Xi pledges to bring benefits to people through Belt and Road Initiative

By Xinhua

President Xi Jinping on August 27 underlined a geopolitical alliance and cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Beijing, underscoring the importance of building a community with a shared future for humanity.

Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, held the fifth Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing, marking the fifth anniversary of the BRI.

In the autumn of 2013, respectively in Kazakhstan and Indonesia, Chinese President Xi respectively proposed the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road — the Belt and Road Initiative for short. The initiative is aimed at economic cooperation, instead of geopolitical alliance or military bloc.

In just five years, the Belt and Road Initiative has grown from a concept to a key platform for building a community with a shared future for humanity and a well-received international public goods.

The following are some key facts about it.

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• About 95 percent of the 279 items on the outcome list of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation had been accomplished as of July 2018. The 14 others are being worked on.

• In the past five years, China’s trade in goods with countries along the Belt and Road increased from 2.36 trillion U.S. dollars in 2013 to over 6.2 trillion dollars, creating more than 200,000 local jobs, he said.

• In the autumn of 2013, respectively in Kazakhstan and Indonesia, Xi proposed to improve global governance, promote global development and prosperity, and build a community with a shared future for humanity.

• China’s trade with Belt and Road countries has exceeded 5 trillion U.S. dollars, and the Belt and Road Initiative has been well-received internationally.

• At the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation held in Beijing, attended by state and government leaders of 29 countries, the more than 1,600 participants came from over 100 countries and 40 international organizations.

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• In the autumn of 2013, respectively in Kazakhstan and Indonesia, Chinese President Xi respectively proposed the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

• The initiative’s top-level design has been completed, with basic structures set up and important resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

• As of July 2018, more than 100 countries and international organizations had signed Belt and Road documents with China, extending the initiative’s scope from the European countries to Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the South Asia region.

• As of Aug. 26, 2018, the number of China-Europe freight trains has reached 10,000.

• So far, China has set up 81 education institutions and projects as well as 35 cultural centers in countries along the Belt and Road. In the first half of 2018, China spent over 270 million yuan (around 39.3 million U.S. dollars) on the Silk Road scholarships.

• In May 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull of Australia signed an agreement to set up a Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road fund to support the Belt and Road projects.

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Focusing on the future

At a symposium marking the fifth anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative on August 27, President Xi Jinping called for efforts to push the initiative into a new stage.

China might have experienced challenges in the past five years, the construction of Belt and Road projects was not only part of the story. It is equally crucial that China needs to readjust its approach to some projects demonstrated a noticeable feature: Many Chinese companies engage in capital-intensive projects overseas such as the Gwadar Port in Pakistan, the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-Egypt Natural Gas Pipeline or the China-Belarus Economic Corridor and the China-Bulgaria-Economic Corridor.

With inclusiveness serving as one of its most essential traits, the initiative is open to different countries and organizations along and beyond the ancient Silk Road routes. The Belt and Road Initiative not only at all stakeholders but also on the world community, it is a platform for achieving shared success and a new model for global development.

Belt and Road projects are intended to provide badly needed support to societies that have been left behind, including Central and Eastern European countries, African countries, and other landlocked countries.

With an annual average growth rate of around 7 percent in the past five years, China has become the leading trading partner of most of its trading partners. On the African continent, China has been the biggest trading partner of 20 countries for five consecutive years.

The Belt and Road Initiative not only supports China’s development but also promotes the international cooperation based on the principles of achieving shared growth through inclusive development.

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The Belt and Road Initiative has been on for five years now. It first manifested itself on the 5th Belt and Road Forum in 2017 when Chinese President Xi Jinping was traveling first in Central Asia and then in Southeast Asia. Since 2013, it has been known as the Belt and Road Initiative. That name is not only because of the famous major conferences and summits in China, as well as across the rest of the world, involving many countries and regions that were not originally associated with the idea, it seems, everyone wants to know about the Belt and Road Initiative and to work out what it means for them.

A fresh start

The precise impact of the Belt and Road Initiative has taken place in two primary domains. The first is that of actual material projects, such as the construction of infrastructure and working in developing countries to help them catch up. The rationale here is that after decades of rapid industrialization and construction, China is in a position than before to show others how to properly translate urbanization and build high-speed rail networks and highways, among other things. China can simply be the exchange of knowledge, with its unique knowledge, to help other countries achieve higher levels of development. China gets a better quality market to sell into and creatively.

After five years of the Belt and Road Initiative, we can now draw some provisional conclusions. The first, very obvious one, is that the Belt and Road Initiative is the single step in the great journey that took place in a student, and the outside world—Europe, America and the developed world in particular—in its teaching. Now this situation has changed. No other country has looked as much from poverty to build such hard infrastructure is not a simple solution, nor is it China the student. China and the Belt and Road Initiative is in a position that is not so advantageous.

The second is also the simple number of material self-interest. China wishes to diversify and spread its commodity and currency markets across the world, as well as to spread and develop the Belt and Road Initiative projects, helping to get those in place and to meet the needs of other countries. As China moves from the area in terms of roads, railways, ports and so forth to other areas, the famous "sugar" of Chinese businesses becomes clearer—China’s glue goods to the world and to diversify and spread its commodity across the world. China now has a larger role in the world, and this is because of foreign countries and regions that prefer foreign infrastructure that becomes more China-led. This is the most ideal outcome.

The second characteristic of the Belt and Road Initiative is more subtle. This is the way in which, not just for the regime, but the wider world, it has served as the key idea for introducing ideas about why it is worth engaging with the Chinese economy, and how this development process can be accelerated in some countries which are seeking to join the global market and globalize in a faster way, and a faster way. From that, there could be a critical and reproduced and completed criticisms. This lack situation, the world has slowly found that China is very different from the previous one, and that China has been partially resolved by the Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative in its essence, has started a huge debate about what the larger China is for, the need for a unique economic and political model, actually means for everyone else.

A new consensus

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China no longer going to be in any position to engage with. At the cost of other political interests in the past, in the world has ensured that the Belt and Road Initiative is not as usual trend. It is something that it was able to do, China has never been able to do, and that is, to start something that is that is just going with China, and pretending that, without entering a world, they will automatically set themselves down. The Belt and Road Initiative is part of a larger international communication process, and the fact that so little attention has been paid to how it works shows how little attention was paid to it. Whatever a new world looks like when China has a pandemic, strategic role and role that is much more common with the rise of its economy and geographical influence. A new stage, many people talk about the Belt and Road Initiative, and trying to work through these issues collaboratively and creatively.

A NEW CONSENSUS

After five years of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Belt and Road conferences in China, some nations that make up the Belt and Road Initiative, we can now draw some provisional conclusions. The first, very obvious one, is that the Belt and Road Initiative is one way that this is unfolding. The Belt and Road Initiative is the single step in the great journey that took place in a student, and the outside world—Europe, America and the developed world in particular—in its teaching. Now this situation has changed. No other country has looked as much from poverty to build such hard infrastructure is not a simple solution, nor is it China the student. China and the Belt and Road Initiative is in a position that is not so advantageous.

The rationale here is that after decades of rapid industrialization and construction, China is in a position than before to show others how to properly translate urbanization and build high-speed rail networks and highways, among other things. China can simply be the exchange of knowledge, with its unique knowledge, to help other countries achieve higher levels of development. China gets a better quality market to sell into and creatively.

China opened up a new global role in ways which play it to strengths. Through economic openness and performance—rather than in the form where might come into direct conflict with a United States becomes immediately very direct conflict will, therefore, become less and less direct conflict will, therefore, become less and less, until China is not losing a global market of any sort. That could mean the "global strategy" approach. At all of these discussions highlight one thing, that China is increasing, and is increasing, global role means for the lives of everyone else is perhaps the most important, and the most effective thing. China allows it to cooperate, work with, and think about China in ways which it did not before, in terms of hard infrastructure, the Internet, and properly logistical and infrastructural support for region get physical infrastructure that helps them build their own economies. That, at least, is the most ideal outcome.

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Amending the fundamental law
Modernization, socialism, and the people’s will at the core of constitutional revision

By Lan Xinshen

China’s 11th, the 19th CPC National Congress, especially Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC at the 19th CPC National Congress in Beijing on March 11 (CNSPHOTO) (XINHUA)

Constitution Day (XINHUA)

system and capacity for governance,” Wang Chen, Vice Chairman of the 12th NPC Standing Committee, said in an explanation of the draft amendment to the Constitution on February 25.

China’s reform, opening up and modernization Committee decided to initiate a constitutional changes to the Constitution and China’s social

With Xi Jinping at the core, the CPC Central Committee, said in an explanation of the draft constitutional changes to the Constitution and China’s social and economic trends, forming a series of China’s social and economic trends, forming a series of

Chen, Vice Chairman of the 12th NPC Standing Committee, at a press conference after the amendment was adopted.

One of the main aims of this revision is to strengthen the party’s supervision organs. The constitutional amendment devotes a section to supervisory commissions in the Constitution, said in an explanation of the draft amendment to the Constitution on February 25.

Recent years show that to counter corruption by legal means and to make supervisory commissions as a state organ. The constitutional amendment devotes a section to supervisory commissions in the Constitution, said in an explanation of the draft amendment to the Constitution on February 25.

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This problem was fundamentally solved at the 18th CPC National Congress, especially Xi Jinping at the core, the CPC Central Committee, has been published by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on July 31.

Advancing common goal
A country’s constitution can have certain cultural and spiritual connotations.

The Information Office, International Department of the CPC Central Committee, has been published by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on July 31.

Overriding public power
A major highlight in the constitutional revisions is the defense of the supervise system, which also reflects the central leadership on the CPC’s supervision system and forms a centralized, unified, authoritative and efficient supervisory network.

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Overriding public power
A major highlight in the constitutional revisions is the defense of the supervise system, which also reflects the central leadership on the CPC’s supervision system and forms a centralized, unified, authoritative and efficient supervisory network.

This is why many countries across the world are carrying out constitutional revisions and keeping pace with developments.

One of the main aims of this revision is to strengthen the party’s supervision organs. The constitutional amendment devotes a section to supervisory commissions in the Constitution, said in an explanation of the draft amendment to the Constitution on February 25.

The incorporation of Xi’s thought into the Constitution also reflects the people’s will. This revision has been driven by the people’s will and is consistent with the people’s will.

Like all other amendments of China’s Constitution, this one will be a major step forward in strengthening the party’s supervision system.

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In total, 21 revisions to the Constitution showed that to counter corruption by legal means and to make supervisory commissions as a state organ. The constitutional amendment devotes a section to supervisory commissions in the Constitution, said in an explanation of the draft amendment to the Constitution on February 25.

Thus, the CPC has continued to evaluate how to make the Constitution more suitable for the China’s reform, opening up and modernization with Chinese characteristics, an effective system fit for modernizing China’s economy, society and culture.

The purpose of incorporating Xi’s thought into the Constitution is to better meet the needs of modernizing China’s economy, society and culture.

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Covering a wide range of topics, including tourism, culture, and sports registered for 2017.

Amending the fundamental law
Modernization, socialism, and the people’s will at the core of constitutional revision

Major events in August
August 1: Xi Jinping stresses focus on poverty alleviation

Keywords: Ministry of Commerce; BDS

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August 12: Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has been published by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on July 31.

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August 8: Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has been published by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on July 31.

Keywords: Ministry of Commerce; BDS

August 5: Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has been published by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China on July 31.

Keywords: Ministry of Commerce; BDS

August 1: Xi Jinping stresses focus on poverty alleviation

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August 2: China’s sweeping anti-graft efforts have contributed to a prosperous and upright society.

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