
A Leader with the Vision of the Shared Future of Humanity

Xi Jinping: *Building A Shared Future of Humanity*
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*Remembrance of what happened in the past becomes a
teacher for what will happen in the future.
Chinese adage*

Summary: A shared future of humanity is the guiding idea of Chinese President Xi Jinping, as proved by numerous examples from his political practice, from his taking over the presidential function to date. A comprehensive and visionary approach of the Chinese president deserves attention, and that is why it is necessary to speak and write about it, particularly having in mind the idea of global peaceful progress and an open invitation to the countries worldwide to join common development and progress. Chinese President is aware that without developed China there is no developed world and vice versa, and that is why he puts huge efforts in the trade, economic, social, technological and political development of China and in the ideas of openness and cooperativeness with other countries in the world. Relying on traditional Chinese values and remembering the past, President Jinping committedly acts in the present with a vision of the prosperous future.

Keywords: Xi Jinping, China, world, peaceful development, future of humanity

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Building a shared future of humanity is a profound, far-reaching and comprehensive vision of Chinese President Xi Jinping who, ever since taking over the function, has exactly and in a visionary manner taken the whole world into consideration, offering everyone a friendly hand with the aim of global progress and prosperous future. With a responsibility of a statesman, President Xi Jinping approached the development of China in political, trade, economic, military and social aspects, believing that stable and strong China may help global development and prosperity. This reflects the Chinese president's broadmindedness because he believes that without a developed world there is no developed China and *vice versa*. He has emphasized the above-mentioned for many years now, thinking that all countries are important – both the developed and strong ones, such as Russia and the United States of America, and the developing ones, such as African and Asian countries. The participatory approach of the Chinese president sums up and reflects universal values of humanity, for example peace, development, freedom and fairness, which shows that China participates actively and responsibly in the creation and maintenance of the global development concept and that it ensures the necessary energy for achieving world peace and stability. In order to succeed in it, China led by President Jinping is strengthening the necessary foundations for peaceful development, showing that the Chinese nation is a peaceful nation hoping for world peace and stability. In that respect, President Jinping has emphasized on many occasions in his speeches that without peace neither China nor the world can develop successfully, and that

without development neither China nor the world can have lasting peace. The Chinese nation has for centuries been aware that “the state which wages a war will disappear in the end” (Jinping, 2023, p. 135). Hence peaceful development as a permanent orientation and tireless aspiration of the Chinese nation towards peace.

The importance of other countries in the context of China's peaceful orientation is proved by numerous visits and statements of President Jinping. After taking his duty, the Chinese president first visited Russia. On that occasion, he pointed to the friendly relations, emphasizing that a strong and functional Chinese-Russian relationship is “an important means of preserving international strategic balance, peace and stability” (Jinping, 2023, p. 19). During that visit, as the president of one of the most powerful countries in the world, Jinping opened up an important question at the global level, saying that people of all countries had to decide about the destiny of the world. With national and state responsibility, the Chinese president said that “things within the sovereignty of one country may be resolved only by the government and people of that country”, while “world problems may only be resolved, through negotiations, by the nations and governments of all countries” (Jinping, 2023, p. 18). He sent a clear message to the world during the first meeting with the former president of the USA, Barack Obama, saying that “the Chinese dream refers to the aspiration of making our country prosperous and strong, of recovering our nation and enabling the achievement of happiness for our people. That is a dream of peace, development, cooperation and universal wellbeing”

(Jinping, 2023, p. 51). We should not forget that the Chinese management observes five principles of peaceful coexistence and points out the struggle for equality of all sovereignties, the preservation of common security, the advancement of common development, two-way beneficial cooperation and mutual learning. These principles embody Chinese tradition in which peace has a special place. Therefore, President Jinping often reminds the whole world of the principles of democracy in international relations, the principles he diligently advocates as well.

President Jinping's far-reaching vision was presented at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in November 2012, when two goals of the country's development were established: the first goal is to double GDP by 2020, and the second one to make the country prosperous, strong, democratic, harmonious and culturally advanced by the 100th anniversary of the Communist Party of China in 2049. In order to achieve the established goals, China has determined its economic, trade, cultural and social development as an imperative, founding it on two principles: openness and cooperativeness. We bear witness to China having fulfilled the first goal regarding the increased GDP, and that it is diligently working on the fulfilment of the second, comprehensive goal, supported by the responsibility and seriousness of the Chinese president.

In accordance with the principle of openness and cooperativeness, Jinping has approached all countries, pointing out that China will pursue independent foreign politics, connecting interests of the Chinese people with the interests of peoples

throughout the world, for the purpose of balanced governance of economy and increased economic growth. Therefore, common acting and cooperation are necessary for the balanced growth of the world's economy, which is quite precisely emphasized by the Chinese president when he says that "convergence of interests is necessary for the balanced growth of the world's economy" (Jinping, 2023, p. 55). The most important contribution to the growth of the world's economy is reflected in the "Belt and Road" initiative, which was announced in 2013 (Yongliang, 2021).

Remembering his home province of Shanxi, President Jinping spoke about the old Silk Road as a centuries-long link between different civilizations of the East and the West, and the axis of development and cooperation. In this way, he aspiringly announced a new "Belt and Road" cooperation model, emphasizing that China did not strive for dominance in regional relations, but tried to establish a practical cooperation, empower political communication, remove trade barriers, increase monetary circulation and ensure good and friendly relations. In addition to the land road, China is dedicated to the construction and development of the Maritime Silk Road founded on the principles of openness and inclusiveness, thus showing the commitment to common development and advancement of the world's economy. President Jinping's clear vision is reflected in the attitude that reforms and innovations are key to long-term development. Innovations are quite important, particularly in the fields of new technology and artificial intelligence, and that is why the Chinese president has invited BRICS countries

“to strengthen cooperation in the field of information security and Internet management, to work together on creating a safe, peaceful cyberspace” (Jinping, 2023, p. 276). Therefore, common development, open development, development based on innovation, and mutual connectivity of economies are the principles about which the Chinese president often speaks and selflessly implements in practical economic, trade and political affairs. The above-listed is reflected in the neighbourhood diplomacy and development of friendship as a permanent principle, which is particularly important for achieving two century goals and the Chinese dream of the national recovery. Apart from neighbourhood diplomacy, President Jinping, aware of the changeability and dynamics of international relations, points out that Chinese diplomacy must confirm the large country’s status and develop a global perspective. Since the 18th National Congress, Xi Jinping has given “huge significance to theoretical innovations about the Party’s political diplomacy, and recommended a theory of this type of diplomacy with the recognizable features

of the modern era and Chinese characteristics, thus providing theoretical support to the Party’s political diplomacy so that it can better serve Chinese wisdom and solutions” (Xiaohu, 2021, p. 36). That marks the beginning of the third stage of diplomatic transformation aimed at making “the advanced country’s diplomacy” grow into “the leading country’s diplomacy” (Cungang, 2021, p. 42). Having in mind that a global power is the one using hard and soft power means in a respectable manner (Despotović & Glišin, 2021), there is no doubt that China is going ever more rapidly towards that position in international relations.

President Jinping’s committed and tireless work, wisdom and far-sightedness based on rich Chinese tradition and memory, have resulted in colossal trade, economic, political, social, military and technological progress of China, which continues its struggle for building a prosperous shared future of humanity because, as an old Chinese adage goes, “A single flower does not make spring, while one hundred flowers in full bloom bring spring to the garden”.

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Xian warrior sculpture made of terracotta, in the vicinity of Xian, the city in the Province of Shaanxi

Photo: Milica Dragić