

Volume 10 Issue 10

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ABC CERTIFIED

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# ECONOMIC

## Affairs

**October 1st**  
**National Day of**  
**the People's Republic of China**



# A Great Milestone in the History

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## CHINESE ROVER ZHURONG

and the lander of the

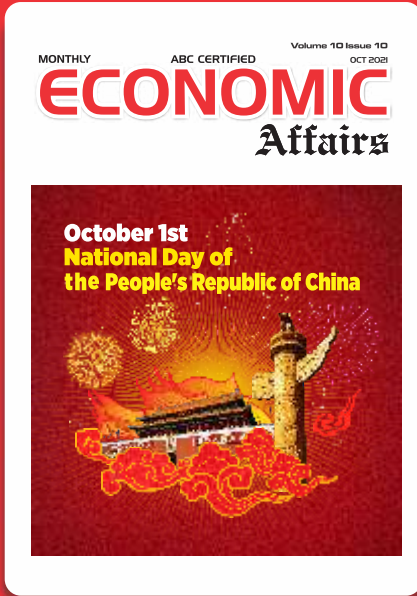
## TIANWEN-1 MISSION,

captured on the surface of Mars  
by a camera detached from the rover,  
are seen in this image released by the  
**China National Space Administration**

on June 11







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# EDITORIAL

## National Day of the People's Republic of China

Every year Chinese take a week off to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Oct. 1 National Day celebrations are a sight to behold: throngs of patriots gather in Tiananmen Square to observe a military procession, countless red flags hang from the porches of residential homes, families across the country gather for the yearly ritual of binging on state television.

To outside observers, these genuine displays of national pride defy conventional theories. Recent public opinion polls should help rid us of these illusions.

According to the 2020 Edelman Trust Barometer, public support for China's government is among the highest in the world. By contrast, the United States, a supposedly well-established democracy, lags behind in the bottom third of the list of 26 countries polled.

A decade-long Harvard study published in July found that public satisfaction toward the Chinese government had "increased virtually across the board" since 2003. By 2016, satisfaction rates toward the central government reached 93%, a staggering number compared to approval ratings for U.S. presidents, which rarely peak above 60%.

The power of the Chinese Communist Party's domestic support base has served to protect it from the harsh moral opprobrium being generated abroad. Still, some leading China experts have pointed to the extent of this domestic support as an impetus for a new diplomatic posture.

THE rise and transformation of China over the last seven decades — from an ideological state to an economic powerhouse — has been both complex and impressive. It has indeed taken much blood and toil, and the journey to transform an authoritarian, largely isolated state into one of the world's major powers has not always been a smooth one.

Beijing observes the 72 anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic on October 1, 2021. Though its achievements should be celebrated, there should also be a critical review to see what can be improved internally to create greater social harmony and freedom, paired with economic prosperity.

The People's Republic was born in the aftermath of the Second World War, when the first shots of the Cold War were being fired. Led by Mao Zedong, the socialist revolutionaries defeated the nationalists and laid the groundwork for modern China. Mao, along with being the founding father of modern China, was a giant on the world stage, though his era was far from harmonious as the ravages of the Cultural Revolution showed.

This was an era of ideological zeal, when the socialist and capitalist blocs were locked in a global battle for influence. However, the modern financial strength of the PRC — the country is today the world's second biggest economy — is largely the handiwork of Deng Xiaoping, who oversaw great changes in the economic structure of his country and promoted the development of 'socialism with Chinese characteristics'.

Today, China is socialist in all but name, though there has been a renewed focus by the state on Marxism under the helmship of Xi Jinping. The current Chinese president has also been pushing economic growth, the Belt and Road Initiative being his signature project. Under the BRI, China is seeking to link continents in a web of trade and commerce, with Pakistan also benefiting in the shape of CPEC.

The event is the country's most important of the year as China looks to project an image of confidence in the face of mounting challenges. *Editor\_*





# CPEC: A Window of Opportunity for Pakistan

By Masood Khalid

*China's economic development owes much to physical infrastructure which now connects the entire length and breadth of this vast country, courtesy an investment of about \$600 billion in this sector between 1990 and 2015.*

The 70 years of Pakistan-China relations is a story of an unparalleled journey traversed together to build an enduring partnership. Clichés are used to explain this friendship, which by all accounts is unique and special, but not fully understood.

History bears witness that this relationship has endured solely because both countries have strictly adhered to the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and mutual trust. Both have a convergence and an abiding interest in the peace and stability of this region. There is no logical explanation otherwise.

The emergence of two countries on the world map was marked by a turbulent world. Both had huge internal challenges of nation building and both had capacity constraints. Both followed different paths in developing political and economic systems suited to their national conditions. Through trial and error and after undergoing multiple convulsions, both embarked on national plans to meet the aspirations of their people.

The outcome is different in both cases. China's

transformation from an agrarian and poor country into a giant economic powerhouse is in sharp contrast to Pakistan's economic performance. No doubt Pakistan has had several accomplishments to its credit since independence, but the difference is that while China has optimised its potential, Pakistan has lagged behind in doing so.

China's progress was achieved through sound and integrated planning, vision of its leaders and commitment of its people. A great virtue of this planning is strong oversight and course correction. Chinese do not rest till they achieve their target, which they pursue with dedication and national pride.

Accountability serves as a deterrent for those faulting. The whole of nation approach is pursued in fulfilment of national priorities. A pragmatic approach followed by the Communist Party of China (CPC) since 1949 has helped achieve social justice and stability. Reform process started by Deng Xiao Ping has acquired a new meaning under Xi Jinping's leadership, which is striving to achieve the goal of national rejuvenation by 2049. This strategy aims at making China the most prosperous and modern nation by 2049.

Since new China emerged in 1949, the CPC has played a central role in steering the country onto the path of development. While retaining its own unique system of governance, China has not shied away from adopting the best practices of other systems. When China started establishing industrial parks and special economic zones, Deng Xiao Peng sought the help of Singapore. Foreign investment and infusion of foreign technology contributed immensely to China's economic and technological leap.

Of course China adopted these practices to tailor to its own conditions and many areas made improvements over the existing practices. Another success was in establishing a nexus between academia and industry and the application of acquired research for national planning. Each major area of national planning is now supplemented by research institutes who offer technical advice. For example, if bridges are to be constructed, there will be a research institute specialising in bridge technology.

China accords highest priority to Education and Research and Development (R&D). More than 6% of GDP is allocated for this purpose. Consequently, China has succeeded in developing a human resource which is not only highly skilled and productive but also follows a strict code of work ethics. Discipline is the hallmark of this system. A system of rewards and punishment exists where high performers are duly acknowledged and defaulters reprimanded.

China's economic development owes much to physical

**What China has achieved in the last forty years is unprecedented. China is now regarded as a world leader in technological feats like AI, robotics, quantum physics, super computers and space sciences.**

infrastructure which now connects the entire length and breadth of this vast country. In 2007, China had no high speed railways. Today, practically all big cities, including high plateau Tibet, is connected with fast trains. According to the World Bank, China invested about \$600 billion in infrastructure construction between 1990 and 2015.

What China has achieved in the last forty years is unprecedented. China is now regarded as a world leader in technological feats like AI, Robotics, Quantum Physics, Super Computers and Space Sciences. It has sent its spaceships to the Moon and Mars. It has lifted 800 million people out of absolute poverty in four decades and is set on target to be the co-equal of the







United States in next 15-20 years. Kishore Mahbubani, a noted scholar on China, says in his book "Has China Won" that with 4% of the world's population, America's share of the global GDP was close to 50% at the end of second World War. Last year, the US accounted for 15.9% of global GDP. By contrast,

China contributed over 17% to the world economy. Only these two statistics reflect the direction in which the wind is blowing. The world is at the cusp of seismic changes due to unprecedented challenges faced by humanity. Covid Pandemic has caused tidal waves impacting the global political, economic and social landscape. Fast changing geo-political environment in the wake of increased US-China tensions has led to new alignments and realignments amongst regional and global players. Our region is also impacted by these changes, especially Pakistan which finds itself locked in a volatile environment.

Pakistan-China relationship is, therefore, a silver lining in this unpredictable milieu. Pakistan and China are close friends who find solace in the support they extend to each other. This relationship is cited as a model in inter-state relationships and in the past 70 years has blossomed into a towering lush green tree. Today, Pakistan and China have institutionalised their relationship in multiple fields. In this journey, the

relationship has faced several challenges but has stood the test of time and emerged stronger. The beauty of this relationship is its resilience and natural propensity to grow, despite pressures and coercion.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China has attained global popularity due to its win-win outcomes. It has become the most popular public good and the biggest cooperation platform of the 21st Century subscribed by over 130 countries. It seeks an inclusive and integrated growth model beneficial to international community. BRI has now entered into the phase of solid progress and sustained growth.

The Vision Paper issued by Chinese government in March 2015 lays down the following principles of BR;

- a) The initiative is in line with the principles of the UN Charter.
- b) It seeks guidance from the five principles of peaceful coexistence.
- c) It respects the differences of each civilisation and their model of development; advocates dialogue to resolve the differences.
- d) It follows the international market principles.
- e) It aims at investment and trade.

The initiative seeks to build regional networks of rail and road connectivity, oil and gas pipelines, power

**On all accounts, CPEC could be a bonanza for Pakistan provided we streamline our processes, remove bottlenecks and red tapism, create synergy between the Federal and Provincial Governments and adopt a whole of nation approach.**



grids, bridges, dams, tunnels etc. In Chinese estimation, this initiative will link and integrate South Asia, Central Asia, the Eurasian region and Southeast Asia into a “community of shared destiny”. BRI thus offers an opportunity to developing countries like Pakistan to foster cooperation in trade and technology, overcome their development deficit and induce a self-reliant independent development path.

CPEC, which is a flagship project of BRI, is thus a unique window of opportunity for Pakistan to develop its economy and join the ranks of middle-income countries. The current emphasis of the government on “geo economics” is inextricably linked with CPEC to turn Pakistan into a hub of regional connectivity and economic cooperation. CPEC has enhanced Pakistan regional profile. The first phase of CPEC has helped Pakistan to overcome monetary loss worth \$ 4 billion annually due to energy shortfall.

The next phase envisages even a larger scope of cooperation entailing agriculture, industry, port infrastructure, health, education, science & technology, tourism and livelihood projects. The face of the Gwadar city will change in the next five years after completion of the airport, link road with the port, powerhouse, water desalination plant, schools, hospital besides generating local jobs. The economic zone will attract Chinese and foreign investment in export-oriented manufacturing. This will enhance the skill set of our work force besides improving the connectivity and economic growth of Baluchistan province.

The work is reportedly apace on three Special Economic Zones which will help in industrialization and high export growth of Pakistan. SEZs success will be a litmus test for CPEC as all economies of South East Asia and China itself achieved higher growth rates due to the success of their industrial base.







CPEC provides our work force to take full advantage of this learning curve and put the country on the road of self-reliance. What Pakistan badly needs today is investment and technology in order to mainstream itself with the global supply chain. China is willing to make investment and transfer technology through academic exchanges, training and skill development programmes.

The setting up of vocational training centres along SEZs combined with development of local resources in different parts of Pakistan can make a visible change in the life of our people. For this to happen, the government will have to play a lead role in not only providing an enabling environment for our Chinese friends but also work on establishing bilateral expert working groups in specific areas of cooperation. Our two houses of Parliament can reach working arrangements with the Chinese legislature to develop specialised expert groups for areas falling under CPEC framework.

The layman impression and understanding of CPEC is of a particular “road link” which will connect Pakistan and China. That is not the case. There is already a road link through KKH. China and Pakistan have agreed to develop CPEC on the basis of “One Corridor, Multiple Passages” with an aim to benefit all regions of Pakistan. It will be a wholesome network of multiple projects. Initially, the CPEC was intended to bring about \$46 billion of investment. With the addition of new projects, the figure may exceed \$60 billion. A total of \$25 billion have already been injected into Pakistan's economy with 75,000 local jobs. Since CPEC is a long-term project to be completed by 2030, it will generate more local employment as it proceeds.

Amidst outbreak of Covid pandemic, some CPEC projects suffered a delay but now both governments have decided to fast track the process. It is extremely important that both sides comprehensively review the progress made so far with a view to remove all

**At the time of CPECs launch, no country was prepared to risk its capital in Pakistan due to adverse security situation. As always, China demonstrated its friendship for Pakistan and came forward to help.**

impediments and work out a clear road map for implementation. No doubt there will be problems on the way, including regional volatility and efforts to derail the project. But this needs to be countered through a robust strategy. Security of Chinese personnel and assets is an indispensable requirement through mutual cooperation.

Pakistan needs to increasingly rely on technological means to improve the current security protocols with the Chinese help. Most importantly, the public opinion needs to be disabused of disinformation against CPEC. An effective media strategy is needed to counter false and negative propaganda. Both countries should consider launching a CPEC TV channel. A public awareness campaign to highlight the benefits of CPEC should begin as currently this appears to be a major gap in our efforts to market CPEC.

There is a need to underline that this is for the first time in the history of Pakistan that a foreign government has offered such a huge investment package. This speaks of China's confidence in Pakistan's economic potential as well as its support for a stable and prosperous Pakistan. At the time of



CPECs launch, no country was prepared to risk its capital in Pakistan due to adverse security situation. As always, China demonstrated its friendship for Pakistan and came forward to help.

Fortunately, those days of suicide bombings are behind us: geo-economics is a priority, hence both governments can now confidently move to achieve their CPEC related targets. Another positive development is a paradigm shift in public discourse in Pakistan. We are now talking more and more about CPEC and its benefits reaching the nook and corner, as opposed to terrorism related discourse five-six years ago. It is relatively easier now to change the public opinion in favour of CPEC and its dividends as it also enjoys a consensus across the political spectrum. Pakistan's geographic location is a gift of God to become a regional hub and to serve as a conduit for landlocked Central Asian Republics and Afghanistan to use our ports.

With greater road connectivity and improved energy situation, Pakistan can generate domestic and foreign tourism, overcome its deindustrialization deficit, resolve chronic issue of export stagnation and increase employment opportunities for our youth. An increase in foreign exchange reserves will also help us to allocate more resources to socio-economic development and our defence capability. Moreover, our local industry will move towards value addition and become more competitive internationally.

CPEC's second phase can be interpreted as a new beginning for Pakistan to learn from China's development experience. We can expand our knowledge base on the strength and advice available in China in all possible fields where we need their advice. Pakistan has two distinct advantages which have not been effectively utilised. First is the presence of over 28000 students in China of which a significant number is engaged in doctoral and post-doctoral research. This community needs to be harnessed for CPEC projects and for our national planning. We can learn from Chinese experience which sent thousands of students to study abroad and now they form the core of its national planning apparatus.

Secondly, Pakistan and China have concluded over a dozen sister-city, sister-province twinning arrangements. The implementation of this mechanism is in a state of dormancy. Our cities and provinces need to reach out to their counterparts for establishing trade, business, investment, educational and tourism related linkages. Such mechanisms are currently fully operational in case of many countries as Chinese central government has mandated its provinces to "Go Global" and conclude mutually beneficial arrangements. The Federal Government should take the initiative to revive the process. The consortium of universities set up by HEC can also contribute to supplement this process.

**Pakistan has two distinct advantages which have not been effectively utilised. First is the presence of over 28000 students in China of which a significant number is engaged in doctoral and post-doctoral research.**



On all accounts, CPEC could be a bonanza for Pakistan provided we streamline our processes, remove bottlenecks and red tapism, create synergy between the Federal and Provincial Governments and adopt a whole of nation approach. Nothing short of a holistic approach will work. We have examples in South and Southeast Asia of countries which are cited as development models. Their best practices can be adapted to our peculiar needs. BOI needs to be empowered to be a bridge between the centre and the provinces for foreign investors.

The Federal Government and the Provinces should develop a uniform package of a single, nation-wide incentives as no foreign investor has the time or the desire to follow an uneven policy which differs from province to province. The Centre and the Provinces can agree on a minimum common denominator of a preferential policy, while provinces can offer additional benefits to attract foreign investment if they deem it appropriate.

Our region is fraught with great risks but it offers huge opportunities too. Current developments in Afghanistan have created an uncertain situation. Both Pakistan and China have agreed to extend the CPEC benefits to Afghanistan and they should continue to work together to stabilise the situation there so that CPEC delivers as a true “Game Changer” for Pakistan and for the region. Pakistan and China are not transient friends. Their friendship is not against anyone and CPEC is also for the common good of Pakistan, China and the region. CPEC is a clear testament to this time-honoured friendship which both countries value highly.



The writer is former ambassador of Pakistan to China, Korea and Malaysia.





# Decades of Phenomenal Development

By Naghmana A. Hashmi





*In the last seven decades of its establishment, the Beijing led by the Communist Party China has left a blazing trail of remarkable achievements in all walks of human endeavours.*

The 2021 is a very special year. This year Pakistan and China are celebrating 70 years of glorious cooperation and friendship between two iron brothers. The Communist Party of China celebrated 100 years of its creation and China proudly achieved the first centennial goal of the elimination of extreme poverty, perfected 5G technology, landed a rover on the Mars and the dark side of the moon, won the war against Covid 19 and emerged as the only country with a strong bounce back of economy showing impressive positive growth.

As China Celebrates the 71st Anniversary of the establishment of new China, our Chinese brothers and sisters must rest assured that China would always find in Pakistan a most reliable partner, iron brother and trusted friend which would stand by China ----- not only amid the tides of peace and prosperity, but also in storms of turmoil and turbulence.

On this occasion the people and government extend their heartiest felicitations on the 71st anniversary of the establishment of new China and 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The establishment of Communist Party of China was a seminal event in the last century which heralded the beginning of a glorious chapter in world history. CPC's momentous struggle for the establishment of New China instilled the people of developing world with a fresh hope and left an

indelible impression on the global landscape.

In the last over 70 years of its establishment, the New China led by CPC, has left a blazing trail of remarkable achievements in all walks of human endeavour. Under the able stewardship of CPC with General Secretary Xi Jinping at its core, Chinese nation is well on its path to achieve the dream of Great Rejuvenation of Chinese Nation by the middle of this century and achieve the second centennial goal of establishing a moderately developed society by 2049. This dream is a manifest destiny for China befitting its ancient civilization, humane values and its potential as a major world power.

Pakistan and China are all-weather strategic cooperative partners, trusted friends, iron brothers, and closest neighbours. It is a matter of immense satisfaction and pride for us that this fabled bond of friendship has grown from strength to strength irrespective of the vicissitudes of times and adverse geo-political developments.

Our two countries enjoy a unique relationship unprecedented in the annals of world history. This fabled friendship was forged in the crucible of time and has gone beyond the traditional parameters of a bilateral relationship. It has now transformed into a broad-based, long term and strategic relationship which has set a new model for inter-state relations in



## **Pakistan is one of the earliest supporters and participants of New Silk Road concept symbolized by the Belt and Road Initiative, which seeks to transcend the artificial divides between the nations and lay bridges for closer economic integration for common benefit and well-being.**

world history.

Pakistan-china ties are an unmistakable evidence of the fact that long-term interstate relations are not merely the result of convergence of interests but draw real strength from complete trust and understanding at leadership level; mutual respect, and feelings of affection and love at public level. The bedrock of our bilateral relations is a strong faith and trust in each other that both the countries have nurtured with care and devotion.

Pakistan's relation with China have never been a transactional one. This is the only relationship that has consistently maintained an upward trajectory. From the very beginning and particularly since the 1960s, the two countries began to forge a close relationship of understanding that has been remarkably constant despite the vicissitudes of momentous changes the domestic and international politics both at the regional and global level

This relationship has withstood the test of time and continues to demonstrate incredible stability and retain their strategic quality. Pakistan and China have stood by each other through good and bad times. We have supported each other, whether it is bilaterally or in the international arena. Pakistan has throughout firmly supported the one-China principle. And similarly, China has consistently supported us on all our core issues including Kashmir.

The CPEC as the flagship project of President Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative is the unmistakable symbol of this abiding friendship and occupies a pivotal position in the development agenda of Pakistan. CPEC has immense strategic significance

for Pakistan and has already helped Pakistan lay a strong infrastructure for subsequent development of our industry, agriculture and human resource.

Pakistan is one of the earliest supporters and participants of New Silk Road concept symbolized by the Belt and Road Initiative. We emphatically endorse the philosophy of BRI which seeks to transcend the artificial divides between the nations and lay bridges for closer economic integration for common benefit and well-being.

As a flagship project of the BRI, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has already achieved phenomenal success by laying a solid foundation of infrastructure in energy and transport sectors. Building upon this foundation, Phase II of CPEC would now focus on socio-economic development and poverty alleviation for a robust, sustainable and inclusive growth for Pakistan and the whole region at large. The ever-increasing economic and trade integration between Pakistan and China has made our two economies increasingly inter-dependent especially in the context of CPEC.

CPEC is a long-term bilateral economic project encompassing a vast array of short, medium and long-term projects. Despite COVID-19 epidemic, there was no suspension of trade flows and transportation linkages between Pakistan and China. The overall impact of endemic on CPEC, if any, therefore was too marginal and meagre to merit any serious thought. Nevertheless, I have unshakable faith in our mutual ability to make-up for the lost time and complete all projects in stipulated timelines.

As the businesses and trade are slowly and gradually





## The ever-increasing economic and trade integration between Pakistan and China has made our two economies increasingly inter-dependent especially in the context of CPEC.

resuming in China, I want to strongly negate negative and unfounded aspersions caused by some cynical sections on growth trajectory of BRI and CPEC. I am confident that CPEC would continue its mutually beneficial march of development, prosperity and win-win cooperation in line with the aspirations of people of both countries.

The viral infection tested the effectiveness of Chinese political system, endurance of Chinese economy and resolve and determination of Chinese people. Chinese government took immediate and effective steps to contain the spread of endemic to other regions of China. These steps were necessary to try and contain the viral infection and keep it from becoming a global pandemic.

It is satisfying to note that Chinese economy has shown remarkable resilience during the entire crisis. While some sectors of Chinese economy were negatively impacted by the lockdown measures to control epidemic, these effects were momentary and manageable. The whole world witnessed a renewed and vigorous economic growth once the infection was completely eliminated in China.

The COVID-19 epidemic was also a test for Pakistan and China. As an iron brother and most reliable partner, Pakistan decided to stand by China in this hour of crisis and offered utmost help and assistance to our Chinese brethren to fight this epidemic. In a show of unanimous support and sympathy with China, Pakistan did not evacuate its students from Wuhan and Hubei province. President and Prime Minister of Pakistan wrote letters of support to their Chinese counterparts and both houses of Parliament of Pakistan passed resolutions expressing firm support and solidarity with Chinese people and government.

China was the first country to face the brunt of



COVID-19 pandemic and the only country in the world to have comprehensively curbed the disease. After its remarkable success in people's war against the pandemic, China is now playing a commendable role by leading the international community in global efforts against COVID-19. As the primary supplier of COVID-19 relief items, critical medical equipment and related PPEs for global efforts for disease control and prevention, China's sincere and pivotal role to contain the disease must be acknowledged and appreciated.

As COVID-19 pandemic assumed global proportion ensnaring more than 180 countries, Pakistan has also been gripped by it with the cases of reported infections and mortality rate rising sharply. As iron-brothers, all-weather strategic partners and most reliable friends, Pakistan looked forward to China in this difficult time.

Responding to our request, China's state institutions, leading enterprises and private individuals responded passionately and made generous donations of an overwhelming number of critical supplies and medical equipment to the Mission. Besides, China also sent several medical teams to Pakistan to share their expertise and skills with our experts to combat the pandemic. During the visit of President Arif Alvi to China, both countries signed Letters of Exchange to enhance Pakistan's capability to fight against Covid-19. China is also extending support to Pakistan to help build a hospital against Covid-19.

This important help and assistance, indeed, is an emblem of strong brotherly sentiments that people of two countries harbour for each other. We are grateful to Chinese people for the warm sentiments and support they have showered upon Pakistan and look forward for a closer cooperation to continue our fight against this deadly epidemic.

In the finest tradition of our iron-clad friendship,



**It is satisfying to note that Chinese economy has shown remarkable resilience during the entire crisis. While some sectors of Chinese economy were negatively impacted by the lockdown measures to control epidemic, these effects were momentary and manageable.**

Pakistan and China have always stood by each other in difficult times. The Covid-19 epidemic again tested the strength of our mutual ties. In the early phase of viral epidemic when China was in throes of rapid infection rate and mounting number of mortalities, Pakistan showed extreme concern for our Chinese brothers and sisters, and extended utmost material and moral support. In a show of unanimous support and solidarity with Chinese people and the government, Pakistan donated all of its essential protective equipment to China to help it fight the epidemic; both houses of Parliament of Pakistan also passed resolutions expressing firm solidarity and confidence in Chinese efforts to control and eliminate the epidemic.

Leadership of our two countries have always upheld the time-honored tradition of maintaining frequent high-level engagements. The visit of President Arif Alvi to China in March, however, occurred in a different context and environment. It came at a very special juncture when Chinese government and people were in the midst of people's war against the deadly COVID-19 epidemic. The purpose of the visit was to reiterate Pakistan's firm solidarity and unflinching support to China in this challenging time; express condolences with the bereaved families, and pay tribute to the courage and determination of Chinese people for putting-up a heroic fight against the pandemic.

The visit of the President captivated the attention of Chinese public and reinvigorated our brotherly ties. It sent a very strong signal that relationship between Pakistan and China are unique, strong and unprecedented. It was a reaffirmation of unequivocal commitment that strength of Pakistan-China ties remains unaffected by domestic challenges or adverse global upheavals. I would remark that the visit has added another chapter to glorious history of our ties and provided a strong impetus for future growth of bilateral relationship.

Covid-19 pandemic is the most serious challenge global community is confronted with since World War II. This crisis could deal a debilitating blow to international economic growth, regional integration and onward march of globalisation, thereby undoing major achievements humankind has made so far. The current situation, therefore, calls for a greater coordination and cooperation among the global community for curbing and comprehensively eliminating this menace.

While the developed countries are also struggling to marshal resources for mitigating the economic impacts of this pandemic, these are the developing nations of Asia, Latin America and Africa which would be adversely effected by the looming global recession. International financial institutions, with





coordination of developed countries, need to offer emergency grant and soft-loans to shield them from impinging impacts of ensuing economic crisis.

We are also witness to a sinister campaign whereby some sections are pushing their narrow political agenda by stigmatizing other countries at this moment; few others see it is an excuse to resurrect the dead corpse of cold war mentality which we had buried in the last century. We need to be very watchful of this scenario. This crisis, instead, should be a moment of reflection for us to revisit and review our previous concepts about issues of health, environment, and economics and reform them in the light of emergent realities for the benefit of entire humanity.

Perhaps, this crisis, colossal as it may, reaffirms our resolve in multilateralism and bestow world leaders with clarity and courage to shun isolationism for good, and renew faith in joint efforts for a shared and prosperous future for all. China, on its part, has displayed openness, transparency and willingness to cooperate with all parties to combat the pandemic and prevent its recurrence. It immediately shared the genome structure of virus with WHO and kept the avenues of international cooperation and consultations open. China is also providing massive assistance to more than 100 countries for enabling them to defeat the pandemic.

Chinese efforts are indicative of importance it places, as a responsible major power, on matters of global concern and international cooperation. Pakistan wholeheartedly appreciates Chinese measures and would extend to her complete support and assistance in this regard.

Pakistan and China have deepened their all-weather cooperation in recent years and have expanded bilateral ties in diverse fields of cooperation for mutual benefit. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, the relevant departments of our two countries maintained closer coordination to ensure

that our bilateral cooperation is not effected.

In the past, both countries have concluded agreements to enhance bilateral cooperation in trade, infrastructure, industrial cooperation and cultural cooperation and devised various mechanisms for their implementation. Thanks to our bilateral cooperation, Pakistan has succeeded in laying a robust and solid infrastructure network to support its growing economy and overcome festering energy shortages which had stifled our growth. Both countries now look forward to build upon these gains and extend this cooperation to other unexplored territories.

With Chinese assistance, we are working on array of projects for socio-economic uplift of people of Pakistan. The successful conclusion of 2nd Phase of China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement has opened a new window for multiplying our trade volumes. We also plan to deepen practical cooperation in agriculture, forestry, poverty alleviation, tourism, governance system and financial discipline. We are devising policies to attract Chinese entrepreneurs for investment in Pakistan for a robust, inclusive and sustainable growth.

During the President's visit, both sides signed MoUs to establish two separate Joint Working Groups on agriculture, and science and technology. The two countries also inked several agreements to deepen bilateral cooperation for pests and disease control and combatting coronavirus epidemic.

I am confident and hopeful that, in-line with the vision of our leadership and aspirations of our people, our future cooperation in diverse realms of bilateral relations would be dynamic and vibrant, thereby setting a high bar for strong and mutually beneficial inter-state relations.

The writer is former ambassador of Pakistan to China and Brussels.



# China's Long March to Liberation

By Syed Hasan Javed



*The Long March enabled the Communist Party of China to build 'social revolution' by winning over the hearts and minds of the population, prior to attempting to take over the destiny of the society and state.*

At a time when the Chinese people are celebrating seventy-two years of their National Day, it is important to remember that the Chinese People's Revolution on 1st October 1949 marked a historic milestone not only in Asian history, but in global history too. Chairman Mao Zedong declared at the Tian Anmen Square that 'the people of China have stood up'. This was a loud and clear message to show that China is back, after being a victim of exploitation, loot and plunder at the hands of Imperial and European Colonial Powers for nearly 200 hundred years.

As a newly arrived language trainee in Beijing in 1980, I purchased a copy of Edgar Snow's book 'Red Star over China' from the only Foreign Goods Store in Beijing known as 'Friendship store'. This book gave me first hand comprehensive account from an American journalist's perspective and eye witness accounts of the Chinese people's epic revolutionary struggle and the guerilla war of the People's Liberation Army against the lackeys of imperialism, who had divided China into their spheres of influence. In China's march towards emancipation the significance of the Long March of the People's Liberation Army stands out as the major event. Had the Long March not succeeded it was impossible to liberate China. In this write up, I try to highlight this

event on this important historic occasion.

The Long March was the demonstration of superior military acumen and skills of the People's Liberation Army. In a challenging environment it was even able to deny 'victory' to the enemy Nationalist forces who were massively supported by the Western Powers. The Red Army, as it was referred to because of the 'Red color' associated with Communism revolution, was able to protect its core strength by withdrawing from the jungles of Jiangxi to the Loess Plateau sanctuary of Yanan in Shaanxi Province. The Long March struggle was recorded by scholars and Poets in the West and the East. Pakistan's Poet Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal whose poetry influences thought of millions from the Malay Peninsula to the Atlantic coastline of

North Africa, eulogized the strength, determination and resilience of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and described it as 'the rejuvenation and the re-awakening of the Chinese race.' China was in the early 1930s in the grip of warlords, Japanese occupation and incompetent Nationalist government. At a time when there was a need to unify against the Foreign Powers which were grabbing China's resources, the Nationalist government was playing to the tunes of its masters by refusing to formulate

**For Jiangxi campaign, nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek deployed nearly 150,000 troops to surround the Red Army. This was to be achieved by dispatch of another 100,000 men to drive the communist forces in the trap.**





'United Front'. For the Jiangxi campaign, the Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek deployed nearly 150,000 troops to surround the Red Army. This was to be achieved by dispatch of another 100,000 men to drive the communist forces in the trap.

The regime Aircrafts staged bombing runs and provided surveillance. The fortunes of war shifted frequently. The worst sufferers were the ordinary people caught up in the fighting. Meanwhile, the Nationalist government leadership under General Chiang after surrendering much of the north China to the Japanese under 'Tanggu Truce' felt free to concentrate his firepower on the Communist First Red Army in Jiangxi in 1934. The Nationalist forces were in large numbers and better prepared. The border areas were cleared. A big airfield was readied which could accommodate more than a hundred planes. An economic blockade was imposed to cut off food supplies. Massive propaganda and leaflets were dropped in Communist held areas. By the end of September 1934, the Nationalist forces threatened to overrun the base. The communist leadership of the Jiangxi Soviet' concluded that continued stay there would mean certain, decimation.

The Communist First Red Army moved as a diversionary tactics from Jiangxi to Guangdong and Guangxi. The bulk of Red Army would leave for a safer place. This mass movement comprised according to some accounts between 3700 to 5000 miles of distance by nearly 100,000 fighters setting out from Jiangxi. The detachment of First Red Army i.e under Chairman Mao Zedong moved north to reach Gansu

**China has succeeded so far in building 'Chinese socialism with Chinese characteristics', courtesy of the enormous sacrifice, struggle and the wisdom of its previous generation of leaders and men/women of convictions.**

in September 1935. From there the First Red Army detachment headed to Yanan in Shaanxi Province. The Yanan base grew in size with the support of the Muslim population in Ningxia and Gansu. The Communist forces became the Eighth Army of the United Front under General Zhu De, in War against Japanese occupation. A new Fourth Army was also constituted in Lower Yangtze.

The two communist detachments had at least 100,000 guerrillas during 1937, which doubled the next year, according to some estimates. The 'Long March' however was a master military strategic move by the First Red Army, to escape certain strangulation and decimation. It helped achieve the protection of the main force for a 'return to fight on another day'. Confronting an overwhelming force head-on, is never a wise military strategy. The 'Long March' converted a lost battle into a winnable war, to win it on another day. It displayed the tenacity and resilience of the First Red Army confronted with the overwhelming heavy odds, which lay bare, the strategic plan and the enormous advantages of the Nationalist government troops.







## China's experience indeed offers vital lessons for the people of the world, particularly in the developing world.

The Communist forces enjoyed the sympathy of the Masses and the patriotic elements in the Nationalist administration, despite the stubbornness of pro-West Chiang Kaishek. The 'Long March' has become now widely used in English Language globally as a 'metaphor' for the spirit of struggle, tenacity, determination, resilience, courage and conviction. Today it is not just seen as a military Strategy event, but with deeper meanings and interpretations for Scholars and Analysts of Military history of the World in general and China in particular. The 'Long March' acted as the journey for awareness about Chinese Communist movement amongst the peasantry of rural areas of China, who comprised more than eighty percent of population. The 'Long March' covered wide swathes of land in the interior of China. Had there been no 'Long March, the awakening of the Peasants in rural China may not have been as overwhelming. The peasants were prepared for the Revolution. The Communist Red Army in their areas of control and influence, immersed in the local population, planting rice, preparing the field, spreading the education at one time, fighting skirmishes, laying ambush and planning offensive operations at other times. Once the peasants were won over to the 'mass line', the numerically

Nationalist forces, though enjoying the support of the United States and other Western Powers, became 'lame ducks'.

The Long March enabled the Communist Party to build 'Social revolution', by winning over the hearts and minds of the population, prior to attempting to take over the destiny of the Chinese society and state. The Communist Party learnt to organize itself, establish a workable and time tested apparatus for governance. The process of 'Purges' and 'Rectification campaigns' and subsequent 'Rehabilitation exercise' were part of this process to keep Chinese people revolution, firmly geared to its long vision and the attainment of immediate goals. The Party's organizational experience gained through 'Long March' experience proved in subsequent years of critical value, which would not have been possible without the 'Yenan' spirit.

The Party learnt many vital lessons in the process that helped it to build confidence, mobilization and organization skills and networks in the Masses, As against this, the Nationalists had no political organization or strategy to win over the masses who were being squeezed by economic miseries, conflicts, governance incompetence and foreign interference.



The Long March was indeed a blessing in disguise, 'an adversity which was translated into an opportunity', one among the many soft power attributes of the Chinese people. This speaks volumes about the intellectual wisdom, revolutionary spirit and strategic clarity of the founding fathers of Chinese People's Revolution i.e. Chairman Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Marshall Zhu De and others.

For centuries in many societies of the world, including China, power was exercised by dynasties, governments from the capital to the outlying areas, from center to the periphery, from top to down, control of urban areas over rural areas, the Chinese people revolution, courtesy of Long March and Yanan' base achieved just the opposite i.e. Bottom up governance, Primacy of countryside over cities, Domination of peasantry over bourgeois etc. Time alone testified that the path adopted by the Chinese Communist Party, was a correct reading of history.

It was successful in tackling the issues of nation building, poverty alleviation and promoting social harmony. China's experience indeed offers vital lessons for the people of the world, particularly in the developing world. China has succeeded so far in building 'Chinese socialism with Chinese characteristics', courtesy of the enormous sacrifice, struggle and the wisdom of its previous generation of leaders and men/women of convictions.

The generous American and Western military support to the discredited Nationalist government, only added to increasing the miseries of the Chinese people and adding to the civil war casualties by additional two million. Had the Nationalist government not received such a support, the People's Revolution could have dawned earlier and

much destruction to human lives and property avoided. If the 'Long March' had not taken place, it is impossible to visualize what could have happened.

May be the Chinese People's Revolution would have suffered a heroic end in Jiangxi jungles, due to Chiang Kaishek's numerical military superiority, the advanced weapons, the destructive Airpower, the comprehensive stranglehold, military traps and the support of Foreign powers, particularly the United States. May be the Communist forces would have sprung a surprise or 'Miracle' and survived, without complete decimation. In both cases, the history of Chinese People's Revolution would not be the same.

The heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army proved that in battles and wars, what counts is neither the numerical advantage, sophistication of weapons, quantity of ammunition, support of foreign friends, but the support of the masses, conviction in cause of revolution and an honest leadership. Every generation, every state, every society in the world, needs its own Long March, to confront the complex challenges and convert them into opportunities, be they are military, economic, social or environmental. The Long March has hence become a global metaphor for determination, courage, hard struggle and victory of the oppressed people.

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# Three Key Leaders of Modern China

By Prof. Eng. Zamir Ahmed Awan

*China is a lucky country and blessed with sincere, loyal and capable leaders whose contribution is well recognized amongst the public and the globe.*

The People's Republic of China was established on 01 October 1949. Every year, on this Day, China celebrates National Day. It is a mega festival in China. Grand ceremonies are organized on an official level as well as the public. Although it is a two-day gazette holiday, usually, they combine with weekends and people enjoy longer holidays. Many people travel to other destinations, either inside China or abroad, and enjoy the festival.

At the time of the liberation of China, it was facing many problems, like poverty, social divide, and lack of unity, etc. the Visionary leadership of China, and the hard work of the public have turned China great geopolitical and economic power. Today Chinese are proud of their achievements and enjoy prosperity.



The happiness and satisfaction are revealing from their faces and standards of life are visibly higher than any other developed country on this earth. China is a lucky country and blessed with sincere, loyal, and capable leaders. There are three major figures in modern China, who contributed a lot and were well recognized among the public and also enjoys international fame.

## Mao Ze Dong

The son of a peasant, Mao Zedong (1893 - 1976) was born in the village of Shao Shan, Hunan Province in China. At the age of 27, Mao attended the First Congress of the Chinese Communist Party convened in Shanghai in July 1921. Two years later he was elected to the Central Committee of the Party at the Third Congress. From 1931 to 1934, Mao helped establish the Chinese Soviet Republic in SE China and was elected the chairman.

Starting in October 1934, "The Long March" began; a retreat from the SE to NW China. In 1937, Japan launched a full-scale war of



aggression against China, which gave the Chinese Communist Party cause to unite with the nationalist forces of the Kuomintang. After defeating the Japanese, in an ensuing civil war, the Communists defeated the Kuomintang and established the People's Republic of China in October 1949.

Mao served as Chairman of the People's Republic of China until after the end of the Great Leap Forward in 1959. As Chairman of the Communist Party, in May 1966, Mao initiated the Great Cultural Revolution. Served as Party chairman until he died in 1976.

His major achievements were liberating China, introducing social reforms, and uniting the whole nation under one umbrella of socialism. His thoughts were highly admired and suited Chinese society and became very useful guidelines in the socio-economic development of the country.



## Deng Xiao Ping

Deng Xiaoping was born Deng Xixian on August 22, 1904, in Guang'an, part of the Sichuan province of China. The son of a well-to-do landowner, Deng joined the Chinese Communist Party while in high school and traveled to France and later Moscow before returning to his home country in 1926.

Deng Xiaoping joined China's communist revolution, led by Mao Zedong, as a political and military organizer. He took part in "Long March" of 1934-35. War broke out against Japan in 1937 and Deng served as the educational leader of the Chinese Revolutionary Army, helping it grow into a large military machine during the Communist Revolution, 1946-49.

Mao initially praised Deng Xiaoping for his organizational skills, but he fell out of favor in the 1960s during the Cultural Revolution. Deng's emphasis on individual self-interest did



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not sit well with Mao's egalitarian policies. Deng was eventually stripped of all his posts and, with his family, exiled to the rural Jiangxi province to undergo reeducation.

In 1973, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai felt China needed Deng's organizational skills to improve the economy. Deng was reinstated and carried out a major reorganization of the government. He was soon elevated to the Politburo. Deng was widely considered to be Zhou's successor. However, upon Zhou's death, the Gang of Four managed to purge Deng from leadership.

After Mao died in 1977, the Gang of Four itself was purged and Deng made a political comeback. He quickly instituted new economic policies opening China to international trade and investment. This led to a peace treaty with Japan, improved relations with the USSR, official recognition by the United States, and a return of control over the British Colony of Hong Kong.

By the mid-1980s, Deng had introduced economic reforms in agriculture and industry, providing for more local management. In all these reforms, Deng insisted China remain a socialist nation with central control. Reforms improved the quality of life for all.

With further changes implemented, China's economy grew, and standards of living increased during Deng's era. Deng carefully handpicked his successors and in his last years became more removed from his duties, which led his policies to be carried on uninterrupted. On February 19, 1997, Deng died in Beijing at age 92.

## Xi Jin Ping

President, People's Government, People's Republic of China; General Secretary, 19th CPC, Central Committee; Chairman, Central Military Commission of the PRC; Director, CPC, Central Committee, Central LSG for Comprehensively Deepening Reform; Director, CPC, Central Committee, Central National Security Commission; Director, CPC, Central



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Committee, Central Commission for Integrated Military and Civilian Development; Chairman, 19th CPC, Central Committee, Central Military Commission, Xi Jinping, born on June 15, 1953, in Fuping county, Shaanxi province, China.

Xi Jinping was the son of Xi Zhongxun, who once served as deputy prime minister of China and was an early comrade-in-arms of Mao Zedong. Xi Jinping was sent to the countryside in 1969, where he worked for six years as a manual laborer on an agricultural commune. During that period he developed an especially good relationship with the local peasantry, which would aid the wellborn Xi's credibility in his eventual rise through the ranks of the CPC.

In 1974 Xi became an official party member, serving as a branch secretary, and the following year he began attending Beijing's Tsinghua University, where he studied chemical engineering. After graduating in 1979, he worked for three years as secretary to Geng Biao, who was then the vice-premier and minister of national defense in the central Chinese government. General Geng Biao also has served in Pakistan as Chinese Ambassador in 1956-59. That also culminated in his affection and understanding of Pakistan.

In 1982 Xi gave up that post, choosing instead to

leave Beijing and work as a deputy secretary for the CPC in Hebei province. He was based there until 1985 when he was appointed a party committee member and a vice mayor of Xiamen (Amoy) in Fujian province. While living in Fujian, Xi married the well-known folksinger Peng Liyuan in 1987. He continued to work his way upward, and by 1995 he had ascended to the post of deputy provincial party secretary.

In 1999 Xi became acting governor of Fujian, and he became governor the following year. Among his concerns as Fujian's head were environmental conservation and cooperation with nearby Taiwan.

He held both the deputy secretarial and governing posts until 2002, when he was elevated yet again: that year marked his move to Zhejiang province, where he served as acting governor and, from 2003, and party secretary. While there he focused on restructuring the province's industrial infrastructure to promote sustainable development.

He was selected in October 2007 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 shortlist of likely successors to Hu Jintao, general secretary of the CPC since 2002 and president of the People's Republic since 2003. 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.

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. In November 2012, during the CPC's 18th party congress, Xi was again elected to the standing committee of the Political Bureau (reduced to seven members), and he succeeded Hu as general secretary of the party. At that time Hu also relinquished the chair of the CMC to Xi.

On March 14, 2013, he was elected president of China by the National People's Congress. Among Xi's first initiatives was a nationwide anti-corruption campaign that soon saw the removal of thousands of high and low officials. Xi also emphasized the importance of the "rule of law," calling for adherence to the Chinese constitution and greater professionalization of the judiciary as a means of developing "socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Under Xi's leadership, China was increasingly

assertive in international affairs, insisting upon its claim of territorial sovereignty over nearly all of the South China Sea despite an adverse ruling by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague and promoting its "One Belt One Road" initiative for joint trade, infrastructure, and development projects with East Asian, Central Asian, and European countries.

Xi managed to consolidate power at a rapid pace during his first term as China's president. The success of his anti-corruption campaign continued, with more than one million corrupt officials being punished by late 2017; the campaign also served to remove many of Xi's political rivals, further bolstering his efforts to eliminate dissent and strengthen his grip on power.

In October 2016 the CPC bestowed upon him the title of "core leader," which previously had been given only to influential party figures Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Zemin; the title immediately raised his stature.

A year later the CPC voted to enshrine Xi's name and ideology, described as "thought" ("Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in a New Era"), in the party's constitution, an honor previously awarded only to Mao. Xi's ideology was later enshrined in the country's constitution by an

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amendment passed by the National People's Congress (NPC) in March 2018.

During the same legislative session, the NPC also passed other amendments to the constitution, including one that abolished term limits for the country's president and vice president; this change would allow Xi to remain in office beyond 2023 when he would have been due to step down. The NPC also unanimously elected Xi to a second term as president of the country in March. Under these three great leaders, China transformed from a poor, and backward country into geopolitical power.

A victim of colonialization and humiliation, transformed into a nation living an honorable, and prosperous life with dignity and pride. The eradication of absolute poverty and peace-full rise of China has set the benchmark for developing nations and a role model for the rest of the world. Pakistan is proud of our deep-rooted, strategic relations, unique in nature, with China. And congratulate, Chinese Government and the people of China on the occasion of their National Day.

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# Varsities Role in Pak-China Agri Relations

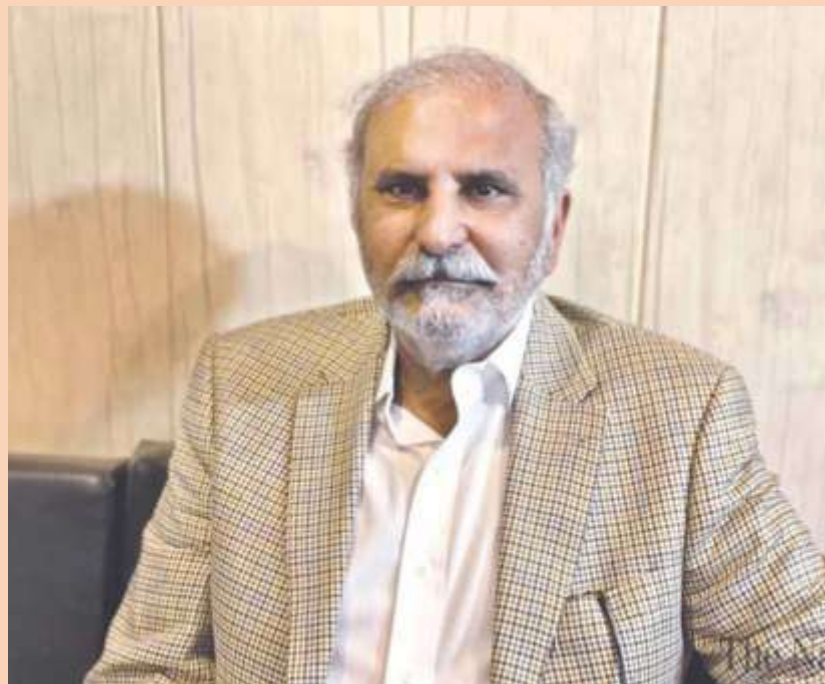
By Professor Dr. Qamar uz Zaman

*China is world's fourth largest net importer of agricultural products. Agriculture and food products exports to China accounts for 8% of the Pakistan's total exports of Agriculture and food Products to the world.*

The first phase of CPEC has been completed. In this phase, Pakistani Government completed around \$15.70 billion worth of infrastructure and energy projects. Chinese investment in energy and infrastructure related projects enabled us to overcome the power shortage and road connectivity challenges within Pakistan.

However, productive employment opportunity for the young population is still a distant dream. First phase of CPEC also identified areas such as political commitment and confidence for better coordination and implementation of this important part of B&RI.

Both Pakistan and Chinese governments in 2nd phase of CPEC decided to embark on creation of livelihoods. Agriculture is one of the areas identified where both economies can invest and grow together. Agriculture contributes 19.4 % to Pakistan's GDP and provides direct employment to 40% of the labour force; nearly 80% of the total





value of exports directly and indirectly originates from agricultural activities (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2020-221). Evidence shows that growth in agriculture in Pakistan can reduce poverty effectively. However, agriculture sector in Pakistan is marred with challenges such as low crop yields, degradation of natural resources, poor farm mechanization and ungraded informal seed varieties.

China is world's fourth largest net importer of agricultural products. Agriculture and food products exports to China accounts for 8% of the Pakistan's total exports of Agriculture and food Products to the world. Pakistan and China can have a win-win strategy by joining hands in production and trade of high-value agricultural products. Chinese firms have the leverage under CPEC to invest in Pakistan through joint ventures and collaborations to modernize the areas of livestock, fisheries, citrus, mango, rice, potatoes and horticulture.

Public policy in agriculture sector of Pakistan is revolving around subsidizing urban consumer at the expense of rural economy. Government announces subsidies for inputs (fertilizer, water, electricity at below market price), supporting production price of low value products such as wheat, meat and raw milk prices are capped, and restrictions are imposed on private agricultural market and on movement of the wheat. There is very less portion of institutional

credit available to the small and medium farmers.

Universities' funding for agriculture research is insignificant and funding for outreach, marketing and integrating business is negligible. All these factors discourage private investment and limit competition in this sector of the economy. The recent emphasis of the Federal Government's on high-value agricultural commodities including horticulture and livestock products (meat and milk) are the steps in the right direction.

The Arid Agriculture University (PMAS-AAUR) has joined hands with the Government in these initiatives. There is need to make it more sustainable. National Center for Livestock Breeding, Genetics & Genomics (NCLBG&G) is being established at PMAS-AAUR, with the objective to improve food and nutritional security through research to improve genetic potential of indigenous livestock for efficient, safe, and sustainable productivity.

This lead center is accompanied with sub centers in all provinces and Azad Jammu & Kashmir viz. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad; Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Lasbela, Balochistan; The University of Poonch, Rawalakot, AJK; Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, Sindh and University of Agriculture Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The



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NCLBG&G through integrated national efforts over the period of time would improve the potential of local dairy and meat animals and in turn will gradually reduce import bill that was estimated to be 556.565 thousand semen doses and 9123 exotic dairy cows during 2016-17.

Beekeeping is another important sub-sector of Pakistan and there are approximately 20,000 beekeepers in the country who are producing 12000 metric ton honey. Arid zone of Punjab is very important for beekeeping activities due to availability of important/diverse bee flora. PMAS-AAUR has played vital role in the announcement of, "Billion Tree Honey Initiative by The Prime Minister of Pakistan on 21st December, 2020 to promote tree plantation and honey production in the country under "Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme".

After that event, a pilot project on BTH initiative was successfully executed by PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi. In the light of findings of BTH-Pilot Phase, another mega project, "Apiculture Scaling up Programme for Income and Rural Employment (Aspire-Phase 1) is being launched by the Ministry of Climate Change.

In this project "Bee Product Standardization and Formulation Laboratories" will be established in the University with an amount of 120 million PKR to work on standardization and formulation of bee



products including honey, royal jelly, beeswax, pollens, propolis and bee venom etc. Afterwards the findings of this research will be shared with the industry and government laboratories for analysis and scaling up/ commercialization of these valuable bee products.

In China, there are many institutes which are actively working honey bees like (a) Institute of Apicultural Research, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, (b) Hunan Agriculture Group, Hunan (3) Lab of Honeybee molecular breeding, behavior and health, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University and many Pakistani students are already getting education from these institutes.

Keeping in view the development of agriculture zones along CPEC, we can benefit from Chinese expertise in the field of honey and royal jelly production, bee breeding, behavior and health. Moreover, equipment manufacturing at local level, capacity building of beekeepers and trade of bee products can be enhanced significantly in the country with collaborative efforts. CPEC Zones and Horticulture crop clusters

It is imperative that CPEC can bring massive change in agriculture sector in general and specifically in horticulture. Being high value commodities horticultural produce fetch more income to the farmers. CPEC is a beacon of hope to improve



existing supply chain structure and value addition possibilities to minimize postharvest losses. If we follow the CPEC passage and zoning proposed by Burkey, well established horticulture clusters are already present in the existing cropping pattern. Northern zone has pre-established apricot and grapes clusters in Skardu and Gilgit regions. Agriculture in Northern zone is organic in nature and has greater potential for further expansion. Central zone has unique importance due to its canal fed lands and clusters of Very valuable crops like Citrus, Guava, Mango, Dates, Banana and Potatoes are dominant in the central zone, similarly western zone comprising Baluchistan and parts of KPK is well known for the production of premium quality apple, dates and grapes. Focused involvement of industry for value addition and food processing can help to stir economic situation of the country.

Research at Arid Agriculture University has shown that domestic value chains and high traffic, low productivity, outdated farming techniques, water management and a lack of coordination between industry, academia and Government in policy making are the major impediments in agricultural growth.

Pakistan is privileged having CPEC project and in this regard initially 37 special economic zones (SEZs) across the country were identified to boost export of the locally manufactured products using local material. Nine out of 37 SEZs were prioritized in each province such as Rashakai in KPK, Dhabei in Sindh, Bostan in Balochistan, Allama Iqbal Industrial city, Faisalabad, ICT Model industrial Zone, Islamabad, Industrial Park, Pakistan steel Mills, Port Qasim, Mirpur Industrial Zone, AJK, Mohmand

Marble city, and Moqpondass, GB- Baltistan. Work on all these nine SEZs have been started and gradually moving towards their completion. Although these nine SEZs will have significant impact on export of the finished local products but their major thrust is on the industrial goods except the SEZ in Balochistan, which will also add value and enhance export of the fruits.

Whereas agriculture is contributing 19.4% to GDP of the country and it requires major considerations of these SEZs, which would enable procurement, processing, and treatment to add value to the agricultural produce on regional basis such as Banana and Dates in Sindh, Mango in Multan, Citrus in Sargodha, Olive and Grapes in Pothohar regions. Government should establish High Value Agriculture Centre along CPEC routes at par with the international standard to purchase, wash, grade, treat and pack these fruits and vegetables purely for export purpose to China and other allied central Asian neighboring countries through CPEC route. Such centers will also impart trainings to the farmers, demonstrate the machinery imported from China to be used for growing HVA crops in collaboration with the regional universities for conducting research and improving yield of the local fruit crops.

The PMAS-AAUR envisages establishing the Olive and Grapes fruit processing center at its Koont farm in Pothohar region in collaboration with China for adding value to the local fruits produce along with tracing ability under ISO certified management practices. Establishing such HVA processing centers will definitely enhance export of the local fruits and vegetables produce, improve livelihood of the

**Pakistan's long term plan (2020- 30) has the objectives of enhancing per acre yield by building skills, introducing new technology and upgrading agricultural infrastructure.**



farmers and create job opportunities along with transferring modern farming technologies from China and their dissemination to the farmers.

Pakistan's long term plan (2020- 30) has the objectives of enhancing per acre yield by building skills, introducing new technology and upgrading agricultural infrastructure. It also aims to develop water-saving modern agricultural zones, and invest in training, research and controlling livestock and crop diseases.

There are many Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for enhancing cooperation but there is need to convert these MoUs to concrete agreements. This year (2021-22) the annual plan of Federal government identified three projects to be implemented by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research. The details are as follows.



NO.	Project Name	Ministry/ Department	Location
01	Pakistan Joint Agricultural Technology Laboratory	M/o NFS&R	Multan/Faisalabad/ Islamabad/Quetta
02	Provision of Agricultural Equipment and tools	M/o NFS&R	Across Pakistan
03	China-Pakistan Joint Agricultural demonstrations	M/o NFS&R	AJK, GB, Sindh & KPK

Source: Annual Plan 2021, Planning Development and Special Initiatives

These projects are not significant enough to modernize our largest production sector. China is interested in areas like increased cotton productivity, efficient irrigation and infrastructure projects in SEZs. Pakistani farmer and business desires to re-negotiate Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in rationalizing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) restrictions, food and safety inspection requirements and standards.

Universities role need to be emphasized in materializing the true potential of this huge opportunity. Government can play pivotal role in collaborating Pakistani Universities with their counterpart in China. It will promote collaboration but also research on joint issues. Banks can provide credit for provision of seeds, other inputs,







These projects are not significant enough to modernize our largest production sector. China is interested in areas like increased cotton productivity, efficient irrigation and infrastructure projects in SEZs. Pakistani farmer and business desires to re-negotiate Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in rationalizing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) restrictions, food and safety inspection requirements and standards.

Universities role need to be emphasized in materializing the true potential of this huge opportunity. Government can play pivotal role in collaborating Pakistani Universities with their counterpart in China. It will promote collaboration but also research on joint issues. Banks can provide credit for provision of seeds, other inputs, such as fertilizer, credit and pesticides, Chinese enterprises may be allowed to collaborate with local farmers and business for improving farm management, processing facilities for fruits and vegetables and grain.

Chinese logistics companies may be allowed operate as there are opportunities for large storage and transportation system for agrarian produce. It is needless to say that China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) would open avenues for enhancing exports of agricultural products. CPEC will also benefit from the local agriculture sector through technology transfer by the Chinese Companies. From provision of seeds and other inputs, such as fertilizer, credit and pesticides, Chinese enterprises will also operate their own farms, processing facilities for fruits and vegetables and grain.

Logistics companies will operate a large storage and transportation system for agrarian produce. The availability of agriculture machinery will improve greatly through CPEC as the enterprises will be inducted to lease farm implements such as tractors, efficient plant protection machinery, efficient energy saving pump equipment, precision fertilization drip irrigation equipment and other planting and harvesting machinery.

Role of universities in conducting relevant, market oriented research and development is very important. So, funding, facilitating and fostering tripartite research and development collaborations between government, industry and academia of both countries is imperative.

The writer is Vice Chancellor  
of Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi.





# China's National Day 2021

By Mr. Wang Zihai





The beginning of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 brought an end to the monarchical system and catalyzed a democratic wave in China. It was a result of efforts from the nationalist forces to bring about democratic norms. National days are of utmost importance, not only culturally, but also in representing independent states and the current government system. October 1st is China's National Day which is to commemorate the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. There are usually many activities arranged in Tian'anmen Square in Beijing to celebrate that day.

Pakistan China Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCJCCI) paid tribute to the people and government of China on account of China's National Day to acknowledge their cooperation in all walks of life extended to Pakistan since 1951 to date. As iron, Pakistan and China have always stood by each other in the toughest times and the relationship has become an all-weather strategic cooperative partnership in the region. The

relationship between China and Pakistan is getting stronger day by day which would definitely prove to be fruitful for future endeavors in all fields of socio-economic development as well as the defense of common borders of the two countries. The two countries always supported each other on issues of their core interests. Pakistan adhered to the one-China principle and supported China on issues such as Xinjiang, Hong Kong, South China Sea, Taiwan and Tibet, whereas, China has always stood by Pakistan in supporting our key strategic, economic, and developmental priorities. China has also played an important role in supporting Pakistan's just and principled position on the Jammu and Kashmir situation.

This marked the end of a bitter civil war between the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of Mao. In December 1949, the Chinese Government passed the Resolution on the National Day of the People's Republic of China, declaring that October 1st is the National Day of China. From 1950 - 1959, grand rallies and massive military parades were held to mark the National Day. From 1971 to 1983, visiting parks and other galas replaced mass rallies and military parades. Grand celebrations have been rarely held since then, except for the mass rallies and military parades in 1984 and 1999 to commemorate the 35th anniversary and 50th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Most people believe that countries' national days are of crucial cultural importance, acting as symbols of independent states and reflecting a country's government system.

Chinese nationals are coming in to help build a



stronger and viable Pakistan. People-to-people contact has increased tremendously. The number of flights between the two countries has increased. Cultural exchanges are increasing by means of students learning Chinese and cultural troupes visiting each other. Pakistan China Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry is supporting the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which has become a pivot for regional connectivity and global growth. As the flagship project of BRI, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is set to become a high-quality demonstration project of the BRI and accelerate economic integration between China and Pakistan. The whole Pakistani nation warmly congratulates the people and leadership of China on the occasion of National Day. We highly admire and appreciate the development of China, especially during the last four decades. We believe it is all due to the visionary leadership of China and the right reforms and policies introduced by the Chinese government. Of course, we also acknowledge the hard work and sincere efforts of the common man in China for the rapid development of the country. The real potential for growth of economic ties between China and Pakistan is huge. China and Pakistan will work hand in hand to achieve a prosperous future.

Long live Pakistan-China friendship. "Zhong-ba you yi wan sui".

President Pakistan China Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCJCCI)





# Country is the people and the people are the country

Edited & compiled by Abdul Sattar

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of China's working class, the Chinese people, and the Chinese nation. Serving the people wholeheartedly is its abiding mission. The country is the people and the people are the country. The CPC is dedicated to the people and forever puts their interests first. It follows the underlying trends of social development and respects the people's principal role in making history. It pursues the lofty goal of working for the wellbeing of the Chinese people, and does everything in the interests of the people.

The CPC is rooted in the people. It was born in 1921 in the great struggle against the feudal rule and foreign aggression, at a time when Marxism-Leninism became integrated with China's worker's movement. From the very day of its creation, the CPC has

represented China's working class, the Chinese people, and the Chinese nation. It has no special interests of its own, nor does it represent any interest group, establishment group, or privileged social group. Its only goals are to deliver happiness for the people and achieve national rejuvenation.

The CPC makes decisions and adopts policies in the fundamental interests of the people. At different stages of China's revolution, reconstruction and reform, and at historical junctures critical to the future of the Party and the country, the Party has always acted to advance the people's interests and oppose any action that harms them.

Since its 18th National Congress, the CPC has followed a people-centered philosophy; it has



**The CPC makes decisions and adopts policies in the fundamental interests of the people. At different stages of China's revolution, reconstruction and reform, and at historical junctures critical to the future of the Party and the country.**

launched a full range of initiatives to achieve common prosperity and uphold fairness and justice.

It has delivered initial prosperity for all. It has fought Covid-19 and saved lives no matter the cost. It has eradicated absolute poverty in the country, implemented the rural revitalization strategy, and promoted a new people-focused urbanization strategy. The vision that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets inspires the drive to protect the environment.

By relying on the people, the CPC founded the People's Republic carried out the socialist revolution and engaged in rebuilding the country from scratch. The founding of the People's Republic marked the ultimate moment of freedom for the Chinese people from the yoke of slavery and oppression. Now masters of their own country, the people threw themselves into reconstruction to create a bright future for the country and the nation. In just a few years, an independent and substantial industrial and economic system took shape in China. Groundbreaking successes were achieved in nuclear technology, satellites, carrier rockets, and other cutting-edge technologies, and major advances were made in China's overall development.

By relying on the people, the CPC carried out reform, opening up and socialist modernization, pioneering a

path of socialism that is distinctively Chinese. The reform and opening-up initiative launched by the CPC in 1978 freed people's minds, inspiring them to boldly explore new frontiers. The household contract system was introduced in rural areas, and village and township businesses flourished. The setting up of special economic zones connected China to the world, enabling it to introduce foreign technology and capital and export Chinese products. Waves of reform swept across the country, powering China's development. With dedication and resolve, the Chinese people achieved great success in modernization, completing the greatest social and economic transformation the world has ever seen.

With a per capita gross national income surpassing US\$10,000, China has joined the ranks of upper-middle-income economies and is on its way to becoming a high-income country. The urban-rural income gap is steadily shrinking, and China has a middle-income group of 400 million people, the biggest in the world. The employment market in China is stable. At the end of 2020, almost 751 million people in China were in employment.

Difficulties, failures, and setbacks in the past hundred years have never prevented the CPC from forging ahead; they have only made it stronger and helped it mature. At critical historical junctures and in times of crisis, the Party has stood firm in ideals and



convictions, rising undaunted to face challenges. This has demonstrated its strength, increased the people's trust and confidence, transformed its own prospects and those of the country, and advanced the cause of socialism.

The CPC followed the trend of economic globalization and initiated a set of major reform and opening-up measures, for example, creating special economic zones, opening up Shanghai Pudong New Area, implementing the strategies of "bringing in" and "going global", and acceding to the World Trade Organization, all of which helped the Chinese economy to integrate with the international economy.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core has led the Party and the people in pursuing a great struggle, a great project, a great cause, and a great dream, upholding and improving the Party's overall leadership, and implementing the Five-sphere Integrated Plan and the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy. The Party has made greater efforts to improve Chinese socialism, modernize the system and capacity for governing the country, and uphold socialism with Chinese characteristics. All of this has prompted historic shifts and led to historic achievements in the cause of the Party and the country, ushering Chinese socialism into a new era. The prospects of national rejuvenation are ever brighter.

The mechanism of Five-year Plans on National Economic and Social Development has proven successful. Five years is an appropriate time span to

ensure consistency in policymaking and to plan and accomplish major programs and projects. Since the implementation of the First Five-year Plan (1953-1957), the CPC has introduced a total of 14 such plans, with the 14th Five-year Plan (2021-2025) is now underway.

In the 1990s, the Party launched a mechanism of Ten-year Outline Programs to anticipate general trends of economic development in the next decade or the foreseeable future. The purpose is to set long-range goals, provide a framework for the Five-year Plans, and make the plans more future-oriented. In preparing Five-year Plans, the Party conducts in-depth research and many rounds of extensive consultations.

To implement its time-phased plans and programs, a system of national planning guided by the country's overall development strategies has been established. This system divides overall goals into sub-goals in different categories and at various levels to ensure coordinated nationwide development.

The system has expanded from social and economic fields to other areas of state governance. With proactive plans and feasible measures, the Party has succeeded in eliminating both "grand words and no concrete action" on long-range goals, and blinkered carthorses feverishly dragging their loads with no real idea of where they are heading.

The CPC has also come to a deeper understanding of the laws of economic and social development, as reflected by its shift from "fast and sound growth" to "sound and fast growth", from "economic growth" to

**The Communist Party has made greater efforts to improve Chinese socialism, modernize the system and capacity for governing the country, and uphold socialism with Chinese characteristics. All of this has prompted historic shifts and led to historic achievements in the cause of the Party and the country, ushering Chinese socialism into a new era.**







“economic development”, from “high-speed growth” to “high-quality development”, from “accelerating development” to “equal emphasis on development and security”, from “the vision of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development” to “the vision of innovation-based, coordinated, green, open and shared development”.

The Party's reform initiatives are implemented through national legislation so as to ensure their legal basis and assist their smooth and effective application. The Party attaches great importance to the rule of law and considers it a guarantee for consolidating the foundations of the Party's governance, meeting people's expectations, and maintaining long-term development. Successful reform measures are codified into state laws and policies in a timely manner.

The CPC also attaches great importance to education in culture and ethics. It carries out systematic campaigns to encourage the general public to study the Party's theories, ideas, beliefs, and spirit, so as to strengthen guidance and create a positive atmosphere for social development, unity, and progress. The CPC has stepped up the education of young people, encouraging them to hold fast to its ideals and beliefs, carry forward the revolutionary spirit, and pass down revolutionary traditions. The Party works to ensure that they are on the right track when starting their lives. Thus, under the CPC's leadership, they will be able to safeguard the socialist country and pass it from generation to generation.

The CPC has gathered the strengths of overseas Chinese. Overseas Chinese are important members of the great Chinese family and a vital force for the

rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Party has united with and called on them to play their part in the national revival.

Overseas Chinese, with the motherland and hometown in their hearts have given unstinting support to China's revolution, reconstruction and reform, and made a huge contribution to the development of the nation, the reunification of the motherland, and the cooperation between the peoples of China and other countries. China's growing prosperity and national rejuvenation have given a great boost to their pride in the nation and sense of identity.

Having gone through many testing times in pursuing national independence and the people's liberation, the CPC deeply understands how precious peace is. In a complex world, the CPC has always championed justice, peace, democracy, and multilateralism while opposing war, hegemony and unilateralism.

The CPC has faced challenges such as hegemony and unilateralism. It has seen blatant external interference in China's internal affairs related to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Taiwan. It has faced criticism on human rights, ethnic and religious affairs, and the judicial system. On the issue of the South China Sea and the East China Sea, some forces have hidden agendas and have even taken actions that threaten China's territorial security. The CPC has maintained a firm and clear-cut stance, and resolutely defended China's sovereignty, security and development interests.

In today's world, multilateralism is the prevailing trend. Any country that attempts to pursue hegemony and supremacy will fail. No country has the right to dictate international affairs, determine other countries' destiny, monopolize development resources, do as it pleases, or ride roughshod over others. Weak a hundred years ago, China is no longer weak today. The Chinese people have never abused, oppressed or subjugated the people of any other country. By the same token, we in China will never allow any foreign force to abuse, oppress or subjugate us. Any force that attempts to do so will inevitably fail in front of the great wall forged by over 1.4 billion Chinese people.

Actively offering Chinese solutions to maintain world peace, the CPC has proposed important ideas and initiatives such as the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the independent foreign policy of peace and nonalignment, a harmonious world of lasting peace and prosperity, a global community of shared future, a new model of international relations, and the Belt and Road Initiative. The CPC has not limited itself to solemn promises – it has done what it can to safeguard world peace.

Since 1949, China has neither started a single war or conflict, nor occupied an inch of any other country's land. Since the day that China gained a nuclear weapon, it has been actively advocating for a comprehensive ban and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and has pledged to the world that it will never make first use of nuclear weapons, and will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries and regions.

To promote world peace after the launch of reform and opening up, China voluntarily downsized its military forces by more than 4 million people. It is committed to a national defense policy that is defensive in nature. It has followed the path of building a strong military with Chinese characteristics, devoted itself to building a global community of shared future, and actively assumed its international military responsibilities as a major country. It has given impetus to comprehensive international military cooperation and contributed to creating a beautiful world with lasting peace and universal security. China has actively participated in arms control, disarmament, and nuclear non-proliferation, and opposed arms races so as to maintain global strategic balance and stability.

As a founding member of the United Nations, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and the largest developing country, China has always firmly upheld the authority of the United Nations, strictly followed the missions and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and maintained the world order based on international law. It has worked

with various countries to support multilateralism and oppose unilateralism.

China has taken an active part in UN peacekeeping operations. It is the second-largest contributor to the UN's peacekeeping budget, and to its regular budget, and the largest contributor of peacekeeping troops among the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Chinese military forces have become a key force in UN peacekeeping missions, creating momentum for peaceful international development. China has strictly enforced international conventions such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. It has actively engaged in international exchanges and cooperation under the UN framework in such fields as energy security, food security, cybersecurity, and biosafety, as well as polar, outer space, and ocean affairs.

Moving forward, the CPC will continue with its self-reform and maintain its progressive nature and integrity. It will continue to improve its leadership and governance and reinforce its ability to resist corruption and withstand risks. This will ensure that the Party remains always ahead of the times as history progresses and the world undergoes profound change. The Party will always remain the backbone of the nation as China responds to risks and challenges at home and abroad, and a powerful leadership core as the country continues to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics. No external force can defeat the CPC as long as it retains its strength.

The journey ahead will not be smooth, but the prospects are bright and broad. The CPC will unite more closely, the Chinese people will unite more closely, and all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, both at home and abroad, will unite more closely, all in pursuit of the same, better future. The goal of building China into a great modern socialist country will surely be achieved, the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation will surely come true, and the Chinese nation will surely make a greater contribution to humanity.

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The writer is a freelance journalists with a deep interest in economy, finance, global politics and environment.

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# Xi Jinping Delivers Speech at UNGA

On September 21, 2021, President Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in Beijing via video link and delivered an important speech titled "Bolstering Confidence and Jointly Overcoming Difficulties to Build a Better World".

Xi Jinping pointed out that this year marks the centenary of the Communist Party of China. It is also the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the UN, a historic event which will be solemnly commemorated by China. We will continue our active efforts to take China's cooperation with the UN to a new level and make new and greater contributions to advancing the noble cause of the UN.

Xi Jinping stressed that a year ago, global leaders attended the high-level meetings marking the 75th anniversary of the UN and pledged to fight COVID-19 in solidarity, tackle challenges together, uphold multilateralism, strengthen the role of the UN, and work for the common future of present and coming generations. One year on, our world is facing the combined impacts of changes unseen in a century and the COVID-19 pandemic. In all countries, people long for peace and development more than ever

before, their call for equity and justice is growing stronger, and they are more determined in pursuing win-win cooperation.

Xi Jinping stressed that right now, COVID-19 is still raging in the world, and profound changes are taking place in human society. The world has entered a period of new turbulence and transformation. It falls on each and every responsible statesman to answer the questions of our times and make a historical choice with confidence, courage and a sense of mission.

First, we must beat COVID-19 and win this decisive fight crucial to the future of humanity. Rising to challenges, humanity has always emerged in triumph and achieved greater development and advancement. We should always put people and their lives first, respect science, take a science-based approach, follow the laws of science, both carry out epidemic control and promote economic and social development, and enhance coordinated global COVID-19 response. We need to make vaccines a global public good and ensure vaccine accessibility and affordability in developing countries. Of pressing priority is to ensure the fair and equitable distribution of vaccines globally. China will strive to provide a

total of two billion doses of vaccines to the world by the end of this year. In addition to donating 100 million U.S. dollars to COVAX, China will donate 100 million doses of vaccines to other developing countries in the course of this year. China will continue to support and engage in global science-based origins tracing, and stands firmly opposed to political maneuvering in whatever form.

Second, we must revitalize the economy, pursue more robust, greener and more balanced global development, and work together to steer global development toward a new stage of balanced, coordinated and inclusive growth.

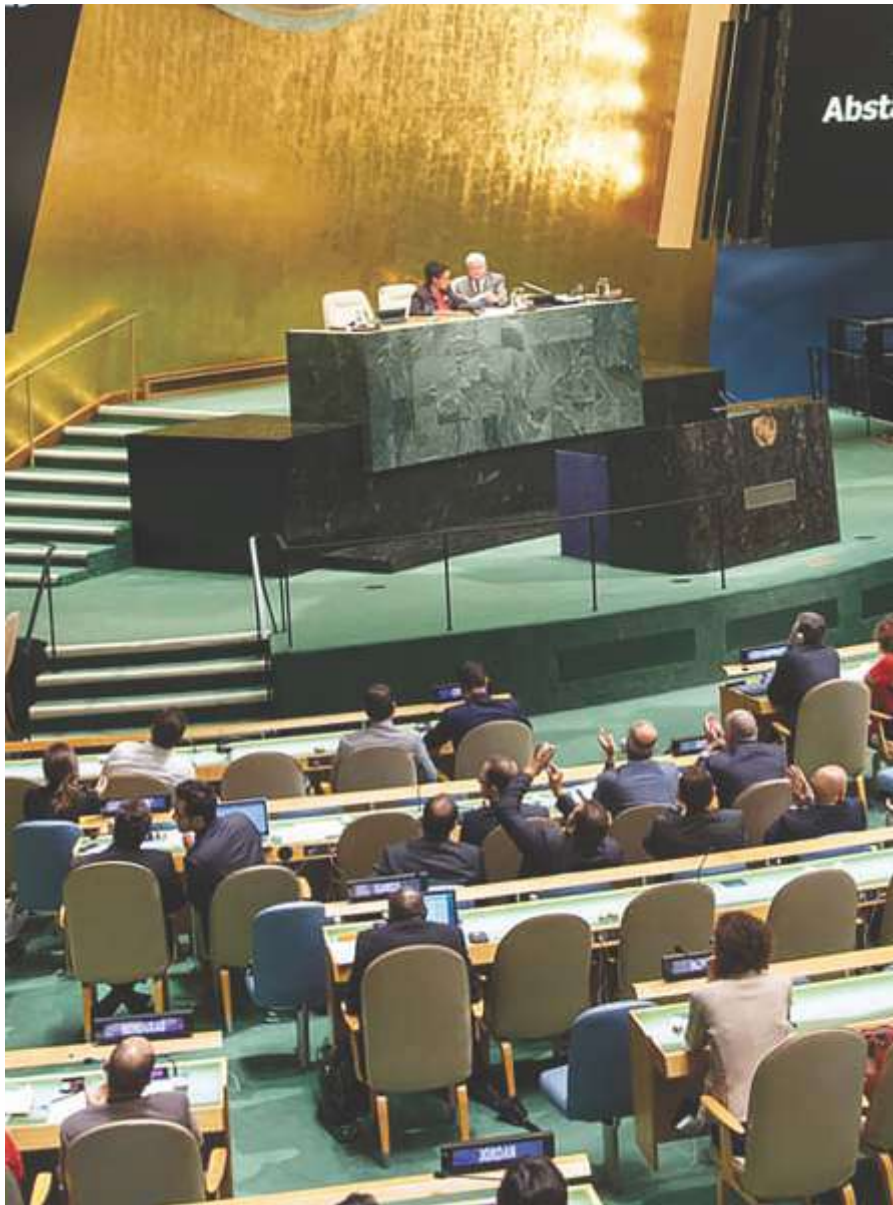
Xi Jinping proposed a Global Development Initiative:

-Staying committed to development as a priority. We need to put development high on the global macro policy agenda, strengthen policy coordination among major economies, and ensure policy continuity, consistency and sustainability. We need to foster global development partnerships that are more equal and balanced, forge greater synergy among multilateral development cooperation processes, and speed up the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

-Staying committed to a people-centered approach. We should safeguard and improve people's livelihoods and protect and promote human rights through development, and make sure that development is for the people and by the people, and that its fruits are shared among the people. We should continue our work so that the people will have a greater sense of happiness, benefit and security, and achieve well-rounded development.

-Staying committed to benefits for all. We should care about the special needs of developing countries. We may employ such means as debt suspension and development aid to help developing countries, particularly vulnerable ones facing exceptional difficulties, with emphasis on addressing unbalanced and inadequate development among and within countries.

-Staying committed to innovation-driven development. We need to seize the historic opportunities created by the latest round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, redouble efforts to harness technological achievements to boost productivity, and foster an open, fair, equitable and non-



discriminatory environment for the development of science and technology. We should foster new growth drivers in the post-COVID era and jointly achieve leapfrog development.

-Staying committed to harmony between man and nature. We need to improve global environmental governance, actively respond to climate change and create a community of life for man and nature. We need to accelerate transition to a green and low-carbon economy and achieve green recovery and development. China will strive to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. This requires tremendous hard work, and we will make every effort to meet these goals. China will step up support for other developing countries in developing green and low-carbon energy, and will not build new coal-fired power projects abroad.

-Staying committed to results-oriented actions. We



need to increase input in development, and advance on a priority basis cooperation on poverty alleviation, food security, COVID-19 response and vaccines, development financing, climate change and green development, industrialization, digital economy and connectivity, among other areas, so as to build a global community of development with a shared future.

Third, we must strengthen solidarity and promote mutual respect and win-win cooperation in conducting international relations. A world of peace and development should embrace civilizations of various forms, and must accommodate diverse paths to modernization. Democracy is not a special right reserved to an individual country, but a right for the people of all countries to enjoy. Military intervention from the outside and so-called democratic transformation entail nothing but harm. We need to advocate peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, which are the common values of humanity, and reject the practice of forming small circles or zero-sum games. One country's success does not have to mean another country's failure, and the world is big enough to accommodate common development and progress of all countries. We need to pursue dialogue and inclusiveness over confrontation and exclusion. We need to build a new type of international relations based on mutual respect, equity, justice and win-win cooperation, and do the best we can to expand the convergence of our interests and achieve the biggest synergy possible. The Chinese people have always celebrated and striven to pursue the vision of peace, amity and harmony. China has never and will never invade or bully others, or seek hegemony. China is always a builder of world peace, contributor to global

development, defender of the international order and provider of public goods. China will continue to bring the world new opportunities through its new development.

Fourth, we must improve global governance and practice true multilateralism. In the world, there is only one international system, i.e. the international system with the UN at its core. There is only one international order, i.e. the international order underpinned by international law. And there is only one set of rules, i.e. the basic norms governing international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The UN should hold high the banner of true multilateralism and serve as the central platform for countries to jointly safeguard universal security, share development achievements and chart the course for the future of the world. The UN should stay committed to ensuring a stable international order, increasing the representation and say of developing countries in international affairs, and taking the lead in advancing democracy and rule of law in international relations. The UN should advance, in a balanced manner, the work in all the three areas of security, development and human rights, and see to it that commitments made by all parties to multilateralism are truly delivered.

In conclusion, Xi Jinping stressed that the world is once again at a historical crossroads. I am convinced that the trend of peace, development and advancement for humanity is irresistible. Let's bolster confidence and jointly address global threats and challenges, and work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind and a better world for all.





**Happy 72nd  
National Day of  
the People's Republic of China**

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**Long Live Pakistan-China Friendship!**