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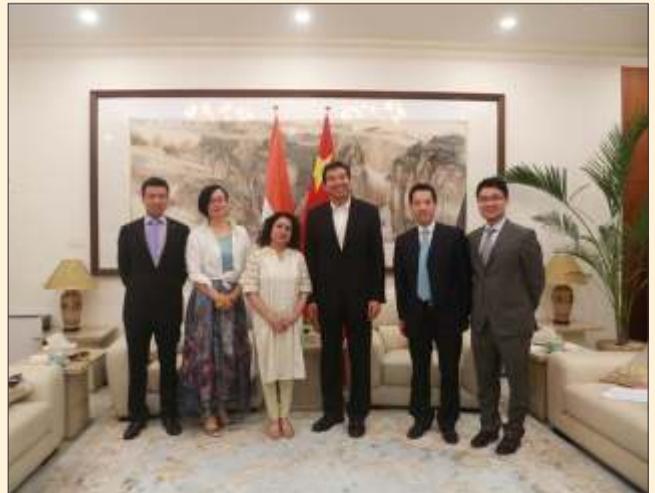
Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili met with Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Ambassador of Czech to India, and Saudi Ambassador to India.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili met with Shri. Tarun Gogoi, former Chief Minister of Assam, his wife Mrs Dolly Gogoi and Shri. Gaurav Gogo, Member of Indian Parliament.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with Mr. Sukumar Ranganathan, Editor of *Mint*.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui Received Interview with Ms. Priyanka of PTI.



Chinese Embassy in India Celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of PLA.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui Planted Trees with Chairman of New Delhi Municipal Council.

BRICS Summit 2017

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Xi Jinping Holds Group Meeting with Heads of Foreign Delegations for 7th Meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues | 4 |
| 2. Yang Jiechi Meets Respectively with BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues of South Africa, Brazil and India | 5 |
| 3. 7th Meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues Held in Beijing | 6 |
| 4. Xiamen Counts Down to BRICS Summit | 7 |
| 5. Xiamen Summit to Help Build Stronger BRICS Ties: NDB President | 9 |
| 6. Explore Xiamen: "The Garden of the Sea" | 11 |



External Affairs

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Xi Jinping Attends the 12th G20 Summit and Delivers Keynote Speech Stressing to Promote Openness and Inclusiveness to Achieve Interconnected Growth | 14 |
| 2. Xi Jinping Chairs BRICS Leaders' Informal Meeting | 16 |
| 3. Xi Jinping Holds Talks with President Vladimir Putin of Russia | 18 |
| 4. Xi Jinping Holds Talks with Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany | 21 |
| 5. Xi Jinping Meets with US President Donald Trump | 24 |
| 6. Li Keqiang Meets with WEF Chairman Klaus Schwab | 25 |
| 7. President and Prime Minister of Pakistan Meets with Wang Yang | 27 |
| 8. Wang Yi Attends 7th EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting | 29 |

20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to Motherland

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Xi's Speech at Meeting Marking HK's 20th Return Anniversary, Inaugural Ceremony of 5th-term HKSAR Government | 30 |
| 2. Xi Expresses Confidence in New HK Chief Executive | 35 |
| 3. Xi Pledges Firm Commitment to "One Country, Two Systems" | 37 |
| 4. Flag-raising Ceremony Held to Celebrate 20th Anniversary of HK's Return to Motherland | 40 |



Belt and Road Initiative

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Belt and Road Paves Way for Scientific, Cultural Exchanges Among Asian Youths | 42 |
| 2. Central and Eastern European Parties Initiate Closer Ties with China | 44 |
| 3. B&R Initiative Benefits Long-term Development of ASEAN Nations: Economist | 46 |

Culture & Life

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. 7th Torch Festival "Colorful Guizhou" Kicks Off in SW China | 47 |
| 2. Blooming Cole Flowers Attract Tourists in NW China | 48 |
| 3. Farmers Harvest Hami Melons in NW China's Xinjiang | 49 |



Xizang Today

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Tibet Receives Over 8.6 Mln Tourists in H1 | 50 |
| 2. Traditional Wangguo Festival Celebrated in China's Tibet | 52 |
| 3. China's Tibet Airlines Starts Direct Flight on Chengdu-Kathmandu Route | 54 |
| Book Review - How to Select Chinese Tea | 55 |
| Flights Between China and India | 56 |
| CRI-CIBN | 58 |

XI JINPING HOLDS GROUP MEETING WITH HEADS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS FOR 7TH MEETING OF BRICS HIGH REPRESENTATIVES FOR SECURITY ISSUES



On July 28, 2017, President Xi Jinping held a group meeting at the Great Hall of the People with Secretary of the Security Council Nikolai Patrushev of Russia, Minister of State Security David Mahlobo of South Africa, National Security

Adviser Ajit Doval of India and Minister Sérgio Etchegoyen of the Office of Institutional Security of the Presidency of Brazil, who were in China for the 7th Meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues.

Expressing congratulations on the successful completion of the 7th Meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues, Xi Jinping affirmed the consensus reached and important political preparations made at the meeting for

the BRICS Summit in Xiamen. Xi Jinping pointed out that BRICS cooperation has gone through a 10-year-long course, crossed the farthest distance in the world, overcome differences in development paths and social systems, and consolidated resolution and actions of the five countries in seeking stability, pursuing development and facilitating people's well-being. Enhancing BRICS cooperation not only protects and expands the interests of BRICS countries, but also carries out meaningful exploration for building a new type of international relations. In facing of the intertwined international political, economic and security situation and considering the common aspirations of the people of BRICS countries for exchanges and cooperation, economic and financial cooperation, people-to-people and cultural exchanges and mutual learning, as well as communication and coordination on security issues should all be pushed forward. Only in

this way, can BRICS's path ahead stretch broader and broader, and lead to the future stably.

Xi Jinping stressed that China proposes the international community to make joint endeavor in promoting world economy onto a sustainable development path, and advancing economic globalization to develop in a fair, inclusive and sustainable manner, as well as fundamentally addressing such global issues as terrorism by means of development. It is the common interests and goals that brought the BRICS countries together. As long as we follow the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, and win-win cooperation and build a closer BRICS partnership hand in hand, we will surely embrace the second golden decade of BRICS cooperation.

Leaders of foreign delegations conveyed sincere greetings from respective leaders to President Xi

Jinping and expressed that under current situation, BRICS countries should cement solidarity and cooperation to jointly cope with challenges in economy and security areas such as anti-globalization and terrorism and to increase the influence of BRICS countries in global affairs. All parties expressed satisfaction with the success of the 7th meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues, emphasized their support to the initiatives put forward by China as the BRICS rotating presidency for enhancing cooperation among the five countries in broad areas, and expressed their willingness to intensify coordination with China to ensure the BRICS summit in Xiamen this year to achieve positive outcomes.

Yang Jiechi was present at the meeting.

YANG JIECHI MEETS RESPECTIVELY WITH BRICS HIGH REPRESENTATIVES FOR SECURITY ISSUES OF SOUTH AFRICA, BRAZIL AND INDIA

On July 27, 2017, State Councilor Yang Jiechi met respectively in Beijing with Minister of State Security David Mahlobo of South Africa, Minister of the Office of Institutional Security of the Presidency Sérgio Etchegoyen of Brazil, and National Security Adviser Ajit Doval of India, who were in China for the 7th meeting of BRICS high representatives for security issues.

Yang Jiechi said that in facing of current international situation, enhancing partnerships among the BRICS countries conforms to the common interests of the five countries and the common expectation of the international community. The five countries should deepen communication and exchanges, strengthen strategic mutual trust among the BRICS

countries, enhance cooperation in political security, safeguard international fairness and justice, and deepen practical cooperation in various fields, so as to benefit the people of the five countries. China is willing to, together with all parties, actively make good preparations for the BRICS Summit in Xiamen this September.

David Mahlobo, Sérgio Etchegoyen and Ajit Doval expressed that the international influence of the BRICS countries has been constantly rising. All parties expect to further enhance partnership under the BRICS mechanism, conduct cooperation in

more extensive fields, and jointly promote world peace and development. These three parties will intensify coordination with China to ensure this meeting of BRICS high representatives for security issues a success.

Yang Jiechi exchanged views respectively with high representatives of the three countries on bilateral relations, international and regional hotspot issues and multilateral affairs, and expounded China's principle and stance on relevant bilateral issues and major issues.

7TH MEETING OF BRICS HIGH REPRESENTATIVES FOR SECURITY ISSUES HELD IN BEIJING

On July 28, 2017, the 7th meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues was held at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing. State Councilor Yang Jiechi chaired the meeting and Minister of State Security David Mahlobo of South Africa, Minister Sérgio Etchegoyen of the Office of Institutional Security of the Presidency of Brazil, Security Council Secretary Nikolai Patrushev of the Russian Federation, and National Security Adviser Ajit Doval of India were present at the meeting.

Yang Jiechi expressed that over the past decade, BRICS cooperation has gone through an extraordinary road, becoming an important force for safeguarding world peace, promoting common development, improving global governance and pushing forward multilateralism. It has also forged a model of cooperation between emerging market economies and developing countries, as well as an example of the new type of international relations. Under the joint efforts of various parties, BRICS cooperation mechanism for political security is becoming increasingly mature with significant achievements, which fully

embodies the strategic vision of the BRICS countries.

Yang Jiechi pointed out that the BRICS countries should look ahead and aim high, take forging of a community of common interests and a community of shared destiny for the BRICS countries as the goal, constantly enhance strategic mutual trust, and push forward practical cooperation in various fields. The BRICS countries should unite as one, strengthen policy coordination in major international and regional hotspot issues, send out the BRICS voice, and contribute the BRICS strength and wisdom. The BRICS countries should stick to justice, jointly safeguard the international orders based on the UN Charter, adhere to multilateralism, constantly improve global governance, push forward economic globalization towards openness, inclusiveness, common benefits, balance and win-win results. The BRICS countries should conduct win-win cooperation, vigorously carry forward the BRICS spirit, jointly forge the second golden decade of the BRICS cooperation, and make greater contributions to building a community of shared destiny for mankind.

Yang Jiechi stressed that the 9th BRICS summit will be held in Xiamen this September. China is willing to make joint efforts with all parties to well complete various preparations in the final phase, so as to push the summit for positive outcomes.

David Mahlobo, Sérgio Etchegoyen, Nikolai Patrushev, and Ajit Doval expressed that in recent years, BRICS cooperation in various fields has achieved important progress. All parties should enhance solidarity and coordination, consolidate the BRICS partnership, safeguard common interests, and play a greater leading role with more influence in international affairs. The BRICS countries should strengthen dialogues and cooperation in political security, cope with global challenges hand in hand, and jointly safeguard world peace and stability. Speaking highly of China's contributions to advancing BRICS cooperation as the BRICS presidency, representatives of the four countries expressed that they will actively cooperate with China to make good preparations for the BRICS summit in Xiamen and ensure the summit a complete success.

All parties exchanged in-depth views on global governance, anti-terrorism, cyber security, energy security, international and regional hotspot issues, national security and development and other topics, reaching extensive consensus. All parties agreed to constantly enhance the role of the mechanism of the meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues, and push forward the in-depth

development of BRICS cooperation in political security. All parties agreed to commit to improving global governance, effectively coping with global threats and challenges, pushing forward international orders toward a fairer and more reasonable direction, and promoting the economic globalization to be more open, benefit-sharing, and inclusive. All parties agreed to strengthen communication and cooperation in

anti-terrorism, cyber security, energy security and other fields, give play to the roles of meeting and consultation mechanisms at all levels, enhance communication and coordination in international and regional hotspot issues, and send out the BRICS voice. All parties agreed to enhance exchanges and cooperation among the BRICS countries to promote the security and development of the five countries.

XIAMEN COUNTS DOWN TO BRICS SUMMIT



Xiamen Aug. 3 (Xinhua) -- Chen Mi has been learning how to stand properly all afternoon.

She and hundreds of others practice standing and bowing, the gestures broken down into slow motion with painstaking detail. Many have sore muscles after the three-hour class.

Chen, a sophomore translation major at Jimei University, is being trained by veteran flight attendants for the upcoming BRICS Summit, scheduled for Sept. 3 to 5 in Xiamen, a coastal city in southeastern China's Fujian Province,

"Our feet ache a lot after standing still for just over 10 minutes, but we are young and can recover the next day," Chen said.

In addition to etiquette, the volunteers also learn first aid, foreign languages, and cultural training to better serve guests from the BRICS countries -- Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

"Each of the BRICS countries has a distinct culture, and we hope the volunteers here can get more comprehensive, customized training rather than just simple physical training," said Zhang Xin, chief attendant at Xiamen Airlines.

Preparations are in full swing one month ahead of the Ninth BRICS Summit, expected to attract thousands of representatives from China and abroad.

A total of 2,000 volunteers are undergoing two months of training, while construction crews race against the clock to complete facilities.

A 15,000-square-meter media center is almost ready, with 15 functional spaces including studios, a



public work area, as well as a 24-hour canteen.

Renovation work on the city's arterial roads and some parks is also under way.

The city's old asphalt roads are worn and pose potential safety risks, so the local government is replacing them with environmentally friendly,

noise-reduction materials to enhance safety and ride comfort.

Bailuzhou Park in downtown Xiamen has built a 3D music fountain with more than 1,000 LED lights, which has become the new after-dinner gathering spot for locals.

Chen Yuqing, 63, observed the changes in her home city.



"I go to Bailuzhou Park every day. The lake view under the neon light is especially fascinating," she said. "I am proud of being a Xiamen resident and hope I can do more to make the city more beautiful."

"The city has taken on a new look since the renovation work. It is comfortable driving on the new roads," said local resident Lin Huaming.

Work for the upcoming summit has been carried out with high standards and at low cost to eliminate

waste. To save on costs, the city government has used recycled materials to build the convention center and will rent or borrow one-off equipment for the summit. Some of the facilities at the convention center can be disassembled for future use on other occasions.

For Xiamen, which was established as one of China's earliest special economic zones in the early 1980s, the BRICS Summit is a golden opportunity for the world to rediscover the city's glory.

"Our GDP grew by 8.1 percent in the first quarter, 0.2 percentage higher than the same period last year.

Benefiting from the summit, the total number of tourists to Xiamen is expected to exceed 70 million this year.

"Xiamen's image and reputation will definitely be improved through the summit," said Pei Jinjia, Xiamen's party secretary at a BRICS Summit press briefing marking the 100-day countdown to the event in May.

XIAMEN SUMMIT TO HELP BUILD STRONGER BRICS TIES: NDB PRESIDENT

Shanghai, Aug. 10 (Xinhua) -- The upcoming BRICS summit in Xiamen will help the five member countries build a stronger economic

partnership and a brighter future, said BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) President K.V. Kamath.

It has been over a decade since Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa came together to form BRICS. The NDB itself is an



"outcome of the economic togetherness" of the emerging economies group, Kamath said during an exclusive interview with Xinhua on Wednesday.

At the ninth BRICS summit to be held in the Chinese city of Xiamen in early September, Kamath will present the bank's progress over the last two years as well as the direction it is heading in the coming two to three years.

Founded by BRICS member states in 2014, the NDB opened in Shanghai in July 2015 and became fully operational in early 2016.

The first NDB-funded loan, a solar power project in Shanghai, is expected to start operation in August.

The bank is expected to approve five new projects with a total value of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in September, with two of them in China, said Kamath.

Altogether, the bank has 23 projects at various stages of preparation for 2017-2018, with a total lending amount of 6 billion dollars. The bank granted loans to seven projects in 2016.

According to its general strategy for 2017-2021, the bank will put about two-thirds of its loans into sustainable infrastructure development.

"The growth of emerging countries, particularly the growth that we have seen in China, has clearly underlined the importance for growth

to be sustainable," Kamath told Xinhua.

"I would say that we have learned from China's experience to push sustainability as a core of the lending process," he added.

The NDB is looking into more local currency financing opportunities in member countries.

After the bank's first green bond issuing in China was welcomed by the market last year, Kamath said the bank is planning another bond issuing between 3 to 5 billion yuan (450 to 750 million U.S. dollars) in the second half of this year.

Meanwhile, it plans to issue



bonds in local currencies in other member countries. "India will likely be one of the first, and our dialogue with bankers in Russia and other member countries indicate that there is good scope to raise local currency bonds in these countries," said Kamath.

He also told Xinhua that the bank will open its first regional office in Johannesburg of South Africa on Aug. 17.

This regional office will act as a "face to Africa," as it will initially focus

on preparing projects in the pipeline, Kamath said.

The bank intends to open other regional offices, but the timing of this is unclear, said Kamath.

EXPLORE XIAMEN: "THE GARDEN OF THE SEA"

To hold the upcoming 9th BRICS Summit, Xiamen, a beautiful seaside city in southeast China's Fujian Province, is set to draw worldwide attention. With a reputation of "the Garden of the Sea", Xiamen offers enchanting scenery to visitors.

Gulangyu Island



Aerial photo taken on June 29, 2017 shows historic buildings on the Gulangyu island, southeast China's Fujian Province. Gulangyu island, famous for its varied architecture and multicultural history, was included on the UNESCO World Heritage list Saturday. The 41st session of the World Heritage Committee on Saturday decided to put China's Gulangyu historic international settlement on the prestigious World Heritage List as a cultural site. So far, China has 52 sites inscribed to the List. (Xinhua/Jiang Kehong)

Xiangshan Yacht Wharf



Photo taken on May 21, 2017 by a drone shows the nearby scenery of Xiangshan yacht wharf in Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province. The 9th BRICS Summit will be held in Xiamen in September. (Xinhua/Jiang Kehong)

Xiamen University



Photo taken on May 17, 2017 by a drone shows the scenery of Xiamen University in Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province. The 9th BRICS Summit will be held in Xiamen in September. (Xinhua/Jiang Kehong)

Yundang Lake



Photo taken on May 12, 2017 by a drone shows Yundang Lake on the early morning in Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province. The 9th BRICS Summit will be held in Xiamen in September. (Xinhua/Song Weiwei)

XI JINPING ATTENDS THE 12TH G20 SUMMIT AND DELIVERS KEYNOTE SPEECH STRESSING TO PROMOTE OPENNESS AND INCLUSIVENESS TO ACHIEVE INTERCONNECTED GROWTH



On July 7, 2017, local time, the 12th G20 Summit was held in Hamburg, Germany. President Xi Jinping attended the Summit and

delivered a keynote speech titled “Promoting Openness and Inclusiveness, to Achieve Interconnected Growth”, stressing

that the G20 should stick to the general direction of constructing an open world economy to tap new impetus for the world economic



growth, achieve more inclusive world economic growth, improve global economic governance, promote interconnected growth, and facilitate common prosperity, so as to advance toward the target of constructing a community of shared future for mankind.

Before the convening of the Summit, Xi Jinping and other attending leaders arrived in succession, and they were welcomed by Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany.

At 1 p.m. local time, the Summit commenced. Angela Merkel presided over the Summit, which is themed “Shaping an Interconnected World”. Leaders present had discussions on topics of world economic growth and trade, sustainable development, climate changing, energy and others.

Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that at present, the world economy is showing signs of moving in the right direction. On the other hand, the world economy is still

plagued by deep-seated problems and faces many uncertainties and destabilizing factors. Facing such challenges, at the Hangzhou Summit, the G20 solution has been put forward: building an innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy. Building on the theme of the Hangzhou Summit, the Hamburg Summit has made “Shaping an Interconnected World” its theme. We should work together to translate our vision into action.

Firstly, we should stay committed to building an open world economy, and remain committed to walking on the road of open development, mutual benefit and win-win results, so as to increase the size of the global economic “pie”. We should support the multilateral trading system, observe the jointly established rules, and through consultation, seek all-win solutions to common challenges we face. Secondly, we should jointly foster new impetus for the growth of world economy, and boost cooperation in digital economy and the new industrial revolution areas,

for the sake of developing new technologies, new industries, new business models and new products. We should also implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, constantly push the important consensus reached at the Hangzhou Summit on innovation and development for substantial and concrete outcomes. Thirdly, we should work together to achieve more inclusive world economic growth, continue combining economic policies and social policies organically, and cope with challenges brought by the mismatch between industrial upgrading and knowledge and skills, as well as place more importance on exchanges and cooperation in educational training, employment, business start-up and wealth distribution-related mechanisms. Fourthly, we need to continue improving global economic governance, strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination, forestall risks in financial markets and develop financial inclusion and green financial to make the financial sector truly serve the development of the

real economy.

Xi Jinping stressed that China recently hosted a successful Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF), delivering fruitful outcomes in the promotion of policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds, and striving to build new governance concept, new platform for cooperation and new impetus for development. The commitment of the BRF is highly compatible with the goal of the G20. Let us work together to promote interconnected growth, advance common prosperity and constantly advance toward the goal of constructing a community of shared future for mankind.

The participating leaders expressed that the world economy is showing signs of recovery and increase of employment, whilst, it is still facing uncertainties and destabilizing factors result from

unbalanced development, increase of trade barriers and financial fragility. With great impact and strong power in international economic and financial affairs, the G20 members are obliged to boost solidarity and create synergy to well implement the consensus and outcomes of the Hangzhou Summit, earnestly advance structural reforms, strengthen innovation and education, promote inclusive trade, improve international financial system, and realize balanced, resilient and sustainable development of global economy, as well as enable the development achievements to benefit broader population. Many leaders called for safeguarding free trade and the rules of the World Trade Organization, and opposing protectionism.

Before the Summit, Xi Jinping attended the discussion among leaders of the G20 Summit. Attending leaders had discussion on topic of counter-terrorism. Xi Jinping emphasized in his speech that in recent years, the international

community has reinforced cooperation in counter-terrorism. The spreading momentum of terrorist organizations has been reined. However, the cancer of terrorism has not yet been eradicated. China proposes to build a global united anti-terrorism front to eliminate the root cause of the proliferation of terrorism, cut off financing channels of terrorism, and to suppress terrorists from engaging in online terror spreading activities. Being one of the victims of terrorism, China is fighting in the front line of international counter-terrorism combats. China will actively participate in international counter-terrorism cooperation, and provide support to other countries' efforts in enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities, in a bid to create an umbrella of security for people around the world.

Wang Yang, Yang Jiechi, Zhou Xiaochuan and others attended the relevant activities.

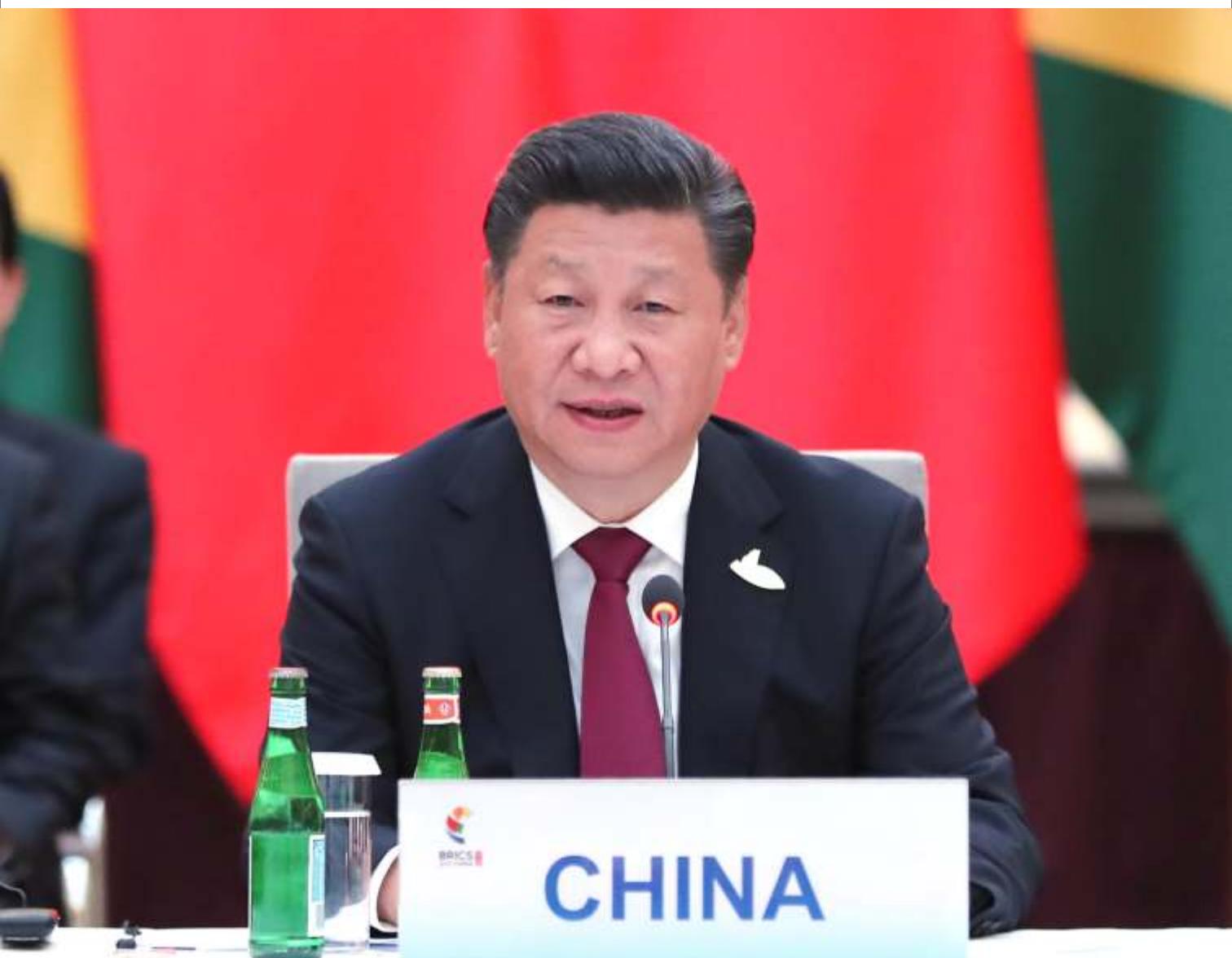
XI JINPING CHAIRS BRICS LEADERS' INFORMAL MEETING

On July 7, 2017 local time, President Xi Jinping presided over the BRICS Leaders' Informal Meeting in Hamburg, and gave introductory remarks and a summary speech. President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, President Michel Temer of Brazil, President Vladimir Putin of Russia and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India were present. Leaders of the five countries had an in-depth exchange of views on the international political and economic situations and the G20's key issues,

and reached important consensuses on strengthening unity and coordination, jointly building an open world economy, improving global economic governance and promoting sustainable development among BRICS countries.

Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that, currently, the global economy is showing some positive signs and BRICS countries enjoy brighter development prospects in general, which is very encouraging.

However, there also some challenges that require BRICS countries to watch closely and handle properly. This year's G20 Summit comes at a critical moment when the global political and economic situation is undergoing profound adjustments. As important G20 members, BRICS countries should support Germany to well host the Hamburg Summit and send a positive signal that the G20 is committed to reinforcing partnership, building an open world economy, stabilizing and boosting



global economic growth.

Xi Jinping stressed that BRICS countries should carry forward the spirit of partnership featuring openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, cement unity and cooperation, maintain common interests and seek interconnected development.

Firstly, we should unswervingly build an open world economy, safeguard the multilateral trade system, and push forward economic globalization towards openness,

inclusiveness, shared benefit, balance and win-win results so that all people can benefit from economic growth and globalization.

Secondly, we should unswervingly follow multilateralism, encourage all parties to seek political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes, and strive to realize peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation of all countries. We should advocate the international community to fully utilize multilateral mechanisms such as the UN, jointly negotiate international rules and

establish partnerships so as to cope with various global challenges.

Thirdly, we should unswervingly strengthen global economic governance and jointly consolidate the role of the G20 as the leading platform for international economic cooperation. We should push all major economies to reinforce macroeconomic policy coordination, well implement the consensus reached at the G20 Hangzhou Summit and all other previous G20 Summits, and create an sound environment conducive to the

development of emerging market economies and developing countries.

Fourthly, we should unswervingly promote common development, push the G20 to implement the action plans on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the Hangzhou Summit and the initiative to support industrialization in Africa and the least developed countries, and lead the international community to extend support to developing countries, especially the African countries in their capacity building and help them realize leapfrog development.

Xi Jinping highlighted that the BRICS Summit is going to be held in Xiamen, China two months later. At present, preparations for the summit are proceeding smoothly. I look

forward to, centering on the theme of “deepening the BRICS partnership and opening up a brighter future”, working with other BRICS leaders to push the Xiamen Summit for fruitful outcomes, so as to inject fresh impetus into BRICS cooperation, offer new solutions on improving global governance, and make new contributions to advancing global economic growth.

Attending leaders present held that, under the current circumstances, BRICS countries are facing both opportunities and challenges. BRICS countries should maintain the sound momentum of their cooperation in political, economic, people-to-people and cultural areas, facilitate practical cooperation in all sectors for constant and in-depth development, and constantly increase the cohesiveness

and influence of BRICS countries. Guidance should be offered to the G20 to send out positive messages, in a bid to promote the building of a more just and reasonable international order, and strive to create a stable, open, inclusive and mutually beneficial development environment for emerging market economies and developing countries.

Present leaders also gave unanimous support for China to host the BRICS Summit in Xiamen, spoke highly of China’s efforts in preparing the Summit, and pledged to work with China to push for positive results at the Summit.

Wang Huning, Wang Yang, Li Zhanshu, Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

XI JINPING HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT VLADIMIR PUTIN OF RUSSIA – THE TWO HEADS OF STATE AGREE TO MAKE JOINT EFFORTS TO CONTINUOUSLY DEEPEN CHINA-RUSSIA COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP OF COORDINATION

On July 4, 2017 local time, President Xi Jinping held talks with President Vladimir Putin of Russia at the Kremlin in Moscow. Speaking positively of China-Russia traditional friendship and outcomes of the

development of bilateral relations, the two heads of state decided to make joint efforts to consolidate and develop bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination featuring equality, trust, mutual

support, common prosperity and lasting friendship, so as to better benefit the two peoples and people of various countries.

Xi Jinping pointed out that both



China and Russia are good neighbors connecting by mountains and rivers, good friends offering mutual support and assistance, and good partners collaborating sincerely. Bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples, which boasts a strong vitality and huge development potential and will be able to withstand the test of international vicissitudes. A sustained, sound and steady development of China-Russia relations is conducive to maintaining the security and stability of the two countries, to their own development and revitalization, and to world peace, stability and

prosperity as well.

Xi Jinping stressed that I have maintained close exchanges with President Vladimir Putin, which provided important impetus for a continuous development of bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination at a high level and continuing to achieve new results. China-Russia relations are at its best in history, and both countries have firmly supported each other on issues concerning respective core interests, smoothly advanced the docking of the “Belt and Road” construction and the Eurasian Economic Union, vigorously carried out cooperation in

such areas as investment, energy, people-to-people and cultural engagement as well as local cooperation, and maintained close and efficient coordination and cooperation in international and regional affairs. There is no end for bilateral cooperation. The two sides should seize general direction of the development of bilateral relations, deepen political and strategic mutual trust, increase mutual support, enhance strategic coordination, promote practical cooperation and forge close people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Vladimir Putin expressed that

Russia-China relations enjoy a very sound development. Both countries share enormous advantages in having high-level mutual trust and perfect cooperation mechanism. President Xi Jinping's visit to Russia this time is of great significance. Vladimir Putin said that he and President Xi Jinping have established a very sound working relationship and profound friendship. During the visit, he and President Xi Jinping exchanged in-depth views, and reached high-degree consensus on consolidating political mutual trust, enhancing practical cooperation in various fields, deepening people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and intensifying communication and coordination in major international and regional affairs. The visit has achieved a complete success. The Russian side is willing to work with the Chinese side to continue to strengthen bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination.

The two heads of state agreed to make joint efforts to deepen bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination, and build high-level and strong China-Russia relations into a booster of development and revitalization between both countries as well as a ballast stone for world peace and stability.

The two sides vowed to abide by the "China-Russia Treaty on Good-neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation" no matter how the international situation changes, follow consensus reached by the two heads of state, support each other's efforts in safeguarding core interests in sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, support each country to step onto a development road conforming to own national conditions, and back up each other's development and revitalization.

Both sides agreed to bring into play the strategic guiding role of the two heads of state in bilateral relations, maintain close high-level exchanges, well use bilateral cooperation mechanism, enhance coordination between legislative institutions, and strengthen friendly exchanges and cooperation between the two governmental departments, local level and non-governmental organizations.

The two sides spoke highly of the Belt and Road Forum in International Cooperation which was held in Beijing this May. The two countries agreed to boost the docking of the "Belt and Road" construction and the Eurasian Economic Union, facilitate trade development, expand mutual investment, push forward the implementation of major projects, actively build a strategic partnership in energy, promote cooperation in renewable energy sources, coal, hydroelectric development and other areas, drive transportation and infrastructure construction, deepen cooperation in such fields as science, technology, innovation, aviation, cyber security, commercial manufacturing, communication, agriculture, finance, environmental protection and Arctic affairs, and propel security cooperation.

The two sides agreed to expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges, enhance cooperation in education, culture, sports, tourism, disaster prevention and reduction, health and other areas, encourage friendly communication between youths, expand local cooperation, and well hold China-Russia Media Exchange Year. Both countries will take the preparations of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics as an opportunity to boost exchanges and

cooperation in winter sports. Both sides will take the 20th anniversary of the establishment of China-Russian Friendship, Committee for Peace and Development and the 60th anniversary of founding of the Russia-China Friendship Association as opportunities to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between people of both countries.

Both sides agreed to carry out close and effective coordination in international and regional affairs, strengthen communication and coordination under frameworks including the UN and the UN Security Council, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS, the G20, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and Asia-Europe Meeting, jointly safeguard purpose and principle of the UN Charter, and maintain the UN's authority and core status in international affairs. Both countries will work with the international community to devote themselves to improving global governance system and safeguarding international strategic balance and stability. The two sides should jointly cope with global threats and challenges such as terrorism, push for the political settlement process of regional hotspot issues, build an open world economy, advance the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and make unremitting efforts to build new-type international relations featuring win-win cooperation, and promote world peace, stability and prosperity.

After the talks, President Xi Jinping was awarded by Vladimir Putin the highest order of Russia, known as the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called.

The two heads of state signed a Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Further Deepening the China-Russia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination and the Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Current World Situation and Major International Issues. They ratified the 2017-2020 Implementation Guideline for the China-Russia Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the

Russian Federation on Good-neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, and witnessed the Joint Statement on the Korean Peninsula Between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation as well as exchanging of multiple bilateral cooperation documents in the fields of economy, trade, agriculture, energy, infrastructure construction, finance, culture, innovation, media, information

network, inspection and quarantine.

The two heads of state jointly met the press.

At the same day, Xi Jinping laid a wreath at Russia's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Wang Huning, Li Zhanshu, Yang Jiechi and others attended above activities.

XI JINPING HOLDS TALKS WITH CHANCELLOR ANGELA MERKEL OF GERMANY

– THE LEADERS OF BOTH COUNTRIES AGREE TO PUSH FORWARD CHINA-GERMANY RELATIONS TO NEW HIGHS

On July 5, 2017, local time, President Xi Jinping held talks with Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany in Berlin. The leaders of the two countries spoke highly of the traditional China-Germany friendship, and they charted a new blueprint, set new targets and mapped out new paths for the development of China-Germany all-round strategic partnership in the next phase. They agreed to deepen political mutual trust, strengthen practical cooperation, deepen people-to-people and cultural exchanges and intensify multilateral coordination, so as to further push forward China-

Germany relations to new highs.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the development of bilateral relations in the past 45 years has been a "successful story" since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, which has brought tangible benefits to both countries and the two peoples. When I paid the first state visit to Germany in 2014, China and Germany established a new position of all-round strategic partnership. And over the past three years, bilateral mechanisms have covered almost all areas of exchanges between the two countries. New leaps and bounds have been achieved in

economy, trade, technology and two-way investment cooperation; the connotation of people-to-people and cultural exchanges has become more profound and China-Germany relations have entered into a high level of development. This year marks the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, and bilateral relations are at a new historical starting point. China is willing to, together with Germany, consolidate mutual trust pool consensus, tap the potential and broaden channels in bilateral cooperation and connectivity, so as to



constantly elevate the all-round strategic partnership between China and Germany to new highs.

Xi Jinping emphasized that the world situation is currently in a major adjustment period in which instability and uncertainty keeps popping up. In the face of the changing situation, the fundamental key lies in grasping the inevitable trend of world multipolarization and economic globalization, realizing the common appeals for peace and development of all peoples and adhering to the path of win-win cooperation. China and

Germany are respectively the second and fourth largest economies of the world and are also two stabilizing forces with important influence in Asia and Europe. It is compatible with the fundamental interests of both countries to strengthen the all-round strategic cooperation between China and Germany and it will be conducive to leading the development of China-Europe relations and inject more stability and predictable positive factors into the world. Xi Jinping put forward a four-point proposal on the development of China-Germany relations.

First, the two sides should intensify high-level exchanges, bring into full play of bilateral dialogue mechanism and enhance political mutual trust. Both sides should take full account of each other's core interests and major concerns and strengthen dialogue and exchanges on the basis of mutual respect and equal treatment, so as to seek common ground while reserving differences, and properly handle differences. Cooperation should be made by both countries in areas such as fighting against terrorism, transnational crimes, the

international fugitive repatriation and asset recovery.

Second, the two sides should stick to the path featuring openness, innovation and win-win results, carry out strategic cooperation and work together to make a bigger cake of common interest. Both sides should support the docking cooperation of “Made in China 2025” with Germany’s “Industry 4.0” between the enterprises of both countries, so as to unleash the great potential for innovation when the two nations’ manufacturing strengths are combined with the Internet. Both sides should encourage the two countries’ enterprises to carry out more practical cooperation within the “Belt and Road” framework, strengthen the exchange of experiences in the transformation and renovation of old industrial bases and deepen cooperation in the fields of science, technology, outer space, ocean, polar, network, aerospace and aviation, and finance.

Third, the two sides should make full use of the China-Germany high-level people-to-people exchange dialogue mechanism launched this May to deepen cooperation in education, science, technology, culture, youth, political parties, think tanks, media, and promote personnel exchanges between both countries and cooperation in tourism. Both sides should take the opportunity of celebrating the 45th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations to hold a variety of cultural exchange activities.

Fourth, the two sides should strengthen coordination and cooperation in the EU and within the

international organizations such as the UN and the G20 and other multilateral frameworks, maintain communication about hotspot issues regarding international and regional security in a timely manner and make due contributions to safeguarding regional stability and world peace, promoting the healthy development of world economy and building a community of shared destiny for mankind.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the G20 not only belongs to its members, but also the world. We must combine economic growth with global development to achieve positive interaction between growth and development. China appreciates Germany’s action of sticking to the consensus reached during the Hangzhou Summit by continuing to focus on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and cooperation with Africa at the Hamburg Summit. China will support Germany to well hold this Summit, and jointly promote the Hamburg Summit for positive results.

Angela Merkel said that she has carefully read the article published on *Die Welt* by President Xi Jinping before his visit to Germany and agreed with President Xi Jinping’s comment about Germany-China relations and that cooperation between Germany and China in

China and Germany are respectively the second and fourth largest economies of the world and are also two stabilizing forces with important influence in Asia and Europe.

extensive fields including politics, economy and culture is in accordance with the interests of both sides and has greater potential. Germany-China relations enjoy sound development momentum. The German government adheres to the one-China policy with one hundred percent and stands ready to strengthen cooperation in economy, trade and connectivity within the “Belt and Road” framework and intensify bilateral exchanges in education, culture, football, youth and sister cities. Currently, in the complex and ever-changing international situation, Germany and China should work together to promote world economic growth, cooperate closely within the multilateral frameworks such as the UNs and the G20 and keep communication and coordination in major international and regional hotspot issues and international development and cooperation, so as to safeguard world peace, stability and prosperity. Germany supports the negotiations on EU-China investment agreement and is willing to continue to make efforts to deepen EU-China cooperation.

After the talks, the leaders of the two countries witnessed the signing of multiple bilateral cooperation documents in such fields as aerospace, intelligent manufacturing, industrial Internet, digitalization, third-party market and giant panda cooperation research.

The leaders of both countries jointly met with press.

Wang Huning, Li Zhanshu, Yang Jiechi and others attended above activities.

XI JINPING MEETS WITH US PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP



On July 8, 2017 local time, President Xi Jinping met with President Donald Trump of the US after the closing ceremony of the G20 Hamburg Summit, exchanging in-depth views on China-US relations and major international and regional issues of common concern.

Xi Jinping pointed out that since the Mar-a-Lago meeting, the working

teams of both sides have pushed bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields for new progress on the basis of the consensus reached by the two heads of state. In the next phase, both sides should make joint efforts to firmly hold the general direction of China-US relations, stick to mutual respect, mutual benefit and win-win results, expand practical cooperation in various fields, and

strengthen coordination on international and regional issues, so as to push forward bilateral relations for healthy and stable development.

The two heads of state agreed to maintain close high-level exchanges, and enhance bilateral strategic mutual trust. Both sides decided to hold the first round of comprehensive economic dialogue on July 19, and

will hold the first round of law enforcement and cyber-security dialogue, and social and people-to-people and cultural dialogue in the near future. The two sides will make full use of the four high-level dialogue mechanisms to enhance mutual trust and advance practical cooperation.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the 100-day plan on China-US economic cooperation has made important progress, and both sides are discussing carrying out a one year cooperation plan. Both sides should jointly push forward bilateral economic relations for healthy and stable development, actively advance exchanges and cooperation in law enforcement, cyber security, people-to-people and cultural engagement, local affairs and other fields, and promote the development of bilateral military relations. Chinese Defense Minister and US Secretary of Defense should exchange visits at an early date, and jointly make good preparation for Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff's visit to China this August, the first dialogue between the joint staffs of the two militaries this November, and the Chinese navy's participation

in the 2018 Pacific Rim military drill.

Xi Jinping stressed that both sides should respect each others' core interests and major concerns, and properly handle disputes and sensitive issues.

Donald Trump expressed that he is very pleased to build a sound working relationship with President Xi Jinping. At present, US-China relations enjoy a fairly good development. China is an important trading partner of the US, as well as an influential country in international affairs. The US stands ready to, together with China, expand dialogues and mutually beneficial cooperation in relevant fields, and maintain communication and coordination in major international and regional issues.

Both sides exchanged in-depth views on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue. Xi Jinping stressed that the Chinese side has always committed to denuclearizing the peninsula, safeguarding peace and stability of the peninsula and solving problems through dialogues and

consultations. China has made its principle and position clear many times, while making necessary responses to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's violations of UN Security Council resolutions, the international community should also put more efforts in promoting dialogues and controlling the situation. China reiterated its opposition to the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense anti-missile system in the Republic of Korea by the US. The two heads of state agreed to continue to maintain close communication and coordination on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue.

Both sides also discussed other issues of common concern, and exchanged views on strengthening China-US coordination and cooperation under the G20 framework.

Wang Huning, Wang Yang, Li Zhanshu, Yang Jiechi, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson of the US, several members of cabinet of the US, senior White House officials of the US and others were present.

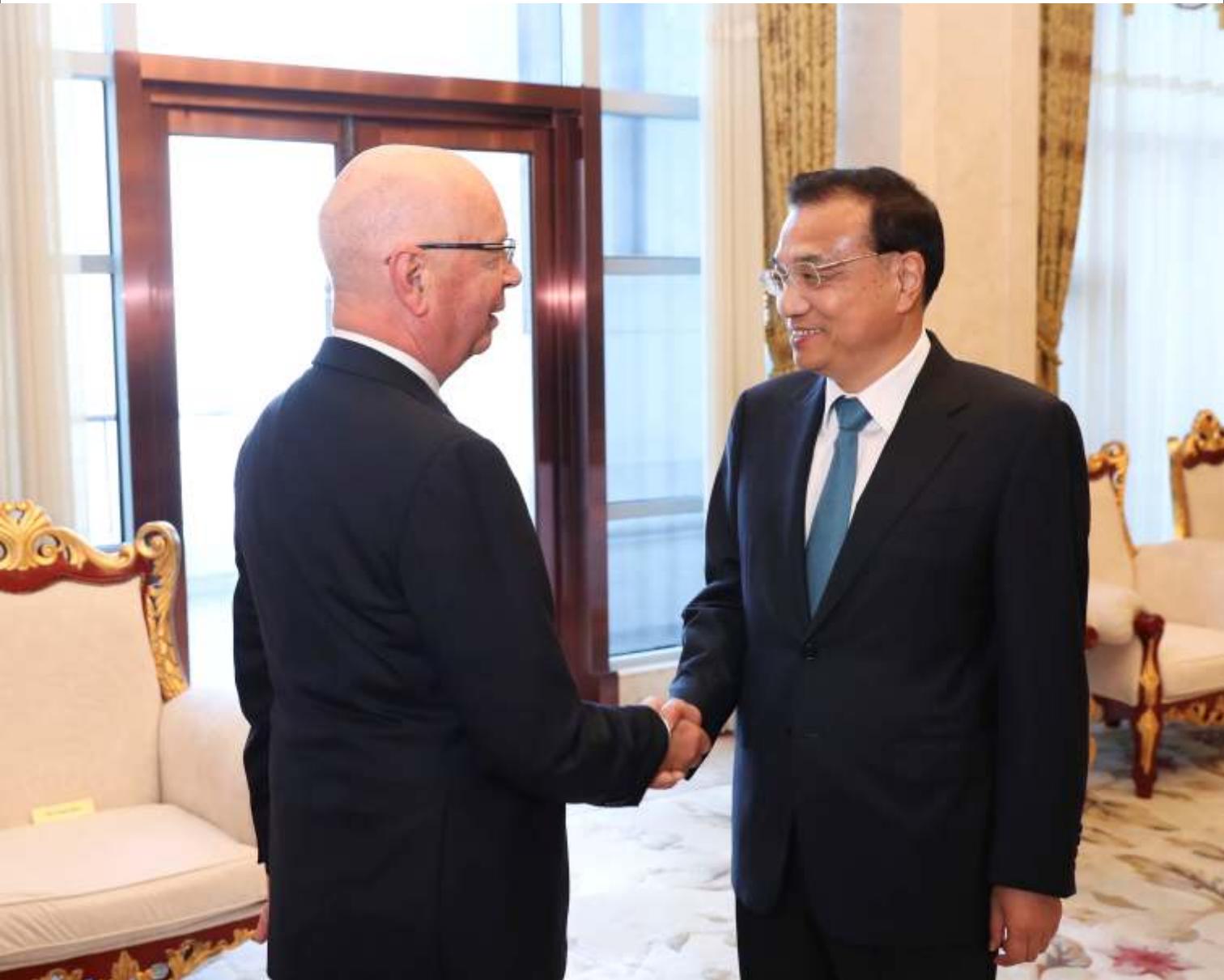
LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH WEF CHAIRMAN KLAUS SCHWAB

On the afternoon of June 26, 2017, Premier Li Keqiang met at the Dalian State Guesthouse with Chairman of the World Economic Forum (WEF) Klaus Schwab and other guests, who were in China for the 2017 Summer Davos Forum.

Li Keqiang spoke highly of

cooperation between China and the WEF, and said that the forum's annual meeting is themed with "achieving inclusive growth in the Fourth Industrial Revolution", carrying realistic significance. Taking the supply-side structural reform as the main line, the Chinese government is seizing the

opportunities of the new industrial and technological revolution, further promoting the reform on "delegating power, strengthening regulation, improving services", stimulating market vitality and social creativity through public entrepreneurship and grassroots entrepreneurship, speeding up the transformation from



the old to the new power, facilitating employment as well as economic transformation and upgrading, so as to build a new engine for China's economic development.

Li Keqiang pointed out that, to promote world economic recovery requires all countries to meet the challenges together, strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination, promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and

build a fairer, more just and open international economic system. China will continue to further its new round of high-level opening-up and create a business environment that features no discrimination and fair competition for both Chinese and foreign-funded enterprises in a bid to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results as well as common development.

Speaking highly of the relevant policies of the Chinese government,

Klaus Schwab expressed that the WEF is willing to strengthen its cooperation with China and jointly send a positive signal of stable development and cooperation, so as to contribute to promoting a robust, sustainable and balanced recovery of the world economy.

State Councilor Yang Jing was present.

PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN MEETS WITH WANG YANG



On August 14, 2017 local time, President Mamnoon Hussain of Pakistan met with Vice Premier Wang Yang in Islamabad.

Mamnoon Hussain extended gratitude to China for sending a delegation to attend the activities commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Independence of Pakistan. He said that Pakistan and China are “iron friends”, and Pakistan’s friendship with China is the corner-stone of

Pakistan’s foreign policy. Pakistan will continue to firmly support the Chinese side on issues concerning China’s core interests, actively participate in the “Belt and Road” construction, promote the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and enhance cooperation with China in international and regional issues.

Wang Yang conveyed President Xi Jinping’s warm greetings to

Mamnoon Hussain, and expressed that I am entrusted by President Xi Jinping this time to lead a delegation to the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Independence of Pakistan and extend warm congratulations to the Pakistani side on behalf of the Chinese government and people. Since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations 66 years ago, China-Pakistan relations have always maintained healthy and stable



development and become a model among different countries. In 2015, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to Pakistan, opening up a new chapter for China-Pakistan relations. China is willing to, together with Pakistan, well implement the important consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and the leaders of Pakistan, continuously deepen strategic mutual trust, constantly understand and support each other on issues concerning respective core interests, deepen practical cooperation in economy and trade, solidly boost the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, enhance cooperation in anti-terrorism and security, facilitate people-to-people and cultural

exchanges, cement coordination and cooperation in international and regional affairs, and continuously enrich the connotation of bilateral all-weather strategic cooperative partnership, so as to carry forward the friendly cause between both countries from generation to generation.

On the same day, Wang Yang attended and addressed the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Independence of Pakistan. Speaking highly of the development and construction achievements made by Pakistan since its independence, Wang Yang highly praised bilateral traditional friendship and looked forward to the broad

prospects of friendly cooperation between both countries.

On August 13, Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi of Pakistan met with Wang Yang. Both sides exchanged in-depth views on deepening and expanding bilateral practical cooperation, speeding up the promotion of the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and other topics, reaching extensive consensus. Both sides jointly attended the completion and unveiling ceremonies of major bilateral cooperation projects as well as the signing ceremony of cooperation documents.

WANG YI ATTENDS 7TH EAS FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

On August 7, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the 7th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Manila, the Philippines.

Wang Yi stated four points on the EAS development. First, stick to the orientation of a leaders-led strategic forum, and insist on the "two-wheel drive" of cooperation in economic development and political security. Second, highlight economic

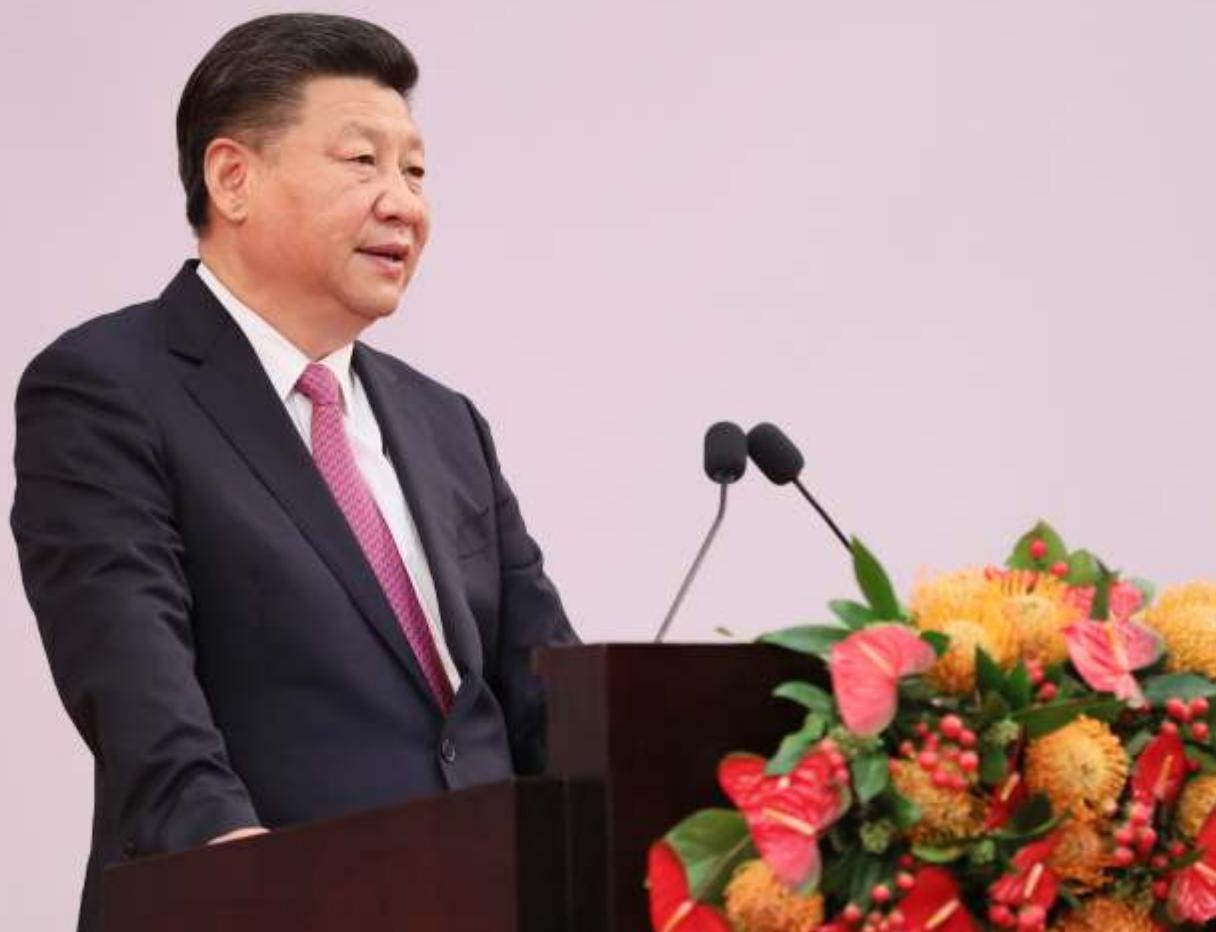
development cooperation. China's proposal of joint construction of the "Belt and Road" and successful holding of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation provide important opportunities for all countries to share opportunities and jointly pursue development. China actively presses ahead Lancang-Mekong River Cooperation, providing assistance to the process of the construction of ASEAN community and regional economic

integration. Third, reinforce cooperation in non-traditional security. China stands ready to reinforce communication and cooperation with all parties in counter-terrorism to jointly safeguard regional peace and security. Fourth, improve the construction of regional security architecture, and explore the way to level up effectiveness of the existing security architecture.



20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to Motherland

XI'S SPEECH AT MEETING MARKING HK'S 20TH RETURN ANNIVERSARY, INAUGURAL CEREMONY OF 5TH-TERM HKSAR GOVERNMENT



Hong Kong July 1 (Xinhua) — Chinese President Xi Jinping on Saturday delivered a speech at the meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the fifth-term

government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The following is the full text of his speech:

Fellow Compatriots,

Dear Friends,

Today, we are meeting on this solemn and joyous occasion to both celebrate the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and hold the inaugural

ceremony of the fifth-term government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

First of all, on behalf of the Central Government and the people of all ethnic groups across the country, I wish to extend our cordial greetings to all the people in Hong Kong and our warm congratulations to Madam Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, the newly inaugurated fifth-term Chief Executive of the HKSAR, principal officials of the fifth-term HKSAR government and members of the Executive Council. I also express our heartfelt thanks to all our fellow Chinese, both at home and abroad, and foreign friends for their good wishes and support to Hong Kong.

Meeting here on the shores of Hong Kong, which have stood the test of time and seen profound changes, we are filled with thoughts and emotions, as we reflect on the extraordinary journey we have taken to get where we are today.

The destiny of Hong Kong has always been intricately bound with that of the motherland. After modern times, with a weak China under corrupt and incompetent feudal rule, the Chinese nation was plunged into deep suffering. In the early 1840s, Britain sent an expeditionary force of a mere 10,000 troops to invade China and got its way in forcing the Qing government, which had an 800,000-strong army, to pay reparations and cede the island of Hong Kong to it. After the Opium War, China was repeatedly defeated by countries which were far smaller in size and population. Kowloon and "New Territories" were forcibly taken away. That page of Chinese history was one of humiliation and sorrow. It was not

until the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to victory in a dauntless and tenacious struggle for national independence and liberation and founded New China that the Chinese people truly stood up and blazed a bright path of socialism with distinctive Chinese features. Thanks to close to four decades of dedicated efforts since the launch of the reform and opening-up policy in the late 1970s, we have entered a new era in the development of the Chinese nation.

It was against the historical backdrop of reform and opening-up that Mr. Deng Xiaoping put forward the great vision of "One Country, Two Systems", which guided China's diplomatic negotiations with the United Kingdom that led to the successful resolution of the Hong Kong question, an issue that was left over from the past. Twenty years ago today, Hong Kong returned to the embrace of the motherland. This ended past humiliation and marked a major step forward toward the complete reunification of China. Hong Kong's return to the motherland has gone down as a monumental achievement in the history of the Chinese nation. Hong Kong has since then embarked on a journey of unity and common development with the motherland.

Fellow Compatriots,
Dear Friends,

Time flies fast! It has been 20 years since Hong Kong's return to the motherland. According to China's tradition, a man enters adulthood at the age of 20. So today, we are celebrating the coming of age of the HKSAR, which has grown exuberant like a bamboo or a pine tree. Looking back at the HKSAR's growth, we can

proudly conclude that thanks to the support of the motherland and with an international vision and an innovative spirit, Hong Kong has in the last two decades continued to develop itself as a modern metropolis. The practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong is a success story recognized by all.

— Since its return to the motherland, Hong Kong has joined the remarkable journey toward the great renewal of the Chinese nation. As a special administrative region directly under the Central Government, Hong Kong has been re-integrated into China's national governance system since the very day of its return. The Central Government exercises jurisdiction over Hong Kong in accordance with China's Constitution and the Basic Law of the HKSAR, and corresponding systems and institutions have been set up for the special administrative region. Hong Kong's ties with the mainland have grown increasingly close, so have its interactions and cooperation with the mainland. The people of Hong Kong have played an active part in China's reform, opening-up and modernization drive and made their unique and important contribution to this endeavor. They have ever stronger confidence in China's development and national renewal, and share with the people on the mainland the dignity and honor of our great motherland.

— Since its return to the motherland, Hong Kong has maintained prosperity and stability. Hong Kong has kept its distinct features and strengths. Its allure of being a vibrant metropolis where the East meets the West has remained as

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strong as ever. Under the practice of “One Country, Two Systems”, Hong Kong has retained its previous capitalist system and way of life, and its laws have remained basically unchanged. The people of Hong Kong, now masters of their own house, run their local affairs within the purview of autonomy of the HKSAR. The people of Hong Kong enjoy more extensive democratic rights and freedoms than at any other time in its history. Having withstood the impact of the Asian financial crisis, the SARS epidemic and the global financial crisis, Hong Kong has emerged stronger as an international financial, shipping and trading center; and it has been consistently rated by many international institutions as one of the freest economies and most competitive regions in the world. Hong Kong has made substantial

advances in various programs, increased external interactions and raised its international profile.

What has happened in Hong Kong fully demonstrates that the concept of “One Country, Two Systems” provides the best solution to the historical question of Hong Kong and the best institutional arrangement to ensure Hong Kong’s long-term prosperity and stability after its return. “One Country, Two Systems” has proved to be a workable solution welcomed by the people.

Fellow Compatriots,
Dear Friends,

“One Country, Two Systems” is a great initiative pursued by China. It offers a new way of thinking and a new formula to the international

community in addressing similar issues. It is another contribution made by the Chinese nation to promoting global peace and development. And it embodies the Chinese vision which values openness and inclusiveness. To uphold and implement the principle of “One Country, Two Systems” meets the interests of the Hong Kong people, responds to the needs of maintaining Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability, serves the fundamental interests of the nation, and meets the shared aspiration of all Chinese. That is why I have made it clear that the Central Government will unwaveringly implement the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” and make sure that it is fully applied in Hong Kong without being bent or distorted. This will enable us to keep advancing in the right

direction.

“One Country, Two Systems” is a pioneering initiative that has no precedent to follow. Its application entails an evolving process. Currently, some new developments have occurred and new issues emerged regarding its application in Hong Kong. Hong Kong needs to improve its systems to uphold national sovereignty, security and development interests. It needs to enhance education and raise public awareness of the history and culture of the Chinese nation. It is yet to build public consensus on some major political and legal issues. The Hong Kong economy also faces quite a few challenges. Hong Kong's traditional strengths start to lose the edge while new drivers of growth are yet to emerge. Housing and other issues that affect the daily life of the people have become more serious. To address these challenges, meet the expectation of Hong Kong people for a better life and advance Hong Kong's development in all sectors, we must stay on the right and steady course, gain a full understanding of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” and faithfully implement it. Hence, I wish to take the opportunity to talk to you about how to better implement the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” in Hong Kong.

First, it is imperative to have a correct understanding of the relationship between “One Country” and “Two Systems”. “One Country” is like the roots of a tree. For a tree to grow tall and luxuriant, its roots must run deep and strong. The concept of “One Country, Two Systems” was advanced, first and foremost, to realize and uphold national unity. That is why in the negotiations with the United Kingdom, we made it

categorically clear that sovereignty is not for negotiation. Now that Hong Kong has returned to China, it is all the more important for us to firmly uphold China's sovereignty, security and development interests. In conducting day-to-day affairs, we must be guided by a strong sense of “One country”, firmly observe the principle of “One Country”, and thus correctly handle the relationship between the HKSAR and the Central Government. Any attempt to endanger China's sovereignty and security, challenge the power of the Central Government and the authority of the Basic Law of the HKSAR or use Hong Kong to carry out infiltration and sabotage activities against the mainland is an act that crosses the red line, and is absolutely impermissible. On the other hand, on the basis of “One Country”, the “Two Systems” should and have every reason to stay in harmony and reinforce each other. We must both adhere to the “One Country” principle and respect the differences of the “Two Systems”, both uphold the power of the Central Government and ensure a high degree of autonomy in the HKSAR, both give play to the role of the mainland as a staunch supporter of Hong Kong and enhance Hong Kong's own competitiveness. At no time should we focus only on one aspect to the neglect of the other. Only in this way can we ensure that the ship of “One Country, Two Systems” will break the waves, sail steadily and go the distance.

Second, it is imperative to always act in accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law. Hong Kong's return completed a major transformation of its constitutional order. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the

Basic Law of the HKSAR together form the constitutional basis of the HKSAR. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the State. It embodies the common will of people of all ethnic groups in our country, and represents the legal origin of the system of special administrative region. The Basic Law is a basic legislation enacted in accordance with the Constitution. It provides for the system and policies that should be practiced in the HKSAR, codifies into law and makes institutional arrangement for the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”, and provides legal safeguards for the practice of “One Country, Two systems” in the HKSAR. In observing the constitutional order prescribed by the Constitution and the Basic Law, it is important both for the Central Government to exercise power in accordance with the law and for the HKSAR to fulfill its own responsibilities as the main actor. We should improve the relevant institutions and mechanisms for implementing the Basic Law and raise public awareness of the Constitution and the Basic Law in Hong Kong, particularly among civil servants and the young people. These steps are integral to practicing “One Country, Two Systems”, advancing the rule of law nationwide and upholding the rule of law in Hong Kong.

Third, it is imperative to always focus on development as the top priority. Development, an abiding pursuit, is crucial for Hong Kong's survival, and it holds the golden key to resolving various issues in Hong Kong. The concept of “One Country, Two Systems” was advanced to achieve two goals: namely, peacefully resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong

Kong, and maintaining Hong Kong's status as an international financial, shipping and trading center in order to promote further growth. Currently, more focus should be given to development. Teenagers want to grow up happily. Young people want to bring out the best of their talent. People in mature years want to be successful, and the seniors want to enjoy their golden years. Obviously, all this can only be achieved through development. Hong Kong enjoys the backing of the motherland and is open to the world. It therefore has many favorable conditions for development and distinctive competitive advantages. In particular, China's continuous and rapid development over the years provides an invaluable opportunity, an inexhaustible source of strengths and broad space for Hong Kong's development. As a saying in Hong Kong goes, "After leaving Suzhou, a traveler will find it hard to get a ride on a boat", meaning an opportunity missed is an opportunity lost. It is important to cherish the opportunity, seize it and focus your energy on Hong Kong's development.

Fourth, it is imperative to always maintain a harmonious and stable social environment. The concept of "One Country, Two Systems" gives expression to the vision of peace and harmony in the Chinese culture. It embodies a very important tenet, namely, seeking broad common ground while setting aside major differences. Hong Kong is a plural society. So it comes as no surprise that there are different views and even major differences on some specific issues. However, making everything political or deliberately creating differences and provoking confrontation will not resolve the problems. On the contrary, it can only severely hinder Hong Kong's

economic and social development. Bear in mind the larger interests, communicate in a sensible way and build more consensus: this is the best way to find solutions to issues over time. On the part of the Central Government, we are ready to talk to anyone who loves the country, loves Hong Kong and genuinely supports the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and the Basic Law of the HKSAR, no matter what political views or position he or she may hold. Harmony brings good fortune, while discord leads to misfortune. Hong Kong is an affluent society, but it also faces enormous challenges posed by profound changes in the global economic environment and the increasingly intense international competition. It cannot afford to be torn apart by reckless moves or internal rift. The people of Hong Kong must be united, work together and help each other, and by so doing, you will ensure the success of Hong Kong, your common home.

Fellow Compatriots,
Dear Friends,

China is now in a decisive phase to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. People of all ethnic groups across the country are engaged in a joint endeavor to realize the Two Centenary Goals and fulfill the Chinese Dream of national renewal. Ensuring the continued success of the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong is part and parcel of the Chinese Dream. A cause with public participation and public support is sure to achieve success. We should ensure the success of development on the mainland which practices the socialist system; we should also ensure the success of development in Hong Kong which practices the capitalist system. We

should have every confidence that we will succeed!

Today, the new SAR government is officially inaugurated. It shoulders major responsibilities and has a lofty mission to perform. It is my hope that in the next five years, the HKSAR government will unite people of all sectors in Hong Kong to fully and faithfully implement the principle of "One Country, Two Systems", stay committed to the basis of "One Country", well leverage the benefits of "Two Systems", and make solid efforts to ensure success of its various endeavors. It is important for you to advance with the times, actively perform your duties, and continue to improve government performance. It is important to focus on priorities, fully leverage Hong Kong's strengths and open up a new horizon for Hong Kong's economic development. It is important to put people first, help them overcome difficulties, especially address prominent economic and livelihood issues that people are concerned with, and truly increase their sense of contentment and happiness. It is important to raise awareness and enhance guidance, especially to step up patriotic education of the young people, to give them more care and support and help them grow up well.

The Central Government will continue to support the Chief Executive and the HKSAR government in exercising law-based governance. We will continue to support Hong Kong in growing its economy and improving people's lives, and in leveraging its strengths and role in advancing the Belt and Road Initiative, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Renminbi internationalization and other major development

strategies. The relevant Central Government departments will actively consider adopting concrete measures to make it more convenient for the people of Hong Kong to study, work and live on the mainland, and provide more opportunities for them to pursue career development on the vast mainland. I am sure that the people of Hong Kong will enjoy brighter development prospects and

live better lives while contributing their share to China's overall development.

Hong Kong has the strong backing of the great motherland and the strong support of the Central Government and the people of the mainland. Hong Kong has gained a wealth of experience over the past 20 years since its return; it has a solid

foundation for achieving further development, and it enjoys the concerted dedication of the HKSAR government and people in all the sectors. With all this in mind, I am convinced that the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong will write a new chapter and create new splendor for Hong Kong!

Thank you.

XI EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN NEW HK CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Hong Kong, July 1 (Xinhua) — President Xi Jinping Saturday expressed confidence in the new chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) leading the Asian financial hub to achieve new development.

In their meeting shortly after Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor was sworn in, Xi said he believed Lam can lead the new HKSAR government and all sectors of Hong Kong society to score new achievements in various undertakings.

As Hong Kong marks the 20th anniversary of its return to China, Xi said “great responsibilities and a glorious mission” had fallen on Lam’s shoulders.

“Hong Kong people are placing great hopes in you, and the central government also has high

expectations for you,” Xi told Lam.

He urged Lam to earnestly carry out her duties as the chief executive, implement the “one country, two systems” principle in a comprehensive and accurate manner, and safeguard the authority of the country’s Constitution and the HKSAR Basic Law.

Efforts should also be made to further develop Hong Kong’s economy, improve the well-being of its people, and maintain the region’s prosperity and stability, Xi said.

“The central government will give full support to you and the new HKSAR government to administer Hong Kong according to law and break new ground in the great cause of ‘one country, two systems,’” Xi said.

Lam, for her part, said Xi’s Hong Kong trip is a symbol of the central government’s support for the HKSAR, adding that Xi’s speeches will boost confidence in the SAR’s future.

She said she will bring into full play Hong Kong’s advantages during her five-year term, and “do a good job together with the administrative team under the support of the central government.”

After the meeting, Lam accompanied Xi to meet key figures of Hong Kong’s executive, legislative, and judicial bodies.

Calling them the “key few,” a term Xi has used to refer to leading officials at central, provincial/ministerial and local levels, the president said they



constitute the “core force” in implementing the “one country, two systems” principle and the HKSAR Basic Law, and in administering Hong Kong.

They must position themselves at the national level when carrying out their work and dealing with problems, in order to conscientiously protect national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and fulfill their duties to the nation.

“One country, two systems” is a great pioneering initiative unprecedented in human history, Xi said.

He called on them to face up to challenges and take initiatives to ensure comprehensive and accurate implementation of the “one country, two systems” principle, resolve conflicts and difficulties involving the economy and people’s well-being which had accumulated over time, and improve youth education on national history and culture.

They should also endeavor to crack down and curb “Hong Kong independence” activities in order to safeguard the overall stability of the Hong Kong society, Xi added.

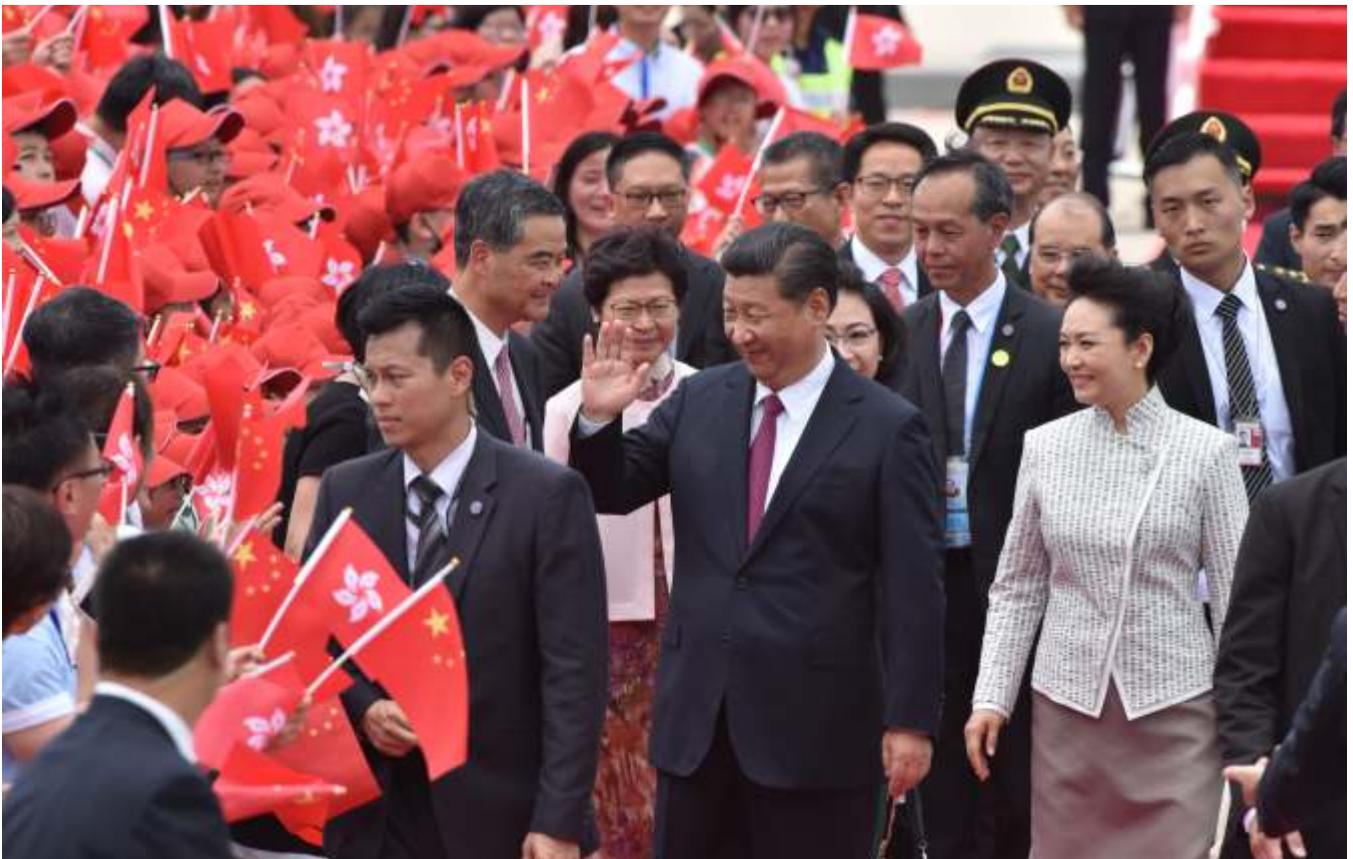
As a holistic entity, the HKSAR government’s administrative team

should fully carry out and improve the executive-led system with the chief executive as its core, Xi noted.

He encouraged the team to properly deal with the relationship between executive and legislative bodies so as to ensure the government’s smooth and effective governance.

Conscientious efforts should be made to uphold unity of the administrative team and the authority of the chief executive, Xi said, calling on the team to jointly safeguard the credit and prestige of the government as a whole.

XI PLEDGES FIRM COMMITMENT TO “ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS”



Hong Kong, June 30 (Xinhua) — President Xi Jinping reiterated the central government's firm commitment to "one country, two systems" on multiple occasions Friday, a day before the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to China.

"The road ahead may not be smooth, but our commitment to 'one country, two systems' remains unchanged, and our resolve remains firm and strong," said Xi when addressing a welcome dinner hosted by the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

The president compared the practice of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong over the past two decades to the growth of a

seedling, which has become strong and robust despite wind and rain and yielded many fruits.

Hailing "one country, two systems" a great pioneering initiative by China, Xi said its practice, featuring socialism in the main body of the country and capitalism in certain regions, is unprecedented in human political history. "It is a breakthrough those before us made through exploration and with extraordinary courage. We the succeeding generation should practice and develop 'one country, two systems' with firm resolve," Xi said.

"We should have full confidence in ourselves, in Hong Kong and in our country," the president said, calling for persistent and unrelenting efforts to achieve even greater success in the

practice of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong.

Riding in an open-top camouflage jeep, Xi, also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Central Military Commission, inspected the Chinese People's Liberation Army Garrison in the HKSAR at Shek Kong barracks Friday.

Xi told the troops to firm up the responsibility for and commitment to safeguarding "one country, two systems."

"The garrison is an important embodiment of national sovereignty, an important force to safeguard 'one country, two systems,' and an important cornerstone of Hong





Kong's prosperity and stability," Xi said.

He urged the garrison to make efforts to enhance "combat readiness" so as to fulfill its role as a powerful stabilizing force.

The president's tight schedule Friday also included whirlwind meetings with local dignitaries, the HKSAR's first chief executive Tung Chee-hwa, the Macao Special Administrative Region's chief executive Chui Sai On, and central government officials based in Hong Kong and executives of Hong Kong branches of mainland enterprises and institutions.

During the meeting with a group of dignitaries from all walks of life of Hong Kong, Xi said the central government stands firm on the "one

country, two systems" principle.

For Hong Kong, the focus is not whether the principle will change or not, but how to implement it comprehensively and accurately, Xi stressed.

Since Hong Kong's return to the motherland two decades ago, the successful practice of the "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong has won global recognition, Xi said.

New situations and new problems emerging in practice should be treated in a correct and reasonable manner, Xi said, adding ways must be found to solve the problems.

When difficulties are overcome and problems solved, progress is made in the practice of "one country, two systems," he said.

INSTITUTIONAL ADVANTAGE

Addressing the dinner held in honor of him Friday, the president called on Hong Kong to leverage its institutional advantage of "one country, two systems" to create new growth drivers and new space for development.

The practice of "one country, two systems" has given Hong Kong an "institutional advantage," enabling it both to share in the mainland's vast market and development opportunities and often serve as a testing ground for the country's new opening-up initiatives, Xi said.

By building on and leveraging its strengths, Hong Kong will surely be able to seize opportunities presented by economic globalization and

regional cooperation to promote innovative local business start-ups, and develop new growth drivers, he said.

“The motherland has given and will always give a strong backing to Hong Kong,” the president said.

Hong Kong has leveraged the combined advantages of “one country” and “two systems,” continuously expanded its functions, and has played the role of “super-connector” between the mainland and the world in the past 20 years, said outgoing HKSAR Chief Executive

Leung Chun-ying in his welcoming remarks at the banquet.

The continuous development of the country will give new and huge impetus to Hong Kong's social and economic development, and provide the young generation with a more diverse, larger and more colorful stage of life, he noted.

Enjoying a light moment on the eve of the return anniversary, the president attended a grand gala marking the event at the waterfront Hong Kong Convention and

Exhibition Center Friday night.

The show culminated when Xi stepped onto the stage and sang in chorus the song “Ode to the Motherland” with the performers and the audience.

Xi arrived here Thursday to attend celebrations for Hong Kong's 20th return anniversary and the inauguration of the HKSAR's fifth-term government. Inspection of the HKSAR is also on the schedule for his three-day stay.

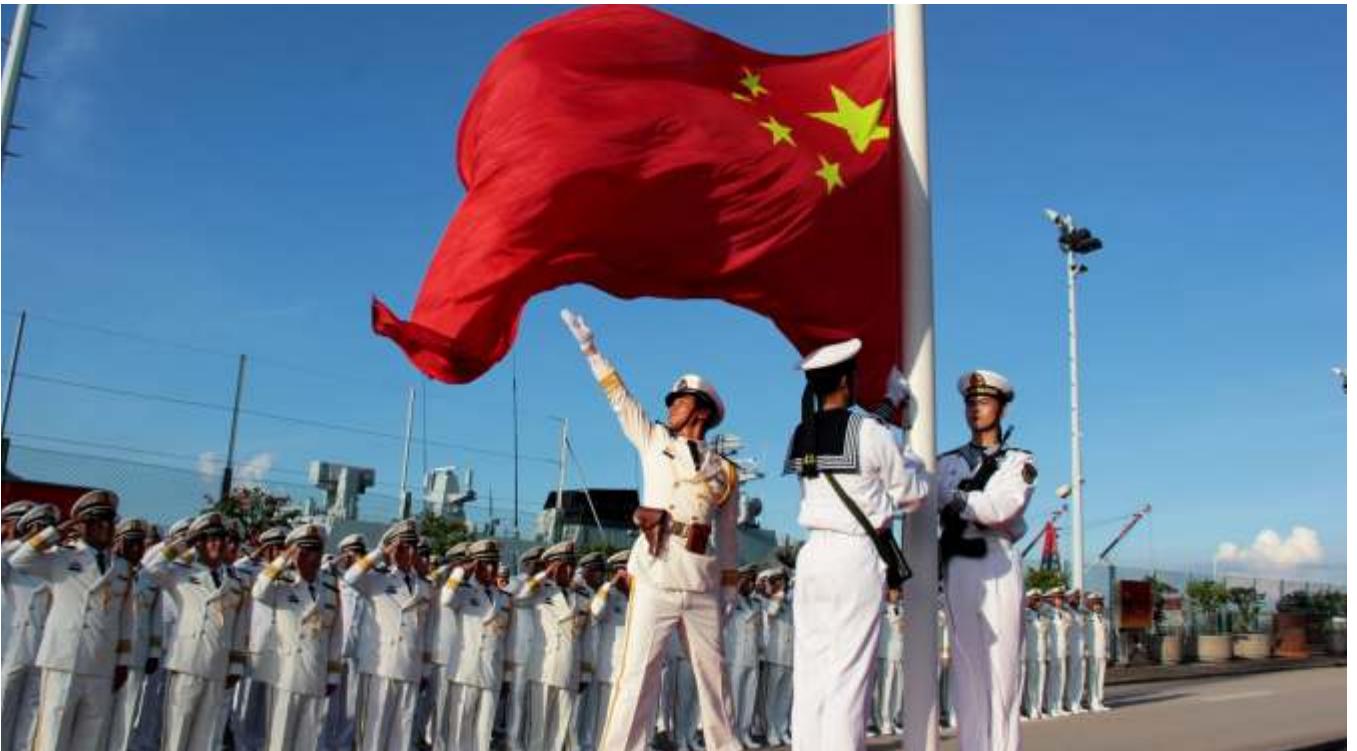
FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY HELD TO CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HK'S RETURN TO MOTHERLAND



A flag-raising ceremony is held at Golden Bauhinia Square to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, in Hong Kong, south China, July 1, 2017. (Xinhua/Wu Xiaoling)



Helicopters with the Chinese national flag (L) and the flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region fly over Hong Kong, south China, July 1, 2017. A flag-raising ceremony was held at Golden Bauhinia Square in Hong Kong Saturday to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland. (Xinhua/Lo Ping Fai)



A flag-raising ceremony is held at Ngong Shuen Chau barracks of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Garrison in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, in Hong Kong, south China, July 1, 2017. (Xinhua)

Belt & Road Initiative

BELT AND ROAD PAVES WAY FOR SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL EXCHANGES AMONG ASIAN YOUTHS



Beijing, July 14 (Xinhua) — Born on the Java island of Indonesia, HENDY YUNIARTO used to be surrounded by seas and mountains, even active volcanoes. He never imagined that one day he would live in a dry and cold place such as Beijing.

However, this became a reality after he graduated from Indonesia's Gadjah Mada University with a master's degree in linguistics and cultural science.

NEW OPPORTUNITY, NEW LIFE

After working as a lecturer and a journalist for a local newspaper for a couple of years, Yuniarto joined an education exchange program between China and Indonesia, and got a job opportunity to move to China to teach Indonesian culture and language at the Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) in 2015.

"I want to make my students and Chinese people know my country more, not just Bali island," Yuniarto said, laughing.

"I also want to learn Chinese," he

said. "China has such a rich culture as well as a long history."

Meanwhile, Myat Thiri, a young biotechnology scientist from Myanmar's former Science and Technology Ministry, got the chance to come to China under the Talented Young Scientist Program (TYSP) of China's Science and Technology Ministry.

Thiri joined the bioremediation research team of Professor Yang Yunan from China's Beihang University from October 2015 to



April 2017, and conducted many ecological inspections, pollution source investigations, and microorganism experiments.

“My specific scientific job was to find the relationship between the outbreak of isopods and mangroves dying-off. I enjoyed my job and have learned a lot from my Chinese colleagues,” Thiri said.

“After working and studying together for 18 months, we have a lot of happy memories,” said Yang, Thiri’s mentor, adding “We also found that Thiri has many good qualities for us to learn from.”

“For example, from July 2016 to February 2017, we conducted ecological investigation and sampling at the mangrove natural reserve area at Hainan’s Dongzhai Port three times.

Under harsh conditions such as heat, sunburn and muddiness, Thiri always worked hard and with pleasure. She was also very helpful to others and willing to share her expertise and experiences with others,” Yang said.

Yuniarto’s life as a teacher in Beijing also suits him well. While he is teaching, Yuniarto likes to combine Indonesian culture with language. He wants his students to learn his mother tongue in the context of Indonesian culture and history.

“I enjoy what I am doing very much because I feel proud to introduce my country to my students,” the young man said.

GETTING TO KNOW CHINA

Yuniarto also very much enjoys his leisure time in Beijing. He loves

visiting Beijing’s historical places, such as the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the hutongs and the Forbidden City.

He also loves Chinese movies, especially Kungfu films. “I am a big fan of Jackie Chan!” he said.

To fully understand Chinese culture and history, Yuniarto joins in all sorts of traditional Chinese festivals, such as the Lantern Festival, the Tomb-Sweeping Day, and above all, the Spring Festival.

“Chinese culture influences people’s daily lives in many activities, especially how they respect their parents and the elderly,” he said.

Similarly, in her spare time, Thiri took tours in and around the city of Beijing and to Hainan Island in south

China. “When I was young, I always wanted to see how huge the Great Wall of China is. I enjoyed the sceneries of China.”

FUTURE PLANS

Currently working as a research officer at an environmental lab of the Biotechnology Research Department under Myanmar’s Education Ministry in Yangon, Thiri thinks her work experience in China has helped her a lot in her current job.

“I can apply that knowledge in my research field,” she said.

Cai Jianing, deputy director-general of the Department of International Cooperation under the Chinese Science and Technology Ministry, said that since the ministry initiated the TYSP in 2013, more than 200 young scientists from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Egypt and other countries have come to China to participate in China’s scientific research work, greatly promoting the exchanges of scientific and

technological researchers among countries along the Belt and Road, and helping cultivate many international ringleaders in science and technology.

“Our next step is to further promote the scientific and technological exchanges between China and the countries along the Belt and Road, jointly establish experiment labs, enhance cooperation among science parks of Belt and Road countries, and speed up technology transfers,” Cai said.

As for Yuniarto, he still wants to live a few more years in Beijing before returning to his home country.

“My current Chinese level is only intermediate, so my future plan is to continue my studies here in China, especially for a Ph.D. program in Chinese culture,” he said.

“Then I will come back to my country, and teach Indonesian students and people Chinese language and culture.”

In the past few years, China has been expanding educational cooperation with the countries along the Belt and Road, with many foreign scholars and students like Yuniarto participating in it.

Statistics showed that till this April, China has signed 45 bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with Belt and Road countries, and signed mutual recognition agreements on academic degree and diploma with 24 Belt and Road countries.

Tian Xuejun, vice minister of the Chinese Education Ministry, said that during the process of “heart to heart connection” among the people in Belt and Road countries, education serves as a glue, a catalyst, and a lubricant.

“Education is a fundamental subject and has a characteristic of nourishing all softly,” Tian said. “That’s why educational exchange is getting increasingly important.”

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PARTIES INITIATE CLOSER TIES WITH CHINA

Bucharest, July 15 (Xinhua) — Some party leaders from Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries expressed willingness here Friday to further cooperate with China on the Belt and Road Initiative and promote China-Europe ties.

CHINA-EU COOPERATION

“An old Chinese adage says he who does not climb the mountain,

does not know how high the sky is. In my opinion, Europe and China should climb the mountain together to get to know the benefits of economic development, which brings prosperity to both countries,” said Chairman of Romania’s ruling Social Democratic Party (PSD) Liviu Dragnea at the China-CEE countries political parties dialogue.

“China is a trustful ally of

Europe, and I believe Central and Eastern Europe are a gate to economic and commercial cooperation between the two continents that have two important pillars: China and the European Union (EU),” he noted.

He hailed the contact between the EU and China under the the Belt and Road Initiative, and believed both sides will come together on



projects of mutual interest.

Jan Hamacek, Speaker of the Czech Parliament and Deputy Chairman of the Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD), also quoted a Chinese proverb, saying: "A thousand-mile journey begins with a single step."

"This was very much the case with the remarkable transformation of Czech-Chinese relations we have witnessed over the span of just last four years," he said.

The Czech Republic is keen to further deepen cooperation between China and the 16 CEE countries as well as actively pursue the deepening of the EU-China strategic partnership, he added.

At his keynote speech, senior Communist Party of China (CPC) official Liu Yunshan said both being emerging markets, China and the CEE countries face the same historic task of promoting development.

He proposed both sides

champion the vision of win-win outcomes and reject the notion of the zero-sum game or winner taking all, and identify converging points of interests and the biggest common ground for cooperation.

BELT & ROAD PARTICIPATION

Hamacek took pride in the fact that the Czech Republic has become a leader in spearheading the Belt and Road Initiative in the CEE region.

"Last year in Riga, we signed the Action Plan for Cooperation under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. Now we are about to launch the Czech-Chinese Center for Cooperation, the first center of its kind established in the region," he said.

"This initiative is a great example of peaceful cooperation among nations," he added.

Piotr Zgorzelski, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Committee of the

Polish People's Party echoed Hamacek's view. "Technological progress forces us to look at sub-national cooperation in a much wider context that we are used to do. The Belt and Road Initiative is a great example of such view," he said.

"Its pillar is an overland route of transportation of goods connecting China with Europe via Russia and Poland. Chineurope is born, the most powerful land economic structure ever created," he announced.

Zgorzelski expressed belief that investment in the initiative will deepen integration among related countries, and intensify economic cooperation.

"The project itself is a chance for thousands of companies, employees and businessman from dozens of countries," he said.

According to Jiri Dolejs, Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of Bohemia & Moravia in the Czech Republic, the Belt and Road Initiative



has become a strategic framework of cooperation between China and the EU.

“It gives an opportunity to the countries of Central Europe, too, to participate in this global initiative based on a ‘win-win’ principle,” he said.

For his part, Liu, the visiting

senior CPC official, said the Belt and Road Initiative has become a public good welcomed by the international community and will provide sustained dynamism for world development and prosperity.

“As the Belt and Road Initiative injects new dynamism into economic globalization, China and the CEE

countries should champion the spirit of openness and inclusiveness,” Liu said.

The dialogue between political parties from China and the CEE was held here on Friday. The dialogue, the first of its kind within the China-CEE 16+1 cooperation mechanism, was inaugurated in 2016 in Budapest.

B&R INITIATIVE BENEFITS LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF ASEAN NATIONS: ECONOMIST

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 7 (Xinhua) — The importance of the Belt and Road Initiative for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries is evident as infrastructure is a key to boost the competitiveness of the region, said an economist.

“ASEAN developing countries

need to invest heavily in infrastructure development in order to boost their competitiveness, so the Belt and Road Initiative helps to provide additional infrastructure financing to accelerate economic development,” IHS Markit’s Asia-Pacific Chief Economist Rajiv Biswas told Xinhua

in an email interview.

Biswas believes it has many positive benefits for the long-term development of ASEAN countries, as the weak infrastructure is a key economic development hurdle for many ASEAN countries.

A recent report by United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development showed that ASEAN would need infrastructure investment of 60 billion to 146 billion U.S. dollars per annum up until 2025.

China is providing assistance in rail infrastructure projects to many ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, the Philippines and Laos.

These include Indonesia's Jakarta-Bandung High Speed Rail link, Malaysia's East Coast Rail, China-Thai high speed railway, and China-Laos railway.

As China has become a world leader in infrastructure development such as for railways and ports, the infrastructure projects being built with Chinese support will have advanced technological standards, Biswas noted.

Meanwhile, improved transport

links between ASEAN and China will also help ASEAN manufacturing industry become more closely integrated into the Chinese manufacturing supply chain.

"The rapid growth of China's economy has been a major growth driver for ASEAN over the past two decades as bilateral trade and investment relations have boomed," Biswas said.

This is because the Belt and Road Initiative will improve connectivity and modernize transport links, bringing more exporting ASEAN products to the fast-growing Chinese consumer market.

Biswas said an important factor for the long-term success of the Belt and Road Initiative in ASEAN will be that projects are inclusive of local construction companies, to help build the domestic capacity and

technological capabilities of local companies as a win-win partnership.

He cited the new project consortium between Chinese and Indonesian companies to build the Jakarta-Bandung high speed rail as a good example of such a joint partnership.

He opined that it should be the government of the particular ASEAN country to ensure its fiscal responsibility for cooperation and projects under the Belt and Road Initiative.

Proposed by China in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative aims to build trade and infrastructure networks connecting Asia with Europe and Africa on and beyond the ancient Silk Road routes. It comprises the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

Culture & Life

7TH TORCH FESTIVAL "COLORFUL GUIZHOU" KICKS OFF IN SW CHINA



People of Yi ethnic group light torches to celebrate the annual torch festival in Qinglong County, southwest China's Guizhou Province, Aug. 15, 2017. The 7th Torch Festival "Colorful Guizhou" kicked off in Qinglong on Tuesday. Local people of Yi ethnic group and tourists from across China gathered to enjoy dancing and singing here. (Xinhua/Tao Liang)



People of Yi ethnic group dance with tourists during a celebration of the annual torch festival in Qinglong County, southwest China's Guizhou Province, Aug. 15, 2017. The 7th Torch Festival "Colorful Guizhou" kicked off in Qinglong on Tuesday. Local people of Yi ethnic group and tourists from across China gathered to enjoy dancing and singing here. (Xinhua/Tao Liang)

BLOOMING COLE FLOWERS ATTRACT TOURISTS IN NW CHINA



Photo taken on July 22, 2017 shows aerial view of cole flowers in Minle County of Zhangye City, northwest China's Gansu Province. Blooming cole flowers in the county attracted many tourists. (Xinhua/Chen Yehua)



A little girl plays in the fields of cole flowers in Minle County of Zhangye City, northwest China's Gansu Province, July 22, 2017. Blooming cole flowers in the county attracted many tourists. (Xinhua/Chen Yehua)

FARMERS HARVEST HAMI MELONS IN NW CHINA'S XINJIANG



Farmers harvest Hami melons at Santanghu Town in Kazak Autonomous County of Barkol, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Aug. 13, 2017. Hami melon, a popular cantaloupe, entered the harvest season here recently. (Xinhua/Polat)



Farmers load Hami melons at Santanghu Town in Kazak Autonomous County of Barkol, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Aug. 13, 2017. Hami melon, a popular cantaloupe, entered the harvest season here recently. (Xinhua/Polat)

Xizang Today

TIBET RECEIVES OVER 8.6 MLN TOURISTS IN H1





Lhasa, Aug. 8 (Xinhua) — More than 8.6 million Chinese and foreign tourists visited southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region in the first half of 2017, up 25 percent year on year, authorities said Tuesday.

Tourism revenue during the period reached 9.3 billion yuan (1.4 billion U.S. dollars), according to a

regional tourism development commission statement.

Tourism authorities and resorts now offer special tours in the region, inviting visitors to enjoy local festivals, hiking trails and cuisine.

Ctrip.com, China's largest online travel agency, has issued list of China's

top ten summer resorts, with Tibet ranked first.

Tourism experts forecast more tourists in the following months than the first half of the year as the region will celebrate a series of events such as the Shoton (Yogurt) festival and the horse race festival.

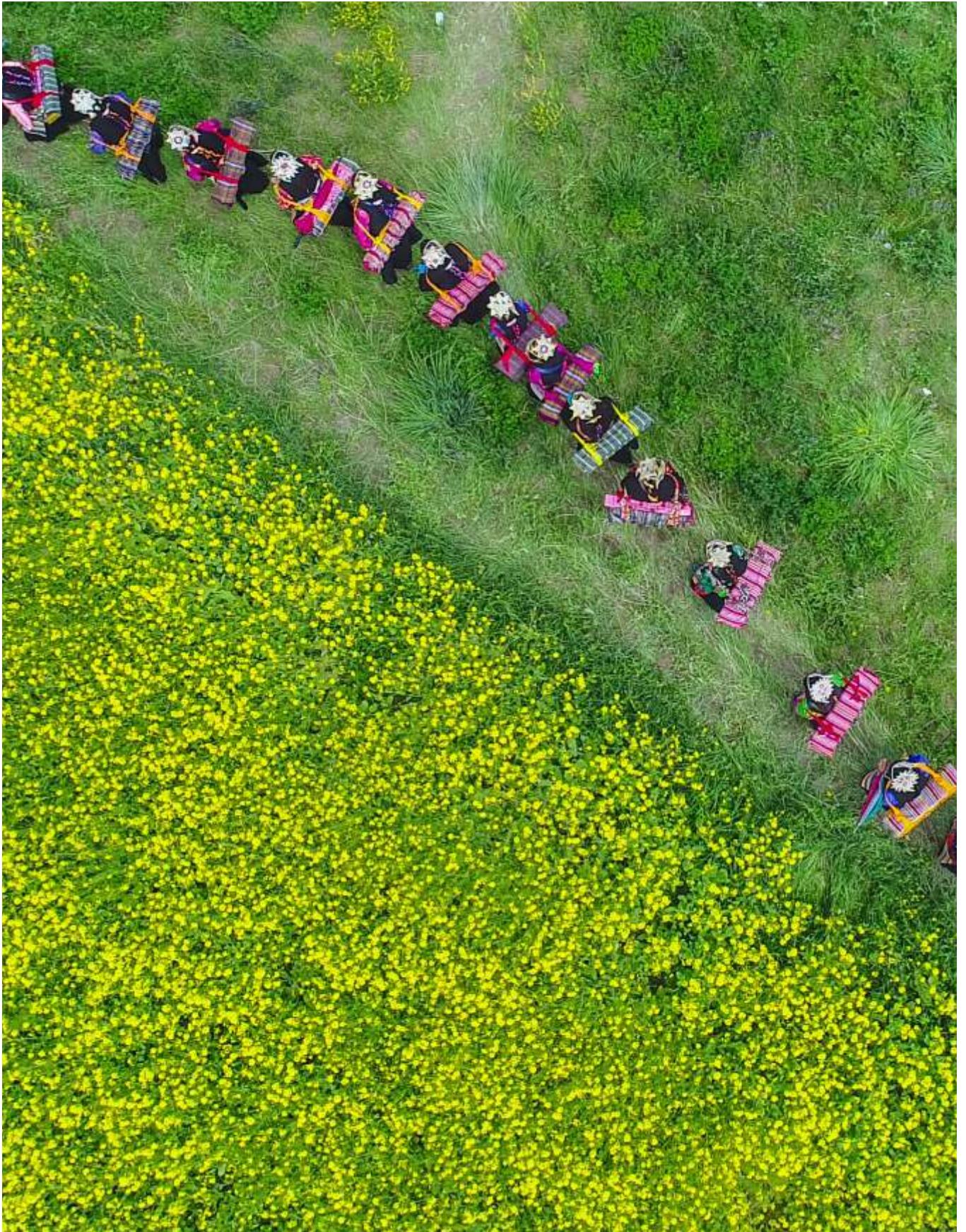
TRADITIONAL WANGGUO FESTIVAL CELEBRATED IN CHINA'S TIBET



People of Tibetan ethnic group are seen at a ceremony to celebrate the Wangguo Festival in Longzi township of Longzi county in Shannan prefecture, Southwest China's Tibet autonomous region, July 7, 2017. [Photo/Xinhua]



People of Tibetan ethnic group are seen at a ceremony to celebrate the Wangguo Festival in Longzi township of Longzi county in Shannan prefecture, Southwest China's Tibet autonomous region, July 7, 2017. [Photo/Xinhua]



CHINA'S TIBET AIRLINES STARTS DIRECT FLIGHT ON CHENGDU-KATHMANDU ROUTE



Kathmandu, Aug. 9 (Xinhua) — China's Tibet Airlines on Tuesday started its direct flight service on Chengdu-Kathmandu-Chengdu sector, establishing first ever direct flight between the two cities.

The airline's plane TV 9899 departed from Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport at 6:16 p.m. local time (1016 GMT) and touched down at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA), Kathmandu at 7:15 p.m. local time (1315 GMT), according to a press statement issued by Himalaya Airlines, general sales agent of Tibet Airlines.

Lhasa-based Tibet Airlines has 49 percent stake in Himalaya, a Nepal-based international airline company.

According to Himalaya Airlines, the Tibet Airlines is conducting four flights a week on the route on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The airline operates its Airbus 319 on the route.

Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal, the aviation regulator, had granted permission to the Tibet Airlines to fly on the route last month.

After conducting a successful

proving flight on June 19, the Chinese airline company started the scheduled flights to Nepal starting from Tuesday.

It is the fifth Chinese airline entering into the Nepali sky after four Chinese carriers — Air China, China Southern, China Eastern and Sichuan Airlines.

According to Nepali government officials, increased flight connectivity with China is expected to bring more Chinese tourists to Nepal. Chinese tourist arrivals jumped 55.26 percent to 104,005 in 2016.



BOOK REVIEW

HOW TO SELECT CHINESE TEA

I had the opportunity to write this book as the result of practical but inspired idea. Good ideas come from good questions, and the original question was, "If the world is coming to China this summer for the Olympics, what good Chinese things can we give them to take back home?" The answers – tea, cloisonne, calligraphy, and the like, are practical in that they are readily available, and not too expensive. The idea, however, to create books about these traditional Chinese crafts and how to buy them, was an inspiration.

You see, the overarching aim of the Beijing Olympics, at least on the part of its organizers and the government, is to show that China is a modern, progressive country, as good a place to live and work as any in Europe or North America still hold that China and the Orient in general, this aim is understandable. Beijing's resultant transformation truly astounds all who witness it. Why, standing in the central business district, gazing at the CCTV Tower, and the endless phalanx of gleaming towers around it, one might not even know this was China at all! It might be any modern city in the world.

We hope you will find this book useful.

Please email us first to reserve the book providing the serial No. Hope to hear from you in the coming future. Your comments and suggestions on NFC are also greatly welcome.

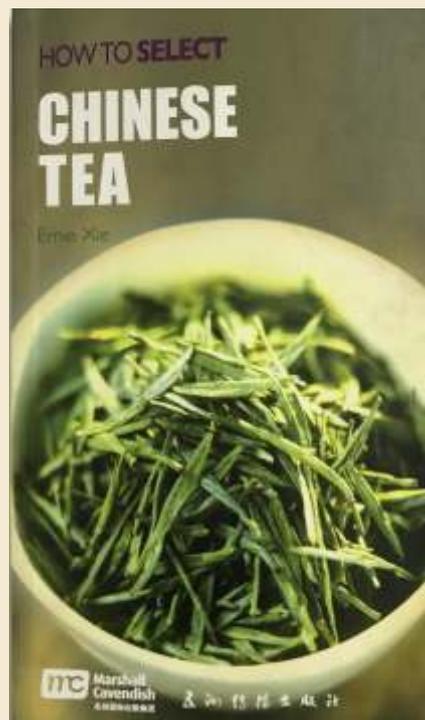
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FLIGHTS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

ROUTING	FLIGHT NO.	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	FLIGHT DATES
New Delhi-Guangzhou	CZ3028	12:45	19:50	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	CZ3027	7:30	11:30	Daily
New Delhi-Guangzhou	CZ360	23:40	6:50+1	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	CZ359	18:50	22:30	Daily

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights (Summer Season)

ROUTING	FLIGHT NO.	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	FLIGHT DATES
New Delhi-Guangzhou	CZ3028	11:50	19:30	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	CZ3027	7:30	11:50	Daily
New Delhi-Guangzhou	CZ360	23:10	6:50+1	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	CZ359	18:50	22:10	Daily

China Eastern Time Table

ROUTING	Flight Number	Dep.	Arr.	Frequency	Aircraft	Remarks
Delhi-Shanghai(Pudong)	MU564	0230	1100	Daily	Airbus 330-200	Shanghai Pudong: Terminal-1 Delhi IGI: Terminal-3 Kolkata NSCBI: Terminal-2
Shanghai(Pudong)-Delhi	Flight Number MU563	Dep 2110	Arr 0125+1	Frequency Daily	Aircraft Airbus 330-200	
Kolkata-Kunming	Flight Number MU556	Dep 0035	Arr 0510	Frequency Daily	Aircraft Boeing 737	
Kunming-Kolkata	Flight Number MU555	Dep 2355	Arr 2345	Frequency Daily	Aircraft Boeing 737	

Schedule of Air China Flights Between India and China

ROUTING	FLIGHT NO.	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	FLIGHT DATES (JUL- AUG)	FLIGHT DATES (SEP-DEC)	FLIGHT DATES (JAN-MAR)
DEL-PEK	CA948	0310	1140	TUE/THUR/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN
PEK-DEL	CA947	2040	0140+1	MON/WED/SAT	MON/WED/FRI/SAT	MON/WED/FRI/SAT
BOM-SHA	CA430	0150	1325	MON/TUE/THUR/SAT	MON/TUE/THUR/SAT(NOV -DEC MON/TUE/SAT)	MON/THUR/SAT
SHA-BOM	CA 429	1650	0050+1	MON/WED/FRI/SUN	MON/WED/FRI/SUN (NOV -DEC WED/FRI/SUN)	WED/FRI/SUN
BOM-PEK	CA 890	0230	1120	MON/WED/FRI/SUN	MON/WED/FRI/SUN	MON/WED/FRI/SUN
PEK-BOM	CA 889	1940	0100+1	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN

Address and Contact Numbers of Chinese Airlines

Airlines	Address	Contact No.
Air China	Ground Floor, E-9 Connaught House, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43508888 Fax: 011-43508899
	Unit No. 9/2, Queen's Road, Bangalore 560001	Tel: 080-43587900 Fax: 080-43587999
	Ground Floor, C&B Square, 127 Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai 400069	Tel: 022-61175555 Fax: 022-61175566
China Eastern Airlines	Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43513166 Fax: 011-43513155
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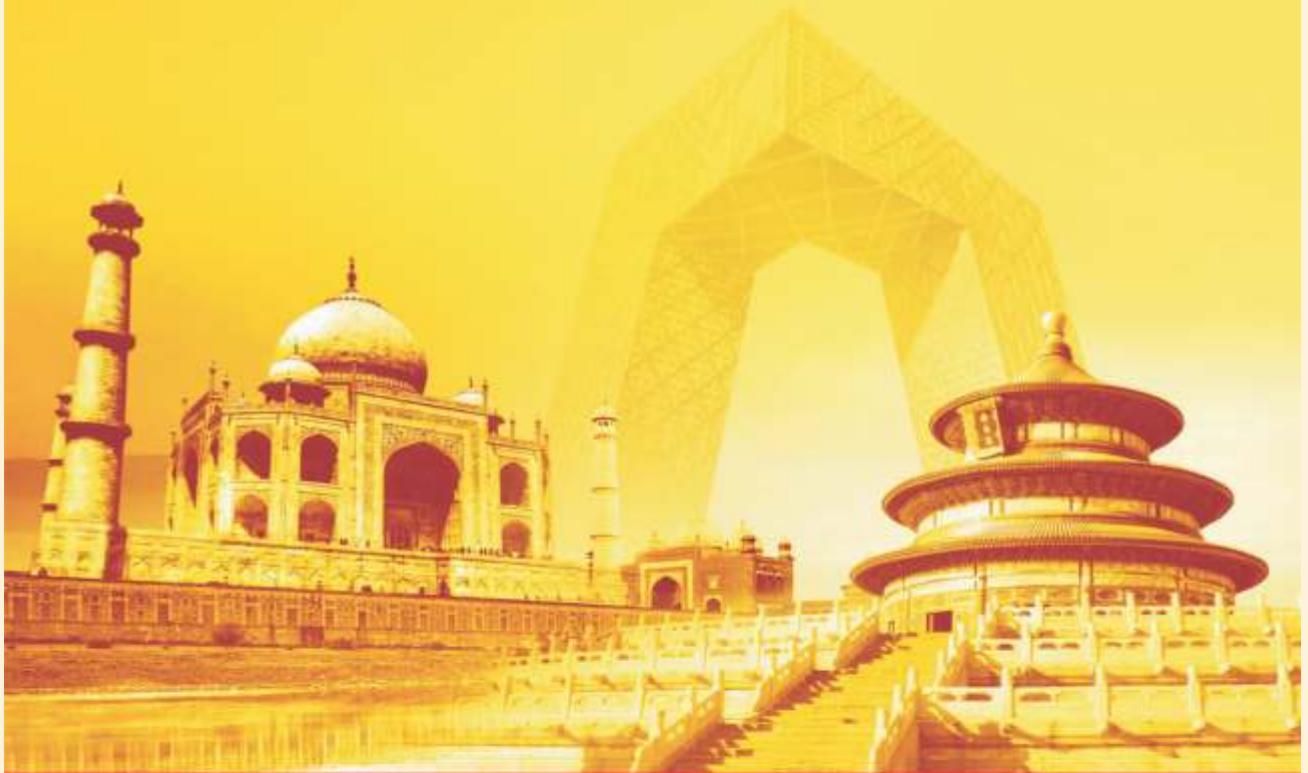




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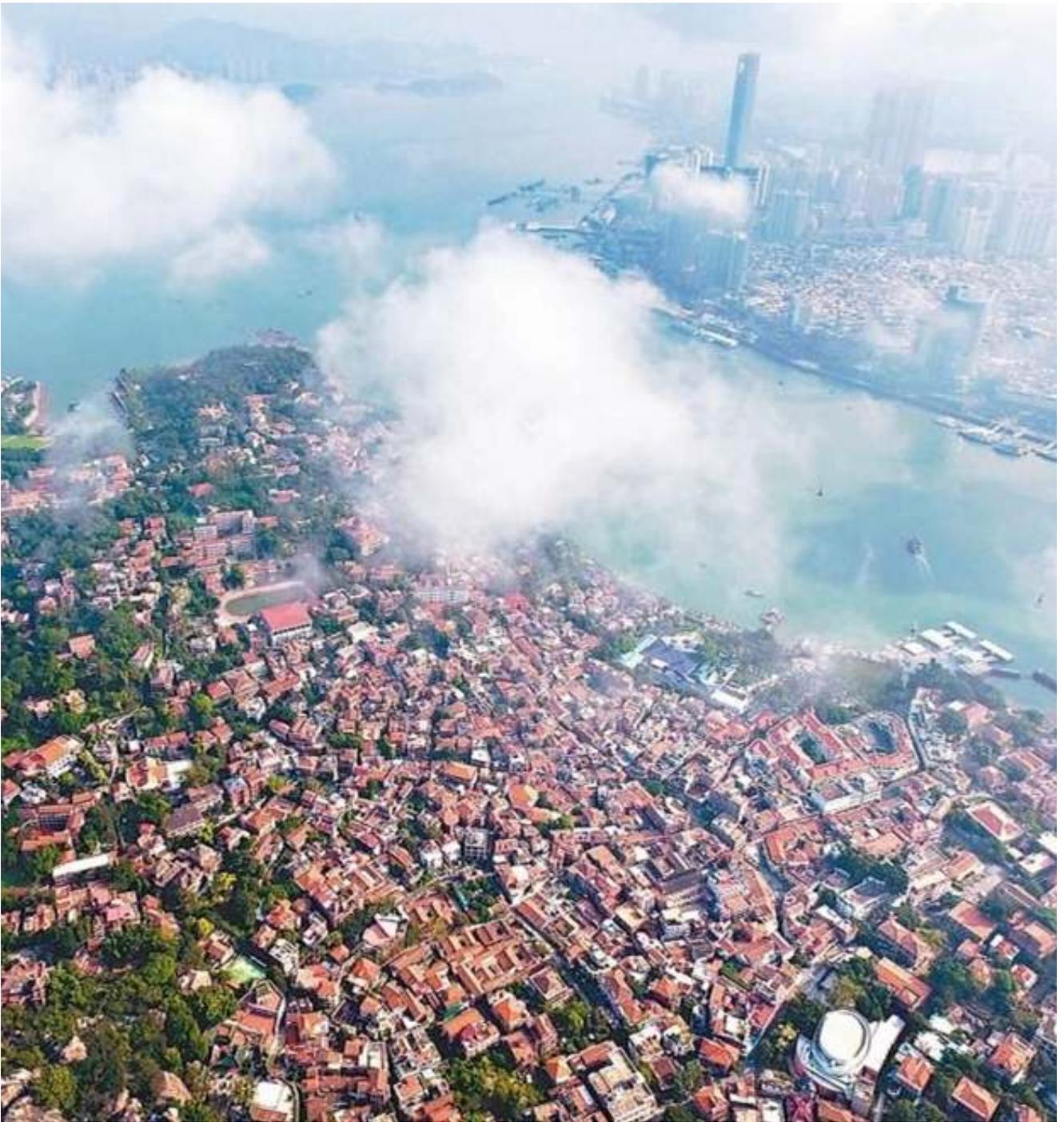
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