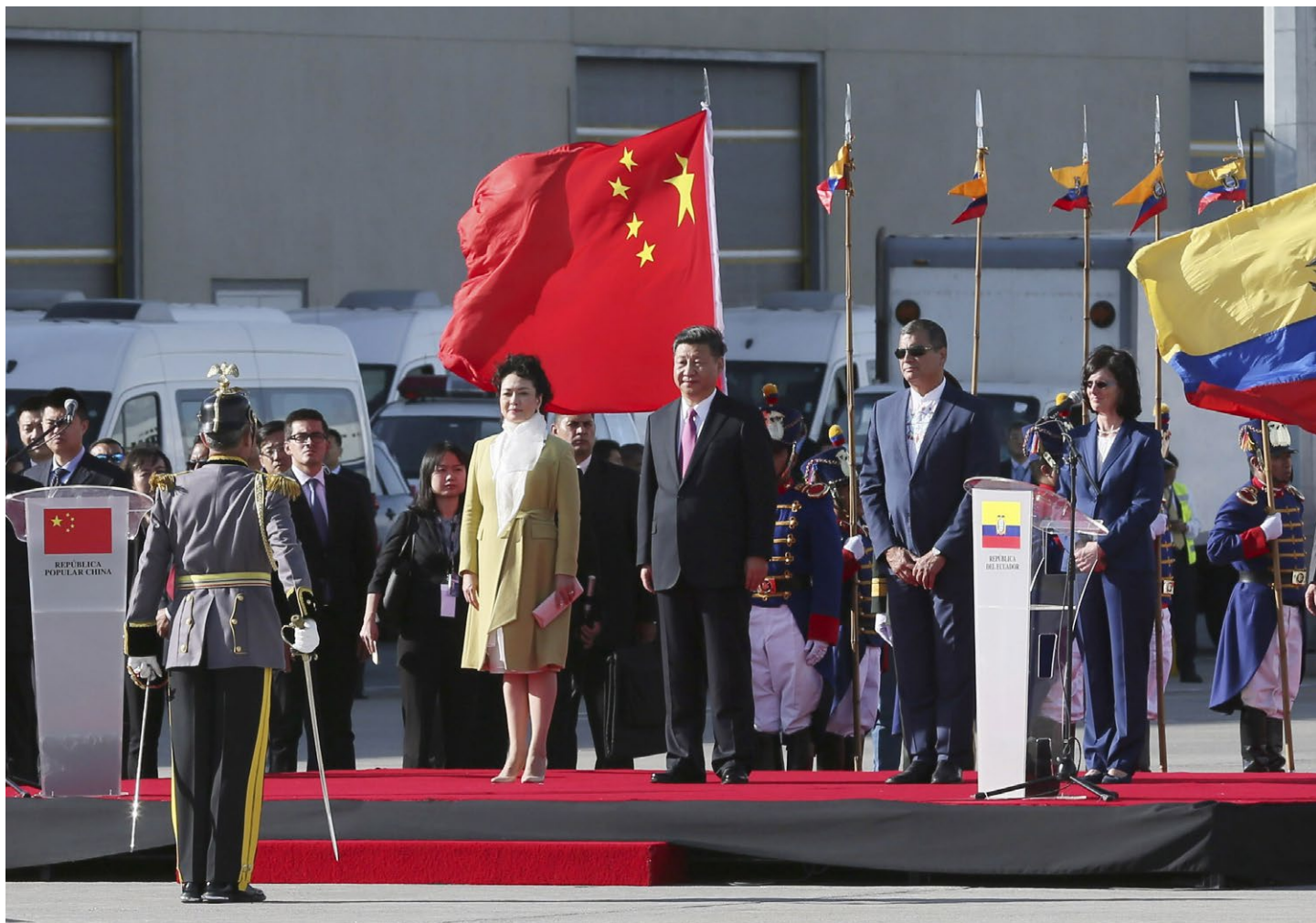


## Xi's LatAm tour blueprints common prosperity



Chinese President Xi Jinping attends a welcome ceremony held by Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa at the airport in Quito, Ecuador, Nov. 17, 2016.

From Nov. 17 to 23, General Secretary Xi Jinping of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), also Chinese president, made his third trip to Latin America since taking office in 2013, cementing Asia-Pacific cooperation and China-Latin America relations after a string of bilateral and multilateral activities.

During the week-long tour, Xi paid state visits to Ecuador, Peru and Chile and attended the 24th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting.

### Promoting Asia-Pacific cooperation

At the APEC meeting in Lima, Peru, Xi stated that economic globalization is an irresistible trend, calling on APEC members to leverage the Asia-Pacific's role as a growth engine and work for an innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy.

Xi renewed his call for pushing forward the building of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), which was launched at the 2014 APEC meeting in Beijing.

It is a strategic initiative crucial for the long-term prosperity of the Asia-Pacific, noted the President. "We should firmly pursue the FTAAP as an institutional mechanism for ensuring an open economy in the Asia-Pacific," he said, labeling openness as

the lifeblood of the Asia-Pacific economy.

Once established, the FTAAP would be the largest free trade area in the world and could add an estimated US\$2.4 trillion of output to the global economy.

Xi also underlined the need for a multi-dimensional connectivity network and a well-connected Asia-Pacific community.

China is making progress with the Belt and Road Initiative, he said, adding that the initiative will enhance connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region and pledging to seek synergy in development strategies with related parties.

The Belt and Road Initiative refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road initiative proposed by Xi in 2013. The initiative brings together countries in Asia, Europe and Africa via overland and maritime networks.

Xi's proposals demonstrated China's image as a responsible major player and its key role in boosting confidence and building consensus, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said.

### Building a China-LatAm community with a shared future

"We will strengthen strategic communication and dialogue on global issues and strive for greater representation from emerging markets and developing countries," Xi said at the Peruvian Congress,

expounding China's policies on Latin America.

Xi proposed that China, Latin America and the Caribbean seek synergy in their development strategies and enhance practical cooperation, outlining a path towards building a China-Latin America community with a shared future.

China proposed a roundtable discussion on environment and development policies be held in Beijing next year and looks forward to receiving active responses from Latin American countries, he said.

He also noted that China will firmly support Latin American countries in their search for developmental paths suited to national conditions, and urged the two sides to promote the development of the China and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Forum.

Xi also attended the closing ceremony of the China-Latin America and Caribbean 2016 Year of Culture Exchange in Peru and a summit of Chinese and Latin American media executives in Chile, pledging to deepen cultural dialogues and media exchanges between the two sides.

"President Xi's visit to Latin America is a critical moment not only to address the positive role of China in the region's future sustainable development but also to build China's image as a pro-globalization economy fighting against rising protectionism,"

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commented Niu Haibin, deputy director at the Center for American Studies at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (5th L F) poses for a group photo with other participants of the 24th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Lima, Peru, Nov. 20, 2016.





## TIMELINE OF CHINESE TIES WITH Ecuador, Peru & Chile



### China & Ecuador



Jan. 2, 1980

Ecuador and China establish diplomatic ties.



2013

China becomes Ecuador's third largest trading partner, with a total trade volume of US\$3.84 billion.



2015

A total of 18,222 Chinese visit Ecuador, twice as many as in 2011.



Aug. 18, 2016

China and Ecuador implements a visa free policy for each other's territories.



Nov. 17, 2016

Chinese President Xi Jinping pays a state visit to Ecuador.

Sept. 15, 2007



1st Chinese school in Ecuador is established.

Jan. 7, 2015



China and Ecuador announce the establishment of a strategic partnership.

Apr. 16, 2016



The Red Cross Society of China gives the Ecuadorian Red Cross Society US\$100,000 after a 7.8-magnitude earthquake strikes Ecuador. Chinese telecom companies in Ecuador rush to restore local telecommunications within 15 minutes after the deadly quake.



### China & Peru



Nov. 2, 1971

The two countries establish diplomatic ties.



1992

Bilateral political consultation system established.



Dec. 2007

Agreement signed to build Confucius Institutes at the Catholic University of Peru, the University of Arequipa and the University of Piura.



2015

China becomes Peru's largest trading partner and its largest export market, with a total trade volume of US\$14.47 billion.

Nov. 1986



Agreement on cultural cooperation signed.

Nov. 1997



Talent exchange and cooperation agreement inked.

Mar. 1, 2010



Peru-China free trade agreement comes into effect.

Nov. 19, 2016



Chinese President Xi Jinping pays a state visit to Peru, host of the 24th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.



### China & Chile



Dec. 15, 1970

Chile becomes 1st South American country to establish diplomatic ties with China.



Jun. 2012

The two countries announce a strategic partnership.

汉语

May 2014

The Confucius Institute launches Latin American Regional Center in Santiago. Now Chile has two Confucius Institutes, 50 Chinese volunteer teachers and about 5,000 students.



Nov. 22, 2016

Chinese President Xi Jinping pays a state visit to Chile.

Nov. 18, 2005



Chile becomes 1st Latin American country to sign a bilateral free trade agreement with China.

Oct. 2013



China's 1st overseas astronomy research institute founded in Chile.

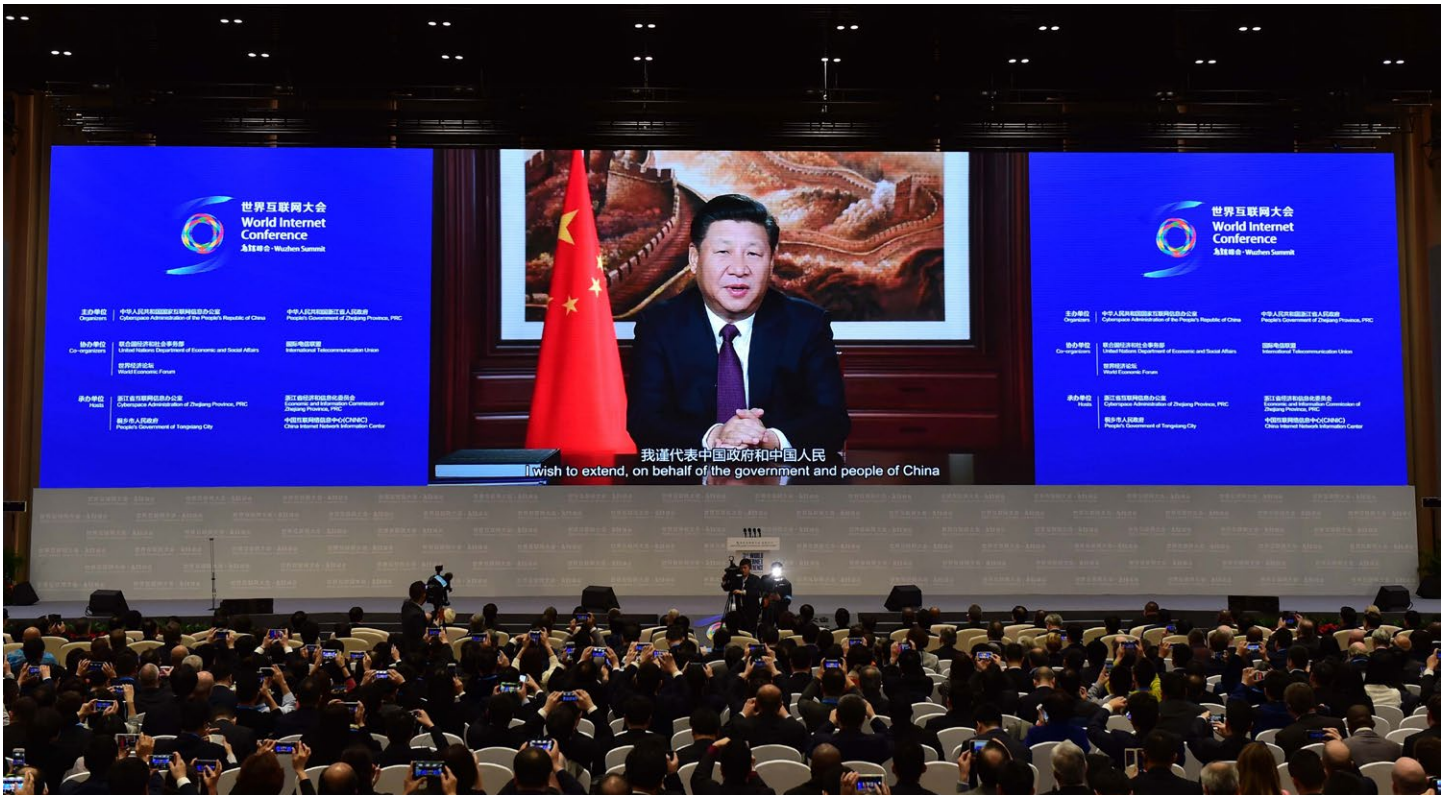
2015



China is Chile's biggest trading partner and export destination.



# WIC advocates closer cooperation



Chinese President Xi Jinping gives a speech via video at the opening ceremony of the 3rd World Internet Conference (WIC) in Wuzhen, east China's Zhejiang Province, Nov. 16, 2016.

Highlighting innovation-driven development, the Third World Internet Conference (WIC) called for closer international cooperation to tackle severe challenges and projected what the world would look like in the foreseeable future.

Themed “Innovation-driven Internet Development for the Benefit of All — Building a Community of Common Future in Cyberspace,” the WIC was held in Wuzhen, a water town in southeast China’s Zhejiang Province from November 16 to 18.

More than 1,600 guests from over 110 countries and regions attended the conference, which consisted of 16 forums covering issues related to economy, culture, governance, and international internet cooperation.

Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech via video at the opening of the conference. He applauded the great progress that has come with the internet and discussed new challenges and opportunities.

Xi said all countries should have independence in managing their own internet industry and called for equality among nations in participating in global information industry governance, pledging that China would like to work together with the international community to ensure the common well-being of humanity, uphold cyberspace sovereignty and make the global internet governance much fairer and more equitable.

“The development of the internet has no national boundaries. To take advantage of, promote and govern it, we must call for closer international cooperation and joint efforts to build a community of a common future in cyberspace,” he said.

Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony and met with some distinguished guests and representatives both from home and abroad.

With more than 700 million netizens, China is willing to strengthen policy coordination and cooperation with other countries, Liu said at the opening ceremony, suggesting that “a multilateral and transparent global internet governance system” be built to benefit the whole world.

At the conference, Xu Lin, director of Cyberspace Administration of China, the country’s internet regulatory body, stressed interconnection and shared governance in cyberspace, saying that it is the common responsibility for international society to maintain internet security.

He also emphasized that China welcomes foreign companies and entrepreneurs who are willing to develop new products and services in the country as long as they respect local laws, adding that China will step up efforts to push forward bilateral and multilateral digital economic cooperation projects.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese government is actively promoting internet infrastructure in the countries along the Belt and Road (the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road).

China-Pakistan cross-border cable project, a project under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), has been under construction since May.

Chen Zhaoxiong, vice minister of Industry and Information Technology, pointed out that China is working on unifying standards for cross-border e-commerce in the Belt and Road countries to tackle technological challenges.

Internet companies are also seeking international cooperation. In order to boost big data and cloud computing in the Middle East and North Africa. Aliyun, Alibaba’s cloud computing subsidiary, set up a joint venture with Dubai’s Meraas in May 2015.

Another highlight of the gathering is “the Oscar of the internet industry” - about 15 state-of-the-art achievements were unveiled. Developed by companies such as Alibaba, Baidu, IBM and Microsoft, the cutting edge innovations mainly focus on artificial intelligence (AI), cyber security, self-driving vehicles and virtual reality.

The conference delivered the Wuzhen Report on World Internet Development 2016 on its closing day, which stated cybercrime and cyber terrorism as grave challenges to global peace and security and suggested international internet rules should be established on the basis of respecting national sovereignty in cyberspace.

“It is recognized that there will always be a balance to be struck between the interests of e-commerce and cyber security. China is as aware of this as any other country. Given that this issue is certain to come up again in some form, China’s initiative in bringing it to the world’s attention at an early stage must be welcomed, especially as this is an area in which technological development is extremely rapid,” wrote Tim Collard, a columnist with China.org.cn.



Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of the third World Internet Conference in Wuzhen, east China's Zhejiang Province, Nov. 16, 2016.

# Roza Mehmet Buck: Making life better with knowledge



Roza Mehmet Buck at work.

Roza Mehmet Buck, a young man of Uyghur ethnic group, is an oil worker at the Heavy Oil Development Enterprise of the Xinjiang arm of China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). Over the past 20 years, he’s managed to grow from a farmer boy to a technical specialist, changing his life through hard work.

Buck was born in 1976 in a small village in Hotan Prefecture in south Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. In his village, all households were engaged in traditional farming. In 1991, he enrolled in the Karamay Oil

Technical School and became the first person from his village to have a chance not to do farm work.

When Buck left home, his father told him to cherish the chance and work hard. “A man without knowledge is as clumsy as a hoe in farming, but once you have knowledge, you will become a tractor that can run much faster,” his father said.

Bearing his father’s words in mind, Buck studied hard in school and graduated with high scores three years later. He then got a position

in the Heavy Oil Development Enterprise.

However, as he was about to begin a successful career and make his father proud, he found that his ability to speak Putonghua, or Mandarin, was a major obstacle.

Before Buck became an oil worker, he spoke the Uyghur language at home, and all classes in school, including the vocational college, were taught in Uyghur. Although Buck learnt a bit of Mandarin in his spare time, when he began to work he found it was far from sufficient, especially when technical terms were involved.

When Buck determined to overcome the language barrier, all his colleagues came to help him. They gave him a dictionary and a radio as gifts to help him improve reading and listening skills. Buck carried a notebook every day to write down every technical term he came across. In less than one year, he could speak and read Mandarin almost fluently.

When communication was no longer a problem and Buck thought that he could finally focus on work, he found that reality was not as rosy as he expected it to be.

Once at work, due to his wrong operation of a pumpjack, he got a shock of high-voltage electricity. The force knocked him down into a puddle one meter away. The painful experience made him realize that he had a long way to go to put classroom knowledge into real practice.

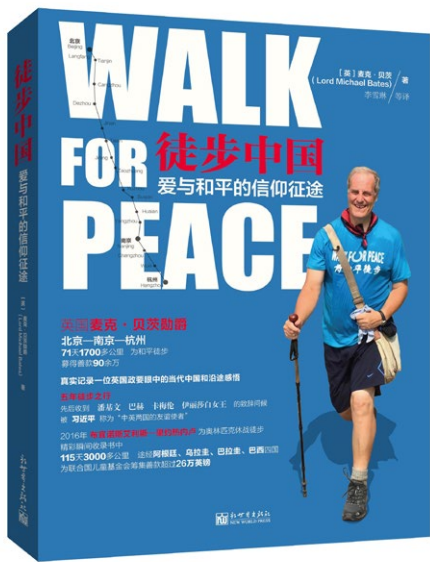
“One shouldn’t make a hasty journey before knowing the way,” Buck told himself, deciding to obtain a perfect command of oil production techniques.

Since that moment, he spent his time working and learning. When his team was at work breaks,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



# Book recounts British politician’s walk for peace in China



Michael Bates, who has served as minister of State at the Home Office in U.K., deputy speaker of the British House of Lords and vice chairman of the British Conservative Party, walked through cities, towns and villages in China last year during a 71-day journey totaling 1,702 kilometers.

A book titled “Walk for Peace”, which consists more than 70 diary entries in English and 50 translated excerpts in Chinese rendered by his wife Li Xuelin, is filled with the couple’s experiences and views en route from Beijing to Hangzhou, during which their motivations for a better world enshrined in peace are revealed through detailed descriptions.

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II and the golden era built for bilateral relations between China and UK, Bates planned to terminate their trip in

## Getting to Know CHINA through KEYWORDS

**Top-level design:**  
The idea, first introduced in 2010, focuses on designing at the top level and overall planning.  
[More>>](#)

**The Two Centennial Goals:**  
The 18th National Congress the CPC presented a roadmap and issued a call for achieving the Two Centennial Goals.  
[More>>](#)

Nanjing, where millions died at the hands of Japanese intruders during the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945).

However, they arrived at Nanjing several days ahead of the schedule, so Bates followed his wife’s suggestion and continued to Hangzhou, the birthplace of Li.

Released by New World Press in November 2016, the book offers glimpses into the couple’s profound and respectful perceptions and efforts in calling for peace. It also compares the differences between Chinese and British cultures — such as foods, customs and concepts — while also calling them trivial in view of “the similarities which are vast, awe inspiring and largely unexplored.”

From 2011 on, the couple has embarked on a variety of long-distance walks, such as a 300-day hike from Olympia, Greece, to London through 15 European countries, a journey totaling to 4,693.1 kilometers, to remind people of the importance of the Olympic Truce. In their ensuing trips, they fundraised for children and peace in places as diverse as London, Berlin, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro.

During his visit to the U.K. last year, Chinese President Xi Jinping thanked Lord Bates for his contribution to peace and charity, as well as building mutual understanding between the two countries, and honored him with Icebreaker Award.

## Major events in November

**Nov.1: China, Belgium seek stronger cooperation**  
**Keywords: Belgium, Belt and Road Initiative**  
China and Belgium agreed to expand cooperation in such areas as investment, new energy and in the Belt and Road Initiative.

**Nov. 2: Xi meets KMT leader**  
**Keywords: KMT, Taiwan, Hung Hsiu-chu**  
Xi Jinping underscored the importance of adherence to the 1992 Consensus when meeting with a delegation led by Hung Hsiu-chu, leader of the Kuomintang Party in Taiwan.

**Nov. 3: Premier Li kicks off visit to Eurasia**  
**Keywords: Li Keqiang, Eurasia, Kyrgyzstan**  
Premier Li met his Kyrgyz counterpart, Sooronbay Jeenbekov and both sides agreed to boost bilateral cooperation. Kyrgyzstan is the first leg of Li’s eight-day four-country tour, which will also take him to Kazakhstan, Latvia and Russia.

**Nov. 8: Interpretation shows firm opposition to ‘HK independence’**  
**Keywords: Hong Kong, Basic Law**  
China’s top legislator Zhang Dejiang said the adoption of the interpretation of the Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region showcases the firm opposition of the central authorities to “Hong Kong independence.”

**Nov. 16: Most wanted ‘Red Notice’ fugitive returns to China**  
**Keywords: Yang Xiuzhu, Red Notice**  
China’s most wanted fugitive Yang Xiuzhu, who had been on the run for 13 years, returned to China and turned herself in to the authorities.

**Nov. 24: China, US kick off high-level dialogue**  
**Keywords: US, dialogue**  
China and the United States kicked off an annual high-level dialogue to seek more cooperation between the world’s two largest economies.

### FROM PAGE 3

he would go to watch how the others worked. A veteran worker, who had a long experience with oil extraction and well maintenance, was moved by Buck’s perseverance and began to teach him hand by hand.

In 2004, Buck joined the Communist Party of China (CPC). He then studied management and oil engineering in the Party School of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the China University of Geosciences.

He also won awards in various contests of oil production skills, and was named as the technical specialist of Xinjiang oilfield and the CNPC group.

“The more one gains, the more one should give,” Buck said. “I need to share my knowledge with others, and help create an atmosphere where co-workers can rely on each other.”

With the help of other technical specialists in the company, Buck established an innovation workshop dedicated to solving difficult technical problems. They have obtained 16 national patent rights and helped the oilfield gain tremendous profits.

Buck also helped the company to train staff. He has taught more than 10,000 company employees and helped more than 150 workers gain higher professional qualifications. In his spare time, he wrote four textbooks on oil production skills for workers of minority ethnic groups.

Since 2006, Buck has invested around 50,000 yuan (US\$7232.23) to set up a website named

Salt Cedar Oil Web that provides free technical help to oil workers nationwide. Salt cedar trees are a common plant in his hometown. They tend to grow tightly together. “I’d like to help create an atmosphere, in which all workers can stick to each other like the salt cedar trees,” Buck said.

Under Buck’s leadership, his work team has also won several awards within the CNPC

group and at national level. In his family, he is also an exemplary figure. His four younger brothers were all admitted into college, and two of them obtained national scholarships for overseas study.

“All my achievements should be attributed to national unity and the good time we are living in,” Buck said. “As long as you work hard, you will get rewards.”



Roza Mehmet Buck (2nd right) and his family.