping



German Chancellor Angela Merkel watches as Xi, left, receives an Alba Berlin basketball team shirt from Axel Schweitzer, chairman of the Alba Group, at the Chancellery in Berlin, March 28, 2014



Xi Jinping, receives a football jersey while visiting the German pharmaceutical company in Germany on Oct 14, 2009



2015:
President Xi Jinping greets
attendees during a welcoming
ceremony at the
White House in Washington



Xi loves
Xi PEOPLE
PEOPLE Xi
love **Xi**



1983: Xi Jinping (L, front), then Secretary of the Zhengding County Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), listens to opinions of villagers in Zhengding county, North China's Hebei province

January 2008 Xi Jinping visits Tang Zhaowei, a villager of Dong ethnic group who suffered a loss in the snow and ice storms, in Laoshankou village of Gaolouping township, Southwest China's Guizhou province



2007: Xi Jinping, then Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CPC, cooks for the aged people living in a rest home of Pingdu Township of Qingyuan county in East China's Zhejiang province





Checking a Dairy Calf



2012: Xi Jinping and his old American friends who got to know each other 27 years ago have a tea chat at a friend's home during his visit to the State of Iowa in the United States



With a farmer's family at their Irish home after presenting Panda Dolls to their children



The President takes time out to meet players at a Youth Club



Showers of Praise for Xi



Queen Elizabeth II

President Xi's visit is a "defining moment."



Barrak Obama

President of USA

President Xi shared his views in terms of how he can move forward in a step-by-step way that preserves Chinese unity. So we expect that we're going to continue to consult in these areas. (Rose Garden Sept 25, 2015)



Tony Blair

Former PM of Britain

“President Xi is a leader with a very clear view on what he wants to do in China, because he knows that China faces challenges and he is determined to overcome them; the strength of his leadership is combined with a lot of exterior confidence.”



Robert Mugabe

Zimbabwe President and
Current AU Chair

“Here is a man (Xi) representing a country once called poor. A country which never was our coloniser... He is doing to us what we expected from those who colonised us yesterday to do. If they have ears to listen, let them hear”





Comments

from Foreign Media

BBC

“Xi’s bun-eating mission is in line with the tone he has set during his first year in office, demanding that public officials curb displays of extravagance and entitlement.”


Reuters

“Xi could be seen lining up for his food and posing for photographs, apparently not surrounded by the high security which normally accompanies visits by top leaders.”

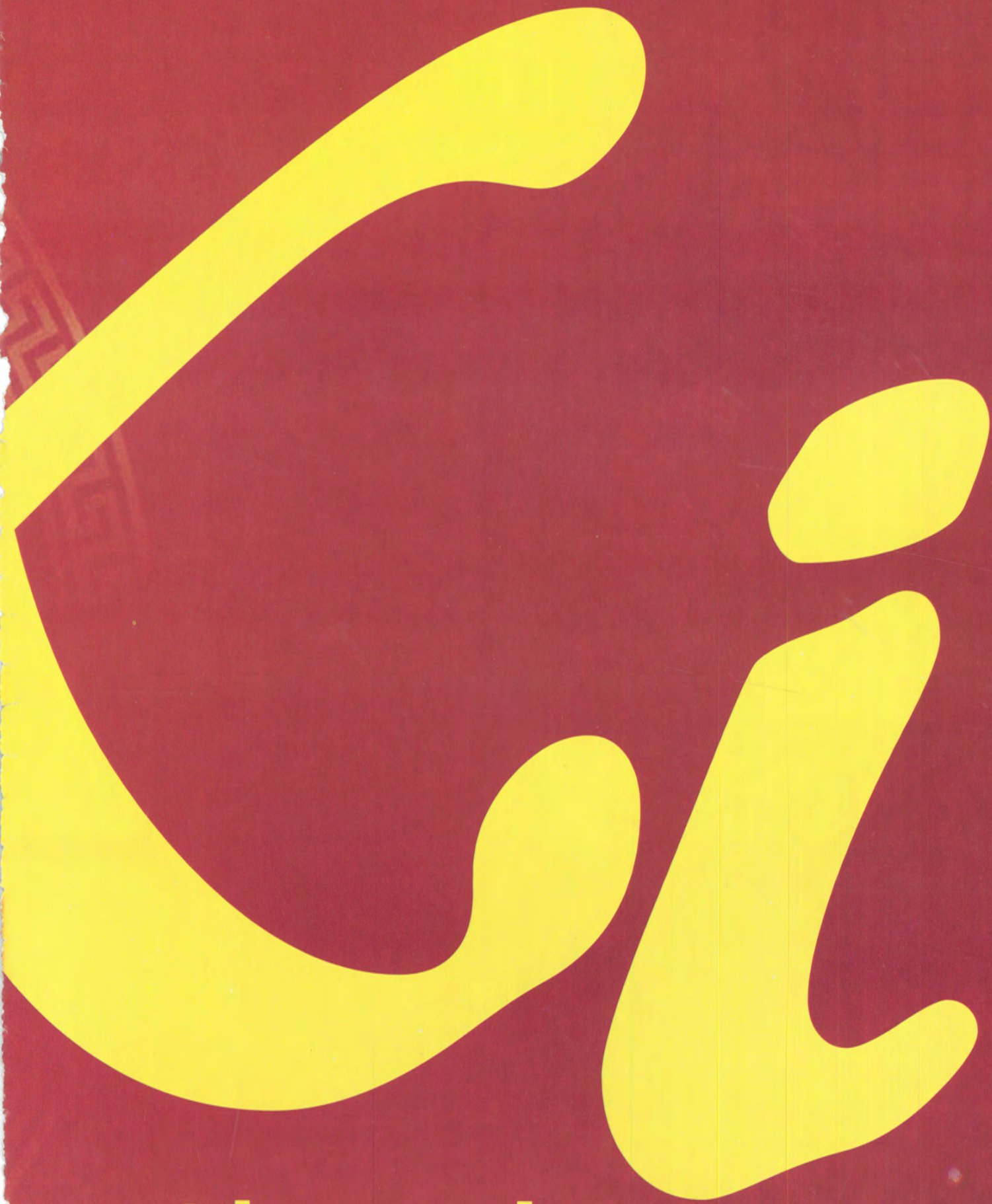


Associated Press

Such visits are rare for top Chinese leaders, who are usually surrounded by heavy security. “Xi has sought to portray himself as being in touch with regular people.”







Shuttle Diplomacy



China under the leadership of its President Xi Jinping is reaching out to make new friends. His just concluded ten-day tour of Australia, New Zealand and Fiji bears testimony to this fact. Coming in the wake of the recently concluded and highly successful Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit hosted by Beijing, Xi's whirlwind tour of the South Pacific comprised attending the ninth Group of Twenty (G20) Summit in the Australian port city of Brisbane, paying state visits to the three countries mentioned, meeting leaders of some Pacific island countries that have diplomatic ties with China.

In his shuttle diplomacy, the Chinese President visited seven cities, conducted over 80 bilateral and multilateral activities, and extensively contacted and

exchanged views with nearly 40 heads of state and international organizations, as well as people from all walks of life.

Addressing the G20 summit, which provides a valuable opportunity for leaders to discuss a wide range of global economic issues and to use their collective power to improve people's lives, Xi assured the world leaders of China maintaining the momentum for economic growth and making greater contribution to the global economy. Since it is China's policy to have an all-inclusive approach, Xi urged the world's major economies to jointly promote reforms, implement comprehensive development strategies, and advance the transition of the world economy from cyclical recovery to sustainable growth.



Xi Jinping, Obama, US and Chinese First Ladies wave at well-wishers from White House Balcony

The Chinese President was sanguine that the world economy which had scraped the bottom in yesteryears is now edging upwards but the overall recovery remains uninspiring. In this backdrop, Xi reminded that the top priority for G20 members now is to coordinate macroeconomic policy, mitigate economic risks, create more jobs, and improve people's livelihood.

Coming at the heels of the APEC, where plans were formulated for promoting the development of the Asia-Pacific region, the G20 provided its members the platform for working out comprehensive growth strategies. Advising the G-20 delegates, the Chinese President stated that in order to realize comprehensive growth, G20 members should seek and boost driving forces for sustained growth and create an environment that features innovative

development, integrated interests and interconnected progress.

Such counsel is based on experience, since China's economic growth serves as a main engine for global economic development, and China is one of the largest contributors to the G20's comprehensive growth strategies. As a result of various domestic reforms, the Chinese economy is likely to maintain its momentum for powerful, sustainable and balanced growth, and provide the world with greater demands and more opportunities.

Direction coming from a rational world leader, who confers optimum consideration to the growth of all its neighbours, Xi's call on the G20 members to regard themselves as a community of common interests and shared destinies and to turn the bloc



October 2015: The Chinese President and his wife with Britain's Queen Elizabeth



2014: President Xi Jinping & First lady Peng Liyuan visit home of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon



November 2014: BRICS leaders at the G-20 Summit in Brisbane, Australia,

into a stabilizer of the world economy, an incubator of global growth and a propeller of global economic governance, carries weight.

The sentiment was not lost on the world leaders participating in the G20 summit. China's endeavour to restructure its economy was welcomed while the G-20 members articulated their confidence that the Chinese economy will continue to grow since it is interlinked with the ascent of world economy.

Besides the G-20, the Chinese President availed of the opportunity to undertake state visits to Australia and New Zealand. Despite the fact that the Australian PM had abstained from attending the launch of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Xi met him and the New Zealand leadership cordially and agreed to upgrade diplomatic ties with them to a comprehensive strategic partnership. China and Australia also announced the practical conclusion of their negotiations on a free trade agreement (FTA).

When meeting New Zealand's Governor-General Jerry Mateparae, Xi said the China-New Zealand relationship stands at the forefront of China's relations with developed countries and sets a good example for interaction between countries of different political systems, history, culture and stages of development. In his talks with New Zealand's Prime Minister John Key, he said the two countries have built high-level political mutual trust and carried out mutually beneficial cooperation in a wide range of areas on the basis of mutual understanding, inclusiveness and equality.

He suggested the two sides maintain high-level contact and form a multi-layer, multi-channel pattern of bilateral exchanges and cooperation. Calling for an early realization of the new goal of increasing bilateral trade to 30 billion New Zealand dollars (about 23.5 billion U.S. dollars)

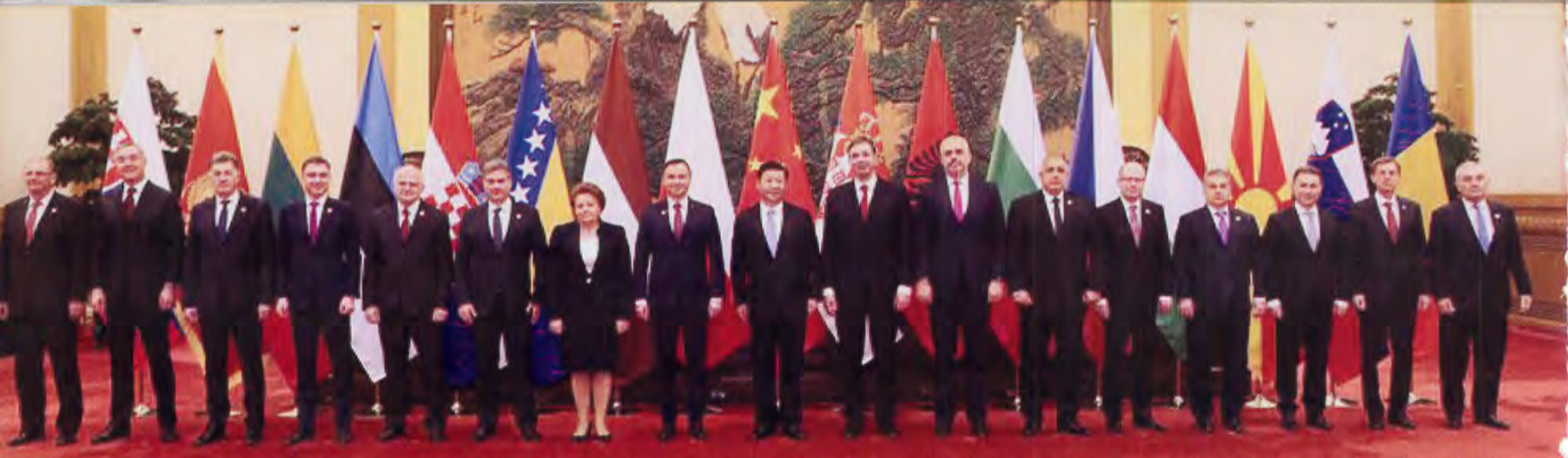
by 2020, Xi said the two sides should further consolidate cooperation in traditional fields like agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as other areas such as financial service, information technology, energy conservation, environmental protection and bio-medicine.

History was created, when a Chinese President visited Fiji for the first time and declared the island state to be China's sincere friend and important partner in the Pacific island region. To commemorate 2015 as the 40th anniversary of Sino-Fiji diplomatic ties, Xi announced that China is willing to strengthen exchanges with Fiji at different levels, expand practical cooperation and push for further progress in bilateral ties.

Meanwhile, China and eight Pacific island countries also agreed to establish a strategic partnership featuring mutual respect and common development.

At a meeting with leaders of the eight Pacific island countries, which have established diplomatic ties with China since the 1970s, Xi expounded China's policy and measures to enhance relations with the island countries in a new era, stressing that China is a sincere friend and partner of those countries. Hailing the expanding common interests of China and the island countries, Xi said their friendly cooperation has entered a fast-track of development.

The visit to South Pacific by the Chinese Head of State will bring the fruition of President Xi's proposal on the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road closer. Besides cementing ties with the Oceanic states, China has assured them of sharing its experience and achievement of development with the island countries and welcomed them to take a ride on the Chinese "express train" of development and incorporate their dreams into the "Chinese Dream" for mutual benefit.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (9th L) with leaders attending the 4th Summit of China and Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, in Beijing, Nov. 26, 2015.

Xi & leaders from Poland, Serbia, Czech, Bulgaria, Slovakia

witness the signing of memo to promote Belt and Road Initiative

China signed five cooperation documents related to the Belt and Road initiative with five central and eastern European (CEE) countries, making a leap forward in synergizing its development plan with those of CEE countries.

Chinese President Xi Jinping, together with five leaders from Poland, Serbia, Czech, Bulgaria and Slovakia, witnessed the signing of five MoUs on jointly promoting the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road initiative.

The Belt and Road Initiative, proposed by President Xi in 2013, is aimed at building a trade and infrastructure network connecting Asia with Europe and Africa along the ancient trade routes.

China expects the participation of CEE countries in the development of the connectivity-based Belt and Road Initiative, Xi said while meeting with leaders from 16 CEE countries at an economic and trade forum in east China's Suzhou City.

Considering its geographic importance, central and eastern Europe marks an essential part in China's Belt and Road Initiative as a quarter of the countries along the routes are located in the region.

In June 2015, China and Hungary inked a memorandum of understanding on promoting the initiative, the first such document China has signed with a European country. "One of the priorities of the 16+1 cooperation is to strengthen regional transport infrastructure in synergy with the Belt and Road initiative," Chinese Premier Li Keqiang told the economic and trade forum on Tuesday.

The CEE region now faces the task to upgrade its transportation, electricity and other infrastructure as well as industrial equipment, while China is strong in construction capacity and supporting services and can meet the environmental standard of CEE countries, said Chen Xin, a researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Premier Li promised to leaders of the CEE countries that when Chinese equipment and products are used, China is ready to provide preferential financing support.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Silk Road Fund and other financial institutions may also provide support to the cooperation projects between China and the CEE countries, said Li.

The MoUs signed today showed the determination of China and the five CEE countries to synergize their development strategies to better facilitate major cooperative projects, said Chen. Major cooperation projects between China and the CEE countries are moving ahead steadily. The Belgrade bridge over the Danube has been completed and opened to traffic, marking the completion of the first major project undertaken by China in CEE countries.

China will make every effort to advance the flagship project of the Budapest-Belgrade railway link and make sure that construction will start within the year and will end in two years' time, said Premier Li.

Upon its completion, the railway will help create a fast lane for trade between China and Europe.

China would also like to push forward the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Line with the relevant parties on a win-win basis so that the CEE region will be able to facilitate rapid transit of trade between China and Europe, he said. "China is ready to invest in ports and port zone development in CEE countries to enhance land and sea links," said Li.

Polish President Andrzej Duda and other leaders of CEE countries pointed out the "16+1" mechanism has set up a new platform for both parties which are experiencing economic transformation.

CEE countries are willing to participate in the development of the Belt and Road Initiative and look forward to more cooperation with China in infrastructure, industrial modernization, energy conservancy and environmental protection, transportation and logistics.

Accompanied by Premier Li, leaders of CEE countries experienced the "China speed" firsthand on Wednesday by boarding a China-made bullet train from Suzhou to Shanghai, which represents China's most cutting-edge high-speed rail technologies.



Earlier, Xi Jinping's economic brilliance had spearheaded the advent of the BRICS Bank. BRICS, an acronym for developing or newly industrialized nations Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, is a rapidly growing association which represents 18 per cent of the world's economy. It came into being in 2006 as BRIC but South Africa joined the group in 2010, completing the pentad.

Without stating it categorically, BRICS provides a counter weight to the Dollar and the IMF. Its declared aim is to play an active role in enhancing multilateralism and international cooperation, for the promotion of peace, security, economic and social progress and sustainable development in an interdependent and increasingly complex, globalizing world. Interestingly, each of the member countries represents a civilization which is both particular and highly important on the global scale.

The economic meltdown of the US made it clear that the financial empires built by the Rockefellers and Rothschild were crumbling; yet individual states, which chose to shed the shackles of the dominance of the Dollar, paid dearly.

The time thus was ripe for the BRICS nations to establish an independent international organization encouraging commercial, political and cultural cooperation between its members and also woo the Muslim nations in its fold. In late March 2013, during the fifth BRICS summit in Durban, South Africa, the member countries agreed to create a global financial institution which would counterbalance the western-dominated IMF and World Bank. At the BRICS leaders meeting in St. Petersburg in September 2013, China committed \$41 billion towards the pool; Brazil, India and Russia \$18 billion each; and South Africa \$5 billion setting the course for achieving its aim. The fruition of this dream thus came about at the sixth summit of BRICS on 15 July 2014, at Fortaleza, Brazil where the member

states signed the long-anticipated document to create the \$100 billion BRICS Development Bank and a reserve currency pool worth over another \$100 billion. Documents on cooperation between BRICS export credit agencies and an agreement of cooperation on innovation were also inked.

BRICS Leaders join hands to affirm support for the New Development Bank

Top priority for the BRICS Bank is the funding of development projects and infrastructure in developing nations. This program will enable the countries to pool resources for infrastructure improvements, and serve as a financial institution for lending during global financial crises such as the one in Europe. This confidence emerges from the fact that in contrast to the US and the EU, BRICS countries altogether own natural resources sufficient not only to keep their economies afloat in the settings of contracting availability of hydrocarbon fuels, food, potable water, and electric power but also to sustain vigorous economic growth. Trade will be carried out between the BRICS nations in their own currency, thus shedding the influence of the dollar and averting the possible negative impacts arising from a euro or dollar crisis.

BRICS Leaders at the UFA Summit with Xi Jinping and Putin.



BRICS Leaders join hands to affirm support for the New Development Bank

Xi enchants Africans too Pledges \$60_b development aid

Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Sandton, Johannesburg



Chinese President Xi Jinping told African leaders on December 4, 2015 his country would pump \$60 billion into development projects, cancel some debt and boost agriculture under a three-year plan that will extend Beijing's influence in the continent.

Xi also said China would not interfere in African countries' internal affairs, a stance that drew strong applause from leaders such as Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe who

have faced strong Western criticism of their human rights record.

"To ensure the successful implementation of these 10 cooperation plans, China has decided to provide a total of \$60 billion of funding support," Xi told the summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation.

"These plans (are) aimed at addressing three issues holding back Africa's development, namely inadequate infrastructure, lack of

professional and skilled personnel and funding shortages," said Xi, who this week also visited Zimbabwe.

Xi said China would step up investment in factories manufacturing goods for export in Africa, in addition to building roads, ports and railways on a continent long seen as a major commodities source for China.

South African President Jacob Zuma, co-chair along with Xi of the summit, said African countries needed

Chinese help to process their abundant natural resources, which he said had made the continent vulnerable to exploitation in the past.

“That way what is buried in the belly of the soil will translate into benefit for the bellies of our citizens,” Zuma said.

China is Africa’s largest trading partner and the trade volume between them amounted to \$220 billion in 2014, according to China state news agency Xinhua.

Its investments in Africa amounted to \$32.4 billion at the end of 2014, according to London-based BMI Research.

Chinese influence is broadly seen by Africans as a healthy counterbalance to the West. Sticking to that Chinese tradition of non-interference in local politics, Xi said: “China strongly believes Africa belongs to the African people and African problems should be handled by the African people.”

Mugabe, whose government signed 10 economic accords with China this week including on expanding Zimbabwe’s largest thermal power plant, praised Beijing’s role in Africa, contrasting it favourably with that of Western nations.

“Here is a man (Xi) representing a country once called poor. A country which never was our coloniser ... He is doing to us what we expected those who colonised us yesterday to do,” said Mugabe, who is also chairman of the African Union, to loud applause by the delegates.

In his speech, Xi said China would cancel existing debts with zero interest loans for least developed countries that mature by the end of 2015.

JOHANNESBURG —
Chinese
President Xi
Jinping told
African leaders
on December
4, 2015 his
country would
pump \$60
billion into
development
projects, cancel
some debt and
boost
agriculture
under a
three-year plan.



President Xi (second from left) at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Johannesburg



President Xi Jinping & the First Lady being amused by a baby elephant.



President Xi Jinping on arrival at Harare



President Xi in Harare



Xi
Jinping



Jewel in the
crown
of UN

President Xi Jinping of China made an inspiring speech at the UNGA which included a solemn announcement that his country would offer more money and more troops to aid United Nations peacekeeping efforts.

Address to UN General Assembly by H.E. Xi Jinping

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind fought heroically and secured the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War, closing a dark page in the annals of human history. That victory was hard won.

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind, with vision and foresight, established the United Nations. This universal and most representative and authoritative international organization has carried mankind's hope for a new future and ushered in a new era of cooperation. It was a pioneering initiative never undertaken before.

Seventy years ago, the earlier generation of mankind pooled together their wisdom and adopted the Charter of the United Nations, laying the cornerstone of the contemporary international order, and establishing the fundamental principles of contemporary international relations. This was an achievement of profound impact.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

On the third of September, the Chinese people, together with the world's people, solemnly commemorated the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. As the main theater in the East, China made a national sacrifice of over 35 million casualties in its fight against the majority troops of Japanese militarism. It not only saved itself and its people from subjugation, but also gave strong support to the forces against aggression in the European and Pacific theaters, thus making a historic contribution to the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War.

History is a mirror. Only by drawing lessons from history can the world avoid repeating past calamity. We should view history with awe and human conscience. The past cannot be changed, but the future can be shaped. Bearing history in mind is not to perpetuate hatred. Rather, it is for mankind not to forget its lesson. Remembering history does not mean being obsessed with the past. Rather, in doing so, we aim to create a better future and pass the torch of peace from generation to generation.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

The United Nations has gone through the test of time over the past seven decades. It has witnessed efforts made by all countries to uphold peace, build homeland and pursue cooperation. Having reached a new historical starting point, the United Nations needs to address the central issue of how to better promote world peace and development in the 21st century.

The world is going through a historical process of accelerated evolution: The sunshine of peace, development and progress will be powerful enough to penetrate the clouds of war, poverty and backwardness. The movement toward a multi-polar world, and the rise of emerging markets and developing countries have become an irresistible trend of history. Economic globalization and the advent of an information age have vastly unleashed and boosted social productive forces. They have both created unprecedented development opportunities and given rise to new threats and challenges which we must face squarely.

As an ancient Chinese adage goes, "The greatest ideal is to create a world truly shared by all." Peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom are common values of all mankind and the lofty goals of the United Nations. Yet these goals are far from being achieved, and we must continue our endeavor to meet them. In today's world, all countries are interdependent and share a common future. We should renew our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, and create a community of shared future for mankind. To achieve this goal, we need to make the following efforts:

—We should build partnerships in which countries treat each other as equals, engage in mutual consultation and show mutual understanding. The principle of sovereign equality underpins the UN Charter. The future of the world must be shaped by all countries. All countries are equals. The big, strong and rich should not bully the small, weak and poor; The principle of sovereignty not only means that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries are inviolable and their internal affairs are not subjected to interference. It also means that all countries' right to independently choose social systems and development paths should be upheld, and that all countries' endeavors to promote economic and social development and improve their people's lives should be respected.

We should be committed to multilateralism and reject unilateralism. We should adopt a new vision of seeking win-win outcomes for all, and reject the outdated mindset that one's gain means the other's loss or that

the winner shall take all. Consultation is an important form of democracy, and it should also become an important means of exercising contemporary international governance. We should resolve disputes and differences through dialogue and consultation. We should forge a global partnership at both international and regional levels, and embrace a new approach to state-to-state relations, one that features dialogue rather than confrontation, and seeks partnership rather than alliance. Major countries should follow the

We should advance international cooperation in both economic and social fields and take a holistic approach to addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats, so as to prevent conflicts from breaking out in the first place.

—We should promote open, innovative and inclusive development that benefits all. The 2008 international financial crisis has taught us that allowing capital to



principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation in handling their relations. Big countries should treat small countries as equals, and take a right approach to justice and interests by putting justice before interests.

We should create a security architecture featuring fairness, justice, joint contribution and shared benefits. In the age of economic globalization, the security of all countries is interlinked and has impact on one another. No country can maintain absolute security with its own effort, and no country can achieve stability out of other countries' instability. The law of the jungle leaves the weak at the mercy of the strong; it is not the way for countries to conduct their relations. Those who adopt the high-handed approach of using force will find that they are only lifting a rock to drop on their own feet.

We should abandon Cold War mentality in all its manifestation, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We should give full play to the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in ending conflict and keeping peace, and adopt the dual approach of seeking peaceful solution to disputes and taking mandatory actions, so as to turn hostility into amity.

blindly pursue profit can only create a crisis and that global prosperity cannot be built on the shaky foundation of a market without moral constraints. The growing gap between rich and poor is both unsustainable and unfair. It is important for us to use both the invisible hand and the visible hand to form synergy between market forces and government function and strive to achieve both efficiency and fairness.

Development is meaningful only when it is inclusive and sustainable. To achieve such development requires openness, mutual assistance and win-win cooperation. In the world today, close to 800 million people still live in extreme poverty, nearly six million kids die before the age of five each year and nearly 60 million children are unable to go to school. The just concluded UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the Post-2015 Development Agenda. We must translate our commitments into actions and work together to ensure that everyone is free from want, has access to development and lives with dignity.

—We should, increase inter-civilization exchanges to promote harmony, inclusiveness and respect for differences. The world is simply more colorful as a result of its cultural diversity. Diversity breeds

exchanges, exchanges create integration, and integration makes progress possible.

In their interactions, civilizations must accept their differences. Only through mutual respect, mutual learning and harmonious coexistence can the world maintain its diversity and thrive.

Each civilization represents the unique vision and contribution of its people, and no civilization is superior to others. Different civilizations should have dialogue and exchanges instead of trying to exclude or replace each other. The history of mankind is a process of active exchanges, interactions and integration among different civilizations. We should respect all civilizations and treat each other as equals. We should draw inspirations from each other to boost the creative development of human civilization.

—We should build an ecosystem that puts mother nature and green development first. Mankind may utilize nature and even try to transform it. But we are after all a part of nature. We should care for nature and not place ourselves above it. We should reconcile industrial development with nature and pursue harmony between man and nature to achieve sustainable development of the world and the all-round development of man.

To build a sound ecology is vital for mankind's future. All members of the international community should work together to build a sound global eco-environment. We should respect nature, follow nature's ways and protect nature. We should firmly pursue green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable development. China will shoulder its share of responsibility and continue to play its part in this common endeavor. We also urge developed countries to fulfill their historical responsibility, honor their emission reduction commitments and help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

The over 1.3 billion and more Chinese people are endeavoring to realize the Chinese dream of great national renewal. The dream of the Chinese people is closely connected with the dreams of other peoples of the world. We cannot realize the Chinese dream without a peaceful international environment, a stable international order and the understanding, support and help from the rest of the world. The realization of the Chinese dream will bring more opportunities to other countries and contribute to global peace and development.

China will continue to participate in building world peace. We are committed to peaceful development. No matter how the international landscape may evolve and how strong it may become, China will never pursue hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence.

China will continue to contribute to global development. We will continue to pursue common development and the win-win strategy of opening up. We are ready to share our development experience and opportunities with other countries and welcome them to board China's express train of development so that all of us will achieve common development.

China will continue to uphold the international order. We will stay committed to the path of development through cooperation. China was the first country to put its signature on the UN Charter. We will continue to uphold the international order and system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China will continue to stand together with other developing countries. We firmly support greater representation and say of developing countries, especially African countries, in the international governance system. China's vote in the United Nations will always belong to the developing countries.

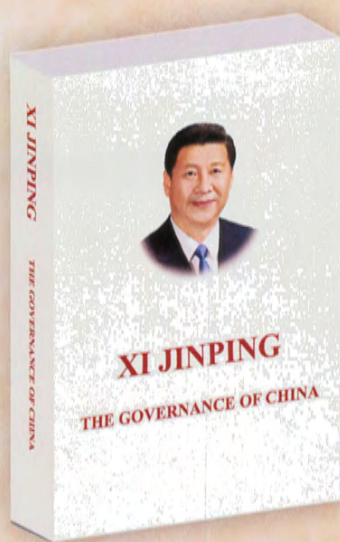
I wish to take this opportunity to announce China's decision to establish a 10-year, US\$1 billion China-UN peace and development fund to support the UN's work, advance multilateral cooperation and contribute more to world peace and development. I wish to announce that China will join the new UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and has thus decided to take the lead in setting up a permanent peacekeeping police squad and build a peacekeeping standby force of 8,000 troops. I also wish to announce that China will provide a total of US\$100 million of free military assistance to the African Union in the next five years to support the establishment of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis.

Mr. President, Dear Colleagues,

As the United Nations enters a new decade, let us unite ever more closely to forge a new partnership of win-win cooperation and a community of shared future for mankind. Let the vision of a world free of war and with lasting peace take root in our hearts. Let the aspiration of development, prosperity, fairness and justice spread across the world! Thank you.

New York: 29 September, 2015.

Writings about Xi



'Xi Jinping The Governance of China,'

a compilation of political philosophy released in 2014.



'Approachable: The Charm of Xi Jinping's Words'

a collection of quotes by President Xi.

Xi: The Chinese Choice

Ah Lam: *I always think about China and President Xi*

Huojin: *It has now become obvious that Xi is born to lead*

Cuifen: *Xi is like a family member to me*

Honghui: *Xi is good for China and the world*

Chu hua: *I admire Xi and his wife, both*

Guotin: *Xi is making all the right moves*

Fenfang: *President Xi's family is so cute*

Guangli: *As a world leader Xi is awesome*

Chow: *President Xi and his glamorous wife
make an ideal couple*

Dandan: *President Xi has a magnetic aura*

Jian: *Xi's charisma is unmatched*

Jinjing: *Xi is a forward-thinking leader*

(Only first names)



Behind every Great Man there is a Great Woman

In 1987, Xi married folk singer Peng Liyuan. She is renowned for her performances on state television and as a fashion trend-setter. In addition, the first lady holds the rank of Major-General in the 'People's Liberation Army.' In 1992, the couple had their only child, a daughter named Xi Mingze.



Madam Peng has the rank of Major-General in the PLA

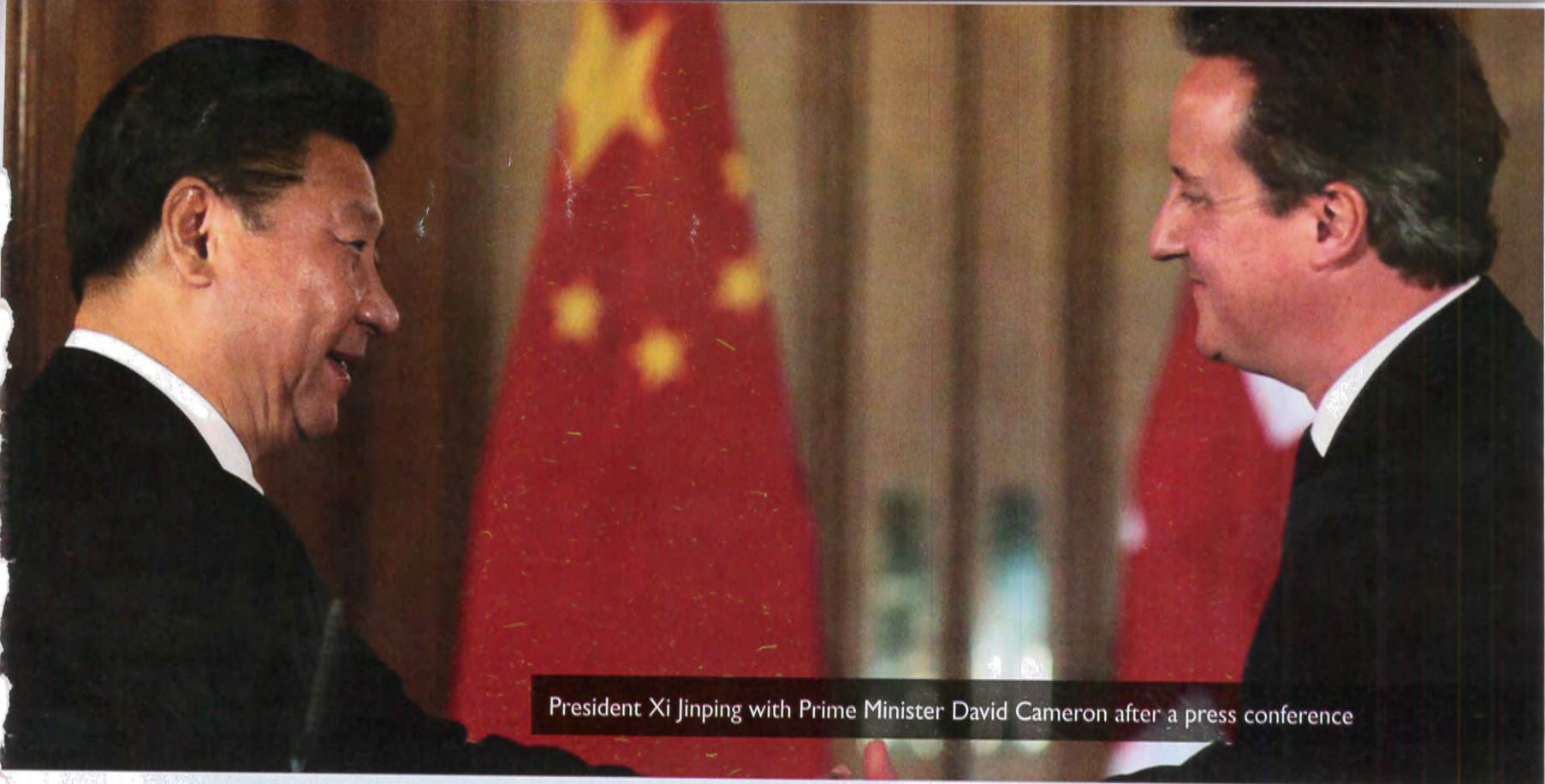
Chinese President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan wave upon their arrival in Seattle, the United States, Sept. 22, 2015.



中国制造业展
INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

Xi's Actions & Interactions





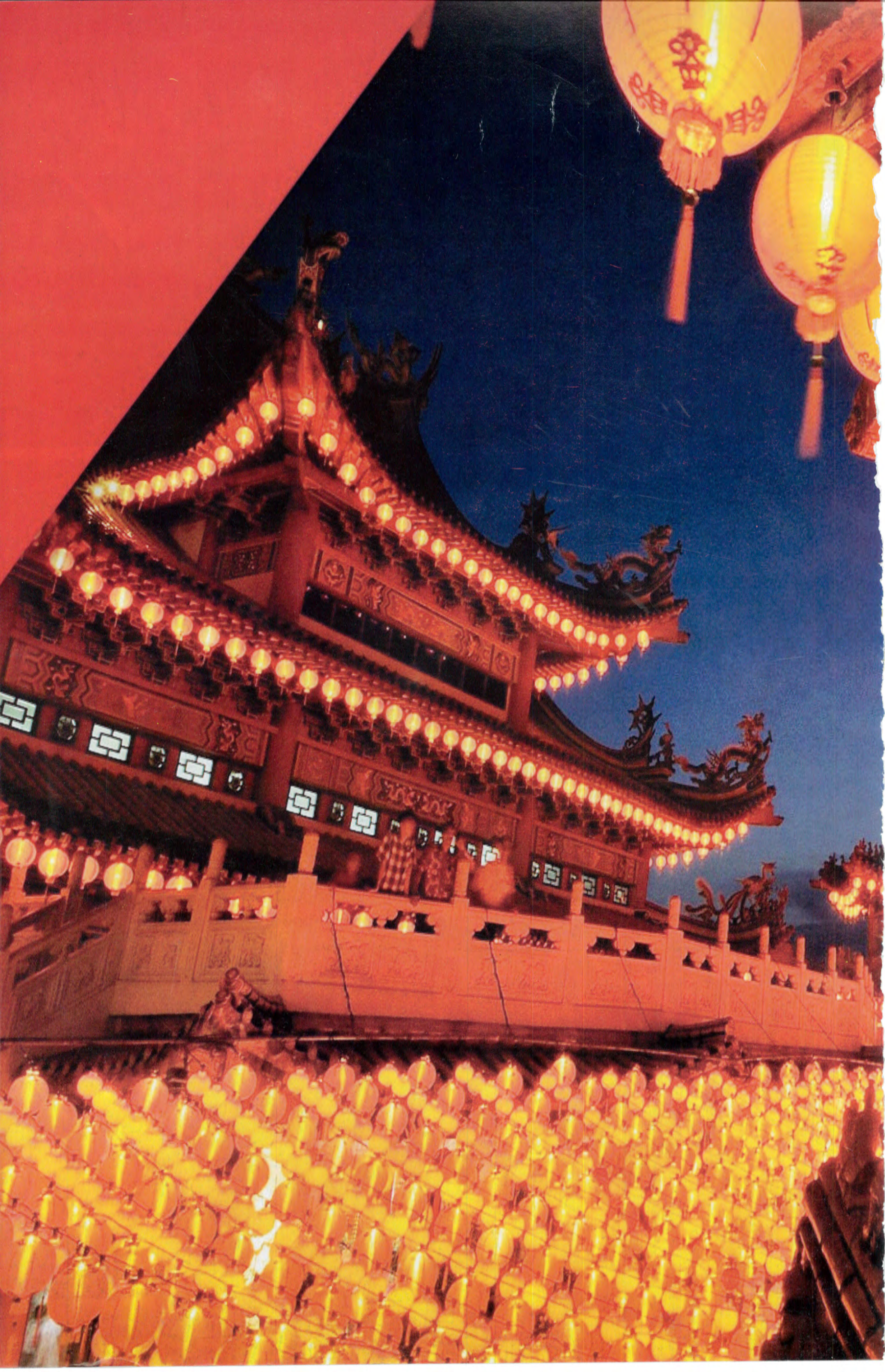
President Xi Jinping with Prime Minister David Cameron after a press conference



Xi with Putin during the Moscow Victory Day Parade on 9 May 2015



President Xi Jinping and First Lady Peng Liyuan with Indonesia's President Joko Widodo and his wife Iriana Widodo leading a march.



President Xi's Vision for 2016

President Xi Jinping looked forward to 2016 in a speech that called for confidence and hard work for a good beginning in the home stretch of building a "well-off society in an all-round way".

In his New Year speech, Xi said that a Party meeting in late October set out a promising and encouraging blueprint for development over the next five years.

Xi added that lifting tens of millions of rural people out of poverty was his top concern, and called for joint efforts to achieve this goal.

"We should care for all people facing difficulties ... making them feel warm from the bottom of their hearts," Xi said.

China must not be absent from international affairs, Xi said in the speech, as the world is looking forward to voices and answers from China. "The world is so big, the challenges so complicated," he said.

"For those people torn by hardship and war, we need to offer not only sympathy and compassion, but also responsibility and action," he said.

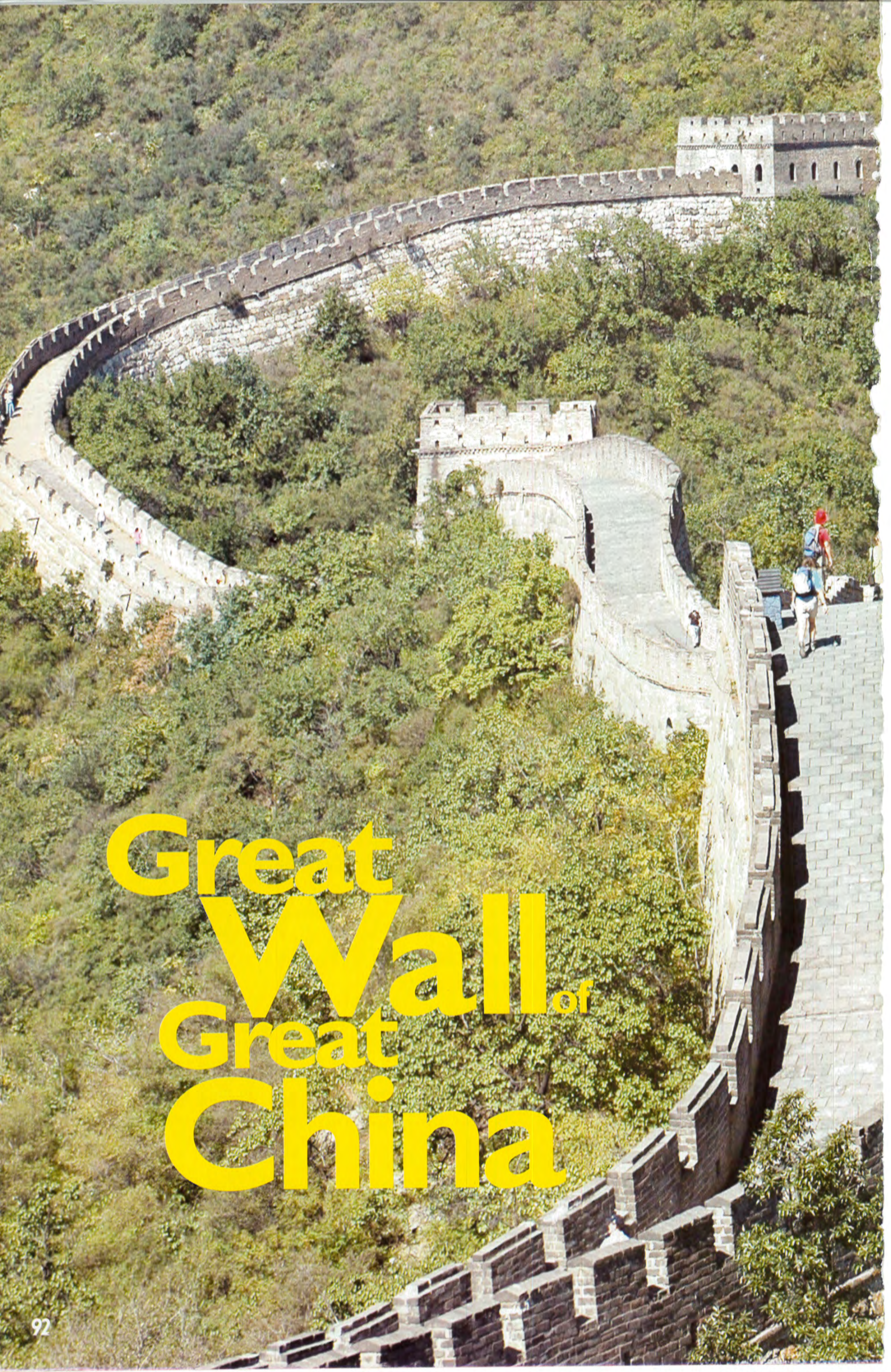
"China will always welcome the world with an open embrace, and we will also extend our hand to those in difficulty as best we can, and our 'circle of friends' will grow," Xi said, borrowing a term from the popular messaging app WeChat.

Throughout 2015, Xi said, China's leaders have taken an active part in international conferences and diplomatic activity, bringing substantial progress in the Belt and Road Initiative, while contributing to the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development and the global fight against climate change.

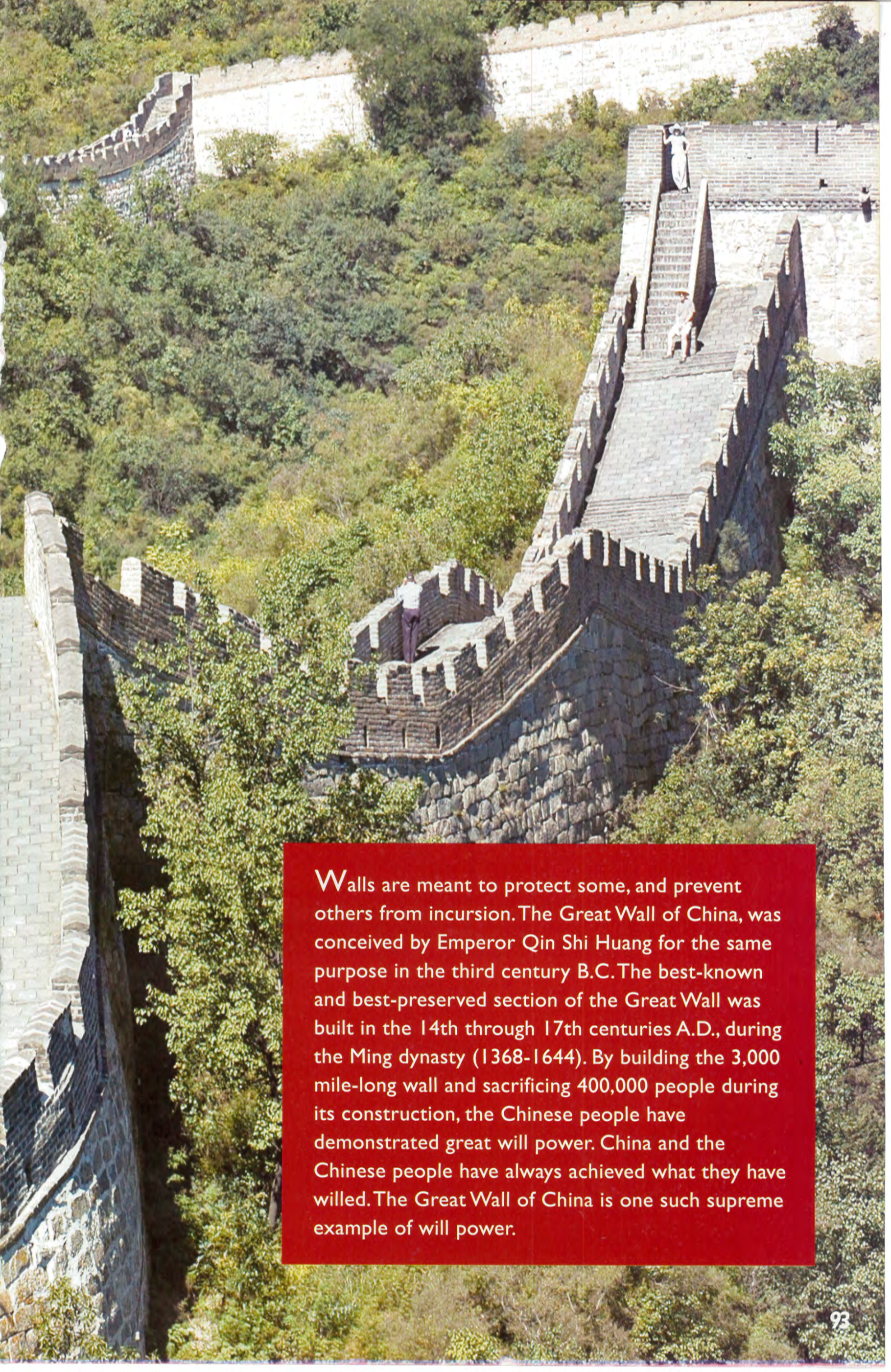
He said: "We have only one Earth, one home for the peoples of all nations."

Xi expressed his earnest hope that the international community could work together for peace, in a spirit of cooperation. "By turning antagonism to synergy, hostility to friendship, together we will forge a community of shared destiny for all humankind," the president said.

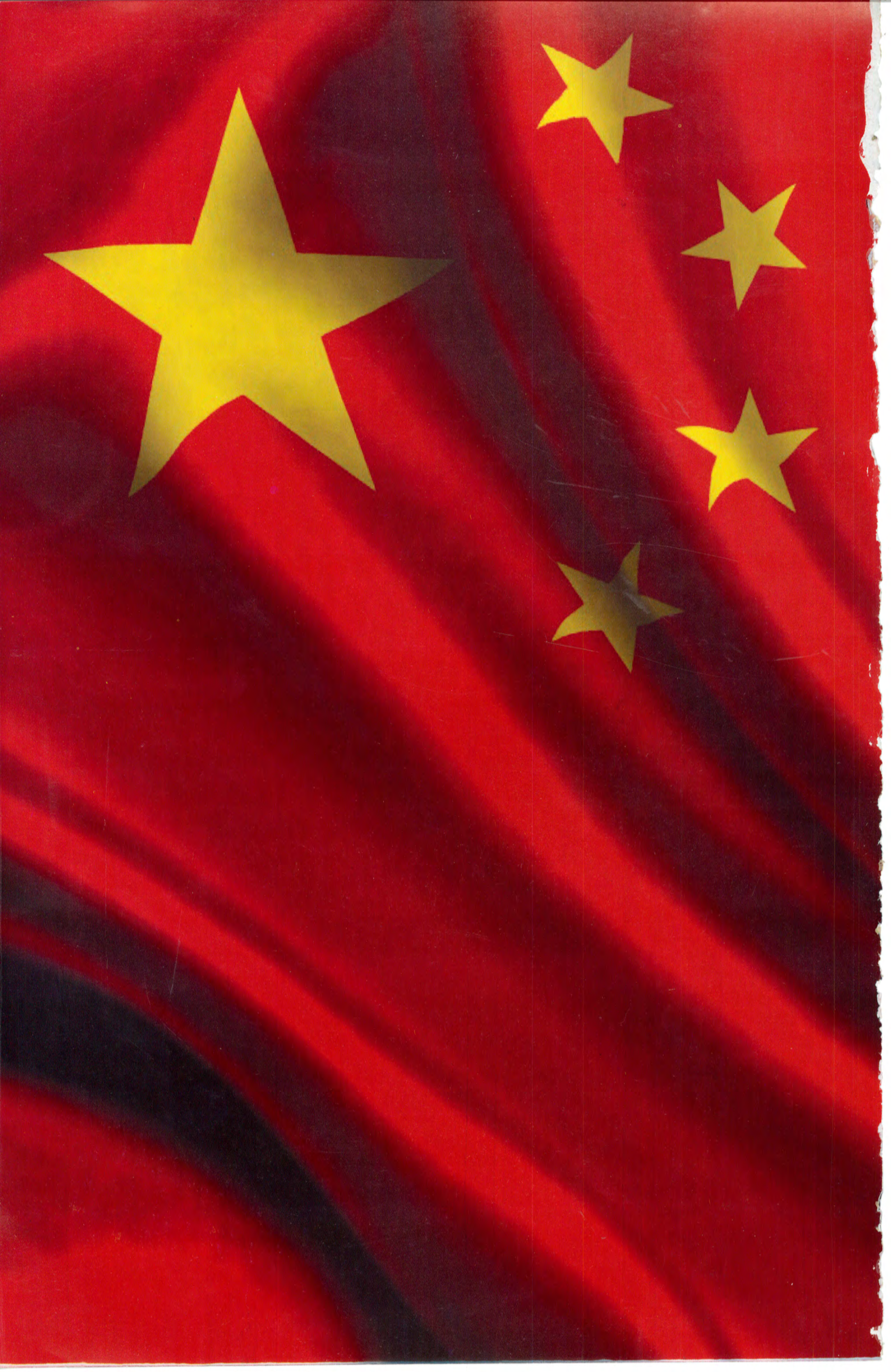
Xi called on every Chinese person to take responsibility during the "sprint" to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020.



Great
Wall of
Great
China



Walls are meant to protect some, and prevent others from incursion. The Great Wall of China, was conceived by Emperor Qin Shi Huang for the same purpose in the third century B.C. The best-known and best-preserved section of the Great Wall was built in the 14th through 17th centuries A.D., during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). By building the 3,000 mile-long wall and sacrificing 400,000 people during its construction, the Chinese people have demonstrated great will power. China and the Chinese people have always achieved what they have willed. The Great Wall of China is one such supreme example of will power.





“During the
civilisation and
development process
of more than 5,000
years, the Chinese
nation has made an
indelible contribution
to the civilisation and
advancement of
mankind.”

Xi Jinping



They all look towards Xi

A Publication of

Pakistan
OBSERVER

Eyes and Ears of Pakistan

ISLAMABAD-KARACHI-LAHORE-PESHAWAR-QUETTA-MUZAFFARABAD