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AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE



Ma Mingqiang
Ambassador of the People's
Republic of China to Bangladesh

OCTOBER 1 is a day of special significance for the Chinese people. Sixty-six years ago, on this day the People's Republic of China was founded after many decades of tenacious struggle and sacrifice of millions of Chinese lives. Ever since then China embarked on the great journey of economic prosperity and national rejuvenation.

Facts prove that socialism with Chinese characteristics is the right choice of China. When China started its reform and opened to the outside world in 1978, the per capita GDP was only US 224 dollars, ranking number 2 from bottom. Today the per capita GDP is 34 times more than that of 1978 which stands at US 7500 dollars.

China has the second largest economy in the world and is the largest trading nation making it the leading trading partner to more than 120 countries in the world. China brought its 439 million impoverished populations out of poverty. China's high-speed railway runs over more than 16,000 kilometers, making up more than sixty percent of the world's total.



Chinese President Xi Jinping meets Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina in New York on 26 September, 2015

In the wake of the international financial crisis, Chinese economy remained a major driving force for the world economic develop-

ment. In the first half of this year, China's economy has achieved a growth of 7%. China owes much of its prog-

ress in development over the past decades to international cooperation. China is duty-bound to make greater contri-

bution to international development endeavors. Therefore, China has come up with the Belt and Road initiative, proposed

the establishment of the Silk Road fund and the AIIB, and will set up a South-South cooperation fund with an initial contribution of 2 billion US dollars, all aiming at a win-win cooperation and common development for all countries.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bangladesh. China and Bangladesh have a long history of friendly exchanges. We are geographically close and have strong cultural and economic linkages. Over the past 40 years, regardless of the changes at home and in the world, our bilateral relations have maintained sound pace of growth, developing into a full-fledged one. The relationship has maintained robust momentum featuring mutual trust, mutual support, win-win cooperation and common development.

To improve people's living standard and achieve common prosperity is a dream for many nations. Bangladesh has the vision of attaining middle income country status by 2021 and becoming a developed country by 2041. Bangladesh has shown tremendous efforts and progress in the past years for the attainment of all the goals. China and Bangladesh share similar dreams of development and prosperity; our goals are identical and mutually inspired. China is ready to work with Bangladeshi people to strengthen cooperation and for the early realization of the great dream of development and prosperity.

In the end, may prosperity be a part of China and all other countries, and may China-Bangladesh

A New Blueprint for Sustainable Development

Excerpt of the addresses by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, at summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN.

ON September 26, Chinese President Xi Jinping attended UN Sustainable Development Summit and chaired High-level Roundtable on South-South Cooperation at the UN headquarters in New York. He delivered important speeches and called for global development and win-win cooperation.

Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that peace and development remain the two most important themes of today's world. Seeking peace and realizing development is the fundamental way out for properly addressing various global challenges.

Xi Jinping emphasized that we need to ensure equitable development to make sure development opportunities can be accessed more equally. In this regard, the South-South cooperation is set to play a bigger role in promoting the collective rise of developing countries and generating a robust, sustained, balanced and inclusive growth of world economy.

Xi Jinping raised following proposals on South-South cooperation in the new era.

The first is to explore diversified paths of development. A matched key is required to open the lock. Developing countries should stick to the development paths of their independent choice and with their unique characteristics, share successful experience in governance and administration of state affairs, focus on capacity-building, explore growth potentials, solve development difficulties and improve well-being of the people.

The second is to commit to docking the development strategies of developing nations. The developing countries should make better use of their comparative advantages, enhance macroeconomic policy coordination, and advance cooperation simultaneously in such areas as economy, trade, finance,

investment, infrastructure construction and environmental protection, so as to improve the overall competitiveness of developing countries.

The third is to strive for results from practical development. The developing countries should concentrate on rolling out a number of flagship projects with strategic and exemplary significance by taking connectivity and production capacity cooperation as breakthrough points and giving full play to such new mechanisms as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank of BRICS, so as to generate sound economic, social and environmental effect and instill vigor to South-South cooperation.

The fourth is to improve the global development framework. The developing countries should promote the reform of global economic governance, consolidate the multilateral trading system, promote the Doha Round negotiations to obtain authorization at an early date, expand communication and exchanges with developed countries, forge a diversified partnership system, and thus build a community of common interests.

Xi Jinping announced that China will set up the South-South cooperation assistance fund, with initial contribution of 2 billion USD, to support other developing countries to implement their post-2015 development agenda. China will continue to increase investment in the least developed countries (LDCs) and do its best to raise its investment in them to 12 billion USD by 2030; exempt the debt of the outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by the relevant LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries; establish a knowledge center for international development to research



and communicate with other countries on development theories and practices suitable to their respective national conditions. In order to help other developing countries to grow their economy and improve people's livelihood, China will carry out the

"Six 100s" initiative, according to which in the next five years it will make available to other developing countries 100 poverty reduction programs, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 trade promotion and aid programs, 100 environmental protection and

climate change programs, 100 hospitals and clinics, and 100 schools and vocational training centers. In the next five years, China will provide 120,000 opportunities and 150,000 scholarships for citizens of other developing countries to receive train-

ing and education in China, and help nurture 500,000 professional technicians for the rest of the developing world. China will also set up an Academy of South-South Cooperation and Development, and provide 2 million USD of aid in cash